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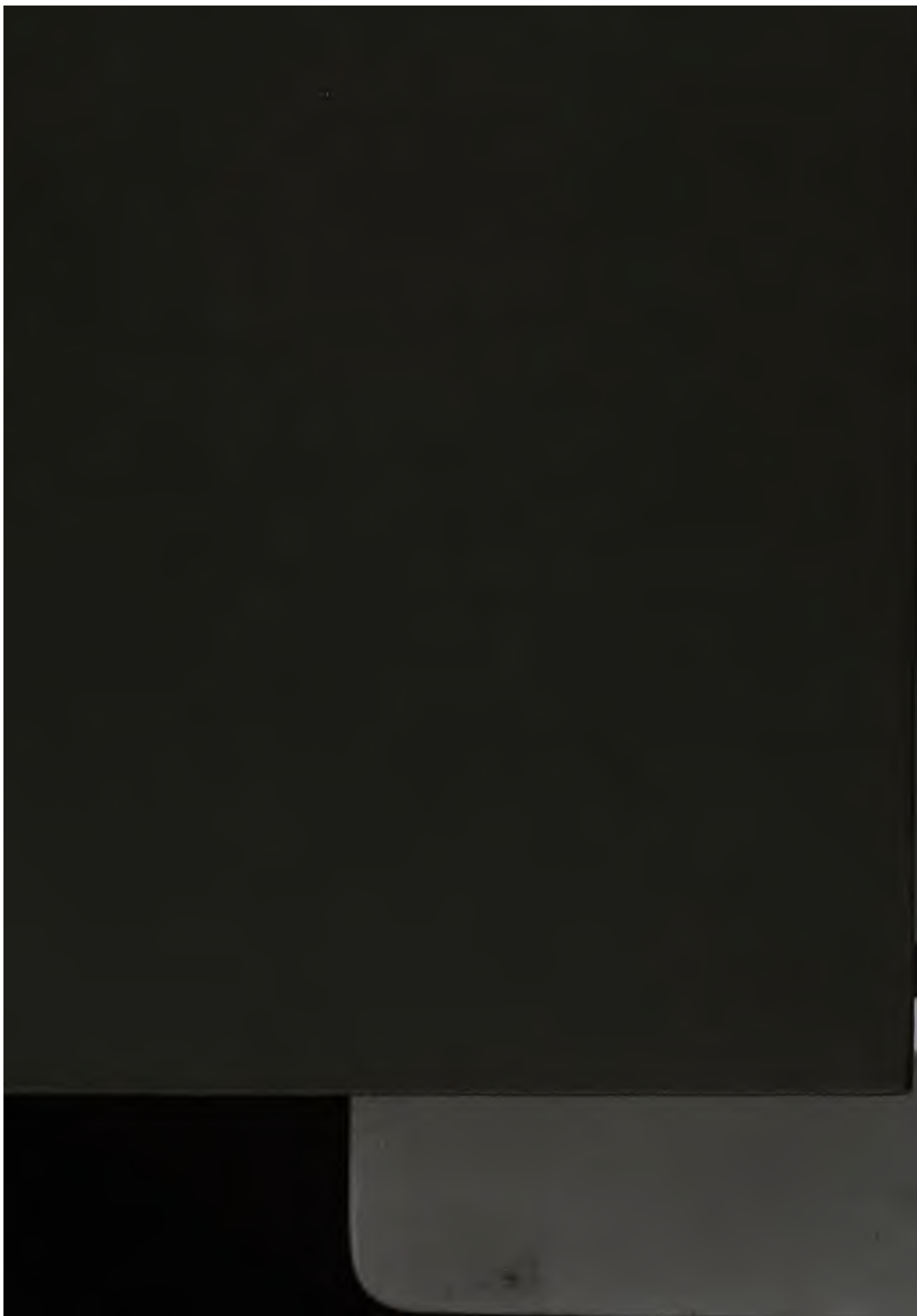
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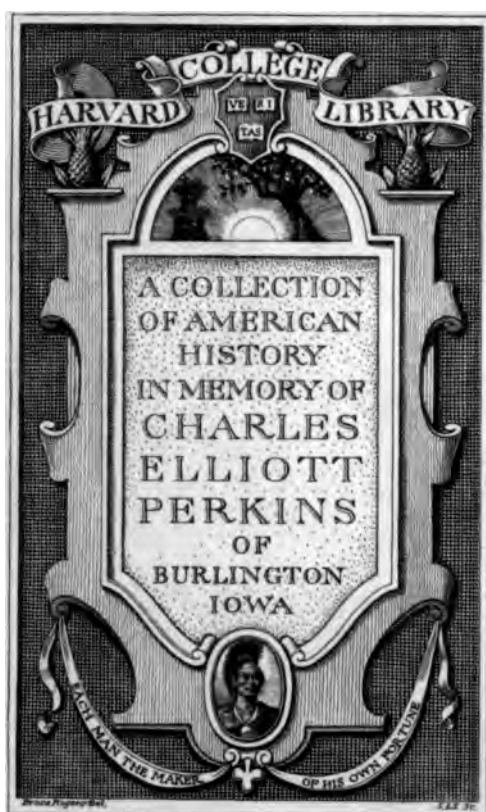
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THE BENCH AND BAR
OF
St. Louis, Kansas City, Jefferson City,
AND OTHER
MISSOURI CITIES.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,
WITH STEEL ENGRAVED PORTRAITS.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
H. C. COOPER, JR., & CO., PROPRIETORS.
1884.

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JUN 30 1915

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PUBLISHERS,

107 MADISON STREET,

CHICAGO.



PREFACE.

THE difficulties in the way of achieving eminence in any calling are commensurate with its character. The law is no exception, and, as a profession, ranks among the noblest. Law has to do with all the varied relations of men. "Her seat is the bosom of God, her voice is the harmony of the worlds; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, the greatest as not exempt from her power." What comprehensiveness! How noble the work, how great the responsibility, how sacred the trust committed to the lawyer! His it is rightly to comprehend, fairly to adjust and justly to administer that which secures man in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and only when thus considered is there thrown around the profession of the law that dignity, and infused into it that moral force, which alone can inspire with an adequate and just conception of his duties and responsibilities, him who aspires to a place in its ranks. He who enters the legal profession solely because he discovers in it a means of money making, and uses it alone for pecuniary profit, can neither honor it nor be honored by it. The true lawyer sees in his profession a noble science, worthy of his manliest effort, and he it is, who, bringing to it a mind cultured and richly stored with profound and varied learning, can be to it an ornament, and in his life reflect that honor which to the true lawyer, it cannot but impart. To attain the highest excellence, the lawyer must possess the most varied and opposite qualities. With depth of understanding, there must combine acute discernment; learned in the subtleties of legal lore, he must also know men, and have tact to deal with them. He must be a student, and at the same time be able to leave the solitude of the study, and adapt himself to the every-day doings of men; able to command the respect of superiors, he must also be able to appeal to the weaknesses and infirmities of those less favored than himself; in fine he must be "all things to all men."

In preparing this volume the publishers have aimed to faithfully represent the legal fraternity of the state of Missouri. The *data* have been secured by personally interviewing those whose biographies are recorded, or their immediate friends, and by consulting records. The interest which many of the profession have shown in their undertaking has both been a source of gratification to them, and convinced them that the result of their labors cannot but supply an urgent need. That their work is faultless they do not presume; that it will meet with unqualified approval they dare not hope. They have conscientiously performed their task, and hope they have done it well. To those who read only to criticise they have no apology to offer, while for commendation they are willing to submit the volume to the intelligent judgment of a fair-minded, liberal and generous-hearted profession.

THE BENCH AND BAR
OF
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, JEFFERSON CITY,
AND OTHER MISSOURI CITIES.

HON. SAMUEL TREAT.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMONG the factors which constitute the true greatness of a commonwealth, and which are essential to its growth and prosperity, is its jurisprudence. In fact this is, as it has well been called, the corner stone of a stable government. One of the best examples of the jurist of untarnished character and eminent attainments in his profession is Hon. Samuel Treat, who has been on the bench of the United States district court since the administration of President Pierce. He has aided materially in giving character to the jurisprudence of the state, and is worthy of the most prominent place in this work.

Judge Treat is a son of Samuel Treat, Sr., and was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 17, 1815. He is a graduate of Harvard College (1837), and in Cambridge, Massachusetts, also commenced his law studies. Before completing them he went to Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, where he was engaged awhile in teaching in an academic institution, and where he finished his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, about 1839. He practiced a short time in western New York, and in 1841 settled in Saint Louis. At an early day in this city he devoted some time to journalism, being editor of the Saint Louis "Union."

On the resignation of Judge Montgomery Blair, of the court of common pleas, our subject was appointed to fill his place. The next year he was elected to the same office, and before that term had expired, President Pierce called him to the bench, to fill the office of judge of the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri, which office he has filled for nearly thirty years. His distinguishing peculiarities as a judge are, great learning in the law as a science, quickness of perception, and readiness in applying principles to facts. These qualities of mind, together with a natural turn toward mechanics, and unusual knowledge on general subjects, have made him signally successful in administering the law concerning patents. It is in this branch of the law, perhaps, that

Judge Treat has achieved his greatest renown as a jurist. In all other matters arising in the great range of litigation which has come before him as circuit and district judge, he has shown himself to be progressive and fearless. When the changed and changing conditions of business have required it, he has readily abandoned ancient precedents and decisions, and made his rulings and opinions conform to the demands of the age. In this respect he may truly be said to be a reformer in jurisprudence.

In the trial of a case Judge Treat is always direct and to the point. Despising all subterfuge, sham and show, he quickly brushes them away, and directs attention to the real merits of the matters. With these qualities of mind and habits of work, he disposes of a great deal of business in a short space of time, and in an eminently satisfactory manner. His opinions are clear and strong, and worthily receive great consideration at the hands of other courts. All in all, Judge Treat is not only an able, but a conscientious, discriminating and impartial judge. The above opinion of the status of our subject is given to the editor of this work by one of the leading jurists of Saint Louis, himself an honor to the bench.

Judge Treat is a democrat. During the civil war he was a firm friend of the Union, but since donning the ermine, he has kept aloof from active partisanship. He has a wife and one child.

HON. JOHN B. HENDERSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent members of the Saint Louis bar. He is a profound lawyer, well advanced in all of the theories and technicalities of his profession, and an advocate of remarkable brilliancy. He is lucid, logical and eminently practical in making application of the law to the facts, and his judgment is of a high order. His political speeches were often illustrated by rhetoric; but in his legal discussions he is direct, pointed and strong. As a statesman his fame is wide as the nation, and as a patriot he is one of the men who stood in the front rank, and never looked back until the disturbances that agitated our country were settled on an equitable basis. He is one of Missouri's brightest and most highly esteemed citizens, and is one of the nation's best men.

His birth occurred in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, November 16, 1826. He is the son of James Henderson, a native of Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tennessee, and Jane (Dawson) Henderson, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where his parents resided until 1832, when they removed to Lincoln county, Missouri. When John was nine years of age his parents died, leaving him in care of one brother and two sisters younger than himself. His facilities for an education were limited, but he obtained a fair classical and scientific education, and by general reading and the aid of a retentive memory, he has accumulated vast stores of useful

information on many subjects. He engaged in the occupation of school teacher at an early age, which occupation he continued for several years, at intervals, studying law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in Pike county in 1848. In 1849 he entered at once upon a successful career as a lawyer at Louisiana, in that county, remaining there until 1869.

He possessed a clear insight into politics from an early age, and was elected to the Missouri legislature from Pike county in 1848 as a democrat, and was also elected again in 1856, when he performed material service to the state in shaping its legislation, particularly in regard to the subjects of banking and railroads. He was nominated as a Union democrat for congress in 1860, but was defeated by a very small number of votes, by James S. Rollins, after a spirited canvass of over two months. The candidates traveled together, and engaged in joint debates throughout the district. Some of Mr. Henderson's speeches in this campaign have been mentioned as among the best specimens of forensic eloquence ever delivered in the state.

In February, 1861, a convention was called in Missouri for the purpose of discussing the question of secession, to which Mr. Henderson was elected as a Unionist. In the several sessions which were held Mr. Henderson led the debate, and to the powerful arguments made from time to time by him, more than to the efforts of any other one man, it is due that Missouri remained in the Union, early setting the example to other border states. To his statesmanship and patriotism as much as to the efforts of any one man in the border states, can be ascribed the perpetuity of the Federal Union as our forefathers made it. Throughout the momentous struggle for national existence Mr. Henderson was the counselor and adviser of the great men of the country.

He was commissioned by Governor Gamble in 1861 brigadier general of the state militia. He organized nearly two full regiments for the defense of the Union in the northern part of the state, but before completing his brigade he received an appointment from the then acting governor, Lieutenant Governor Willard P. Hall, as United States senator, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Truett Polk, who had been expelled. The appointment was confirmed by the legislature. When that term had expired, March 4, 1863, Mr. Henderson was elected to the senate for the full term, ending March 4, 1869. He was young when he entered the senate, but was soon advanced to a prominent position. He was placed on the committees of finance, foreign relations, postoffices and post roads, claims, contingent expenses of the senate, District of Columbia, Indian affairs and others. He is the author of the thirteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, abolishing slavery, and immediately after its adoption he was among the first to propose the amendment which afterward took form as the fifteenth amendment, which granted universal suffrage.

In 1867, as chairman on Indian affairs, Senator Henderson organized a commission, consisting of Generals Sanborn, Terry, Harney, Sherman and others, who went among the hostile Indians of the plains and the upper Missouri River, effecting numerous treaties of peace, quelling expensive and disastrous wars, then

being waged by the Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Sioux and Comanches. Through his influence in the senate the state of Missouri was reimbursed for her war expenses from the federal treasury, and the state was enabled to resume its credit and restore its old-time condition of solvency.

Mr. Henderson gave every possible support to the Union cause during his term in the senate, yet he acted rather on his own judgment than on the declaration of any partisan caucus. One of the most remarkable instances of his independence was when he voted with Fessenden of Maine, Trumbull of Illinois, and other republicans, against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, and thereby defeated it. To this vote may be attributed the cause of his defeat for reelection to the United States senate by the Missouri legislature of 1869.

While a member of the senate in 1868 he was married at Washington, to Miss Mary Newton Foote, a daughter of Judge Elisha Foote, of New York.

Removing to Saint Louis in 1870, he resumed the practice of the law, which he has diligently pursued up to the present time, chiefly in the federal courts in Saint Louis and Washington, District of Columbia.

He was the republican candidate for governor in 1872, but was defeated by Silas Woodson. He was appointed United States attorney to aid in prosecuting what is termed the whisky ring, which was entirely broken up through the efforts of Mr. Henderson. Mr. Henderson made some remark in a speech during the prosecutions which gave offense to General Grant, and he was dismissed from the service of the government in December, 1875. Since that time he has given his entire attention to the practice of his profession.

HON. JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

SAINT LOUIS.

ONE of the ablest members of the Saint Louis bar is the gentleman whose name appears above, and who has been in practice in this city since 1859, and in this state since 1842. He was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, May 29, 1819, being the eldest son of Achilles and Mary Winston (Carr) Broadhead. His father was a captain of Virginia troops in the second war with England. His grandfather, Jonathan Broadhead, came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Virginia while the first war with the mother country was progressing. The Carrs were from Scotland, and early settlers in the "Old Dominion."

Young Broadhead finished his education at the University of Virginia, but did not take a full course, supporting himself by his own exertions while pursuing his studies, and then commenced to teach in a private school in Baltimore, Maryland. His father having meantime settled in Saint Charles county, this state, the son followed in June, 1837, and located in Saint Charles county, where he obtained a situation as tutor in the family of Hon. Edward Bates, whose sketch may be found in this work. Mr. Broadhead spent three years in the family of this great man, reading law at the same time with that eminent lawyer.



From the
J. B. Smith





MR. LEWIS BAKER, REVEREND FARMER

Yours truly
J. A. D. B. Washburn

He was licensed in 1842 by Judge Hunt, of Bowling Green, Pike county, in which county he located and practiced his profession, until he came to Saint Louis at the date already mentioned. The writer of this sketch has recently visited all the counties in northeastern Missouri, where he found the older class of lawyers lavish in their praise of Mr. Broadhead, because of his splendid record as an attorney in that judicial circuit. Thirty and forty years ago the bar of Pike, Marion, Lewis and other counties there contained several legal lights, whose brilliancy it was difficult to match anywhere in the state outside of Saint Louis, and with that class Mr. Broadhead was often pitted, frequently coming off victorious.

While in Pike county he held various civil offices, and seems to have been a favorite of the whig party, to which he then belonged. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1845, represented Pike county in the legislature in 1847-48, and was state senator from 1851 to 1855. In his legislative career we are told that he proved to be an accomplished debater, and that he established an enviable reputation as a gentleman of excellent character and much worth.

On his removal to this city, Mr. Broadhead formed a partnership with Fidelio C. Sharpe, and they were in successful practice together when civil war burst upon the land, and Mr. Broadhead promptly arrayed himself on the side of the old flag. A pretty full account of his history during that painful strife may be found in "The History of Saint Louis City and County," by J. T. Scharfe, published in Philadelphia in 1883. It must here suffice to say that Mr. Broadhead was one of the first men in this city taking steps to prevent the state from joining the confederation; that to that end he was a member of the committee of safety; that he was a member of the constitutional convention which met early in the year 1861; that he was chairman of the committee which, in July, 1861, reported in favor of vacating the state offices of those who had followed Governor Jackson in joining the confederates; that the report was adopted, and a provisional government established; that in the same year he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri; that he resigned a few months later to become provost marshal general for the department embracing Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian territory and southern Iowa; and that in every position which he held he showed himself the alert patriot and a very capable man.

Colonel Broadhead was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875; and was quite efficient in that body, where his ripe judgment and great legal attainments were shown to the best advantage. In the autumn of 1882 he was elected to the forty-eighth congress, on the democratic ticket, and is now serving in the council halls of the nation, where his splendid talents can have ample scope for their display. In 1876 he was the choice of the Missouri delegation of his party for president of the United States, a good indication of his standing where best known.

Colonel Broadhead was married in 1847, to Miss Mary S. Dorsey, a native of Maryland, and they have three children, one son and two daughters, the son, Charles S. Broadhead, being a lawyer in practice in this city.

"As a lawyer and statesman," writes an old acquaintance of our subject "Colonel Broadhead stands in the front row in Missouri, alike in ability, in integrity, and in all the elements which make up the sterling man; and it is not unlikely that he may yet be called to higher posts of honor than any which he has yet occupied."

HON. E. L. EDWARDS.

JEFFERSON CITY.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON EDWARDS, judge of the first judicial circuit, and one of the oldest men now on the circuit bench of this state, was for years a prominent practicing lawyer at Jefferson City, and throughout the judicial circuit over whose courts he now presides. While at the bar he showed himself to be well posted in the law, and quite prompt in bringing to his aid any principle required to strengthen him in his position.

Judge Edwards was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, March 17, 1812, and is consequently a little past seventy years of age. He has a tenacious memory, running back to any case or cases tried in the courts of this state thirty and forty years ago, this faculty of his being far above the average of men of his years. On the bench he is able to discriminate and determine very clearly what principles of law apply to a case and what do not; in other words, when lawyers engage in splitting hairs, he can quickly decide which lawyer has the right part of the hair. When they cannot succeed in the splitting, he can go through the process for them.

Judge Edwards grew up on a farm near Murfreesboro, in his native state, with the usual opportunities for schooling afforded in a country school in the winter season. At nineteen he engaged to teach in a new institution started in Williamson county, but his mind was on the West, and in the autumn of 1831 he resigned and came to Jefferson City. Here he studied law with his older brother, Hon. John Cummins Edwards, then secretary of state, and afterward governor of Missouri; and in February, 1835, he was licensed to practice. In that year he was elected clerk of the circuit court and county court, the offices then just become elective. In 1837 he was elected brigadier general of the first brigade, sixth division of the Missouri militia, and soon resigned.

In 1838 he tried his hand at journalism, by starting the "Jefferson Enquirer," in company with John McCulloch, a democratic paper which expired for lack of support at the close of the campaign of 1840.

In that year he was married to Miss Ann Ivy Dixon, daughter of Warren Dixon, from North Carolina.

In 1841 Governor Reynolds appointed our subject circuit attorney of the fourteenth circuit, but for personal reasons the office was held but a short time. He now commenced in earnest the practice of his profession, and while thus engaged, in 1846, he was elected to the state legislature, and two years afterward he was

sent to the upper house of the same body. While in the senate he introduced a bill, which became a law, materially changing the civil practice in courts of justice. The bill had been prepared by Judge Wells, by whose request the judge introduced it.

In 1858 Judge Edwards discontinued his legal business, and went on his farm in the Osage Valley. But he was intensely interested in politics, and in 1860 became the editor in chief of "The Examiner," published at the capital, a strong democratic organ. At the end of a short year he returned to his farm, and civil war was upon the land. His sympathies were with the confederates, but he took no active part.

In 1863 he once more left the farm, and resumed the practice of law. In 1874 he was again elected to the legislature, to fill a vacancy in the Cole county delegation, and in May, 1879, he was elected to the bench, as already mentioned, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge George W. Miller. He was reelected in November, 1880, and his present term will expire with the year 1886, should he live thus long.

We believe the judge has never connected himself with any Christian church, but he is a supporter of such organizations, and a well-wisher to every good cause. He has the highest respect of his neighbors, and of the people generally who know him.

The judge has three children living, and one of them, Joseph R. Edwards, is mentioned on other pages of this work. John Warren is on the farm in the Osage Valley, and Sallie E. is at home. One son died many years ago.

HON. JACKSON L. SMITH.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JACKSON LEONIDAS SMITH, late attorney general of the state of Missouri, and one of the eminently successful men at the Missouri bar, early exhibited a great fondness for books, and luckily had a father who encouraged him in his studies. This was Richard Smith, a native of Tennessee, who married Eliza Wagner, also a native of that state, and came to Callaway county, Missouri, where Jackson was born, January 29, 1839. Subsequently the family went to Howard county, where our subject had some experience at an early age in farm life, attending school during the winters. Subsequently he was sent to a select school at Pisgah; thence to the University of Missouri, Columbia, and finally to Masonic College, Lexington, where he was graduated in 1858.

In the summer of that year Mr. Smith commenced the study of his profession at Jefferson City, with General Monroe Parsons, and was licensed to practice by the late Judge Ephraim W. Ewing in September, 1860. He was in company with his preceptor until the latter was killed, toward the close of the civil war. He then became a partner of Henry C. Ewing, and the firm of Ewing and Smith did

business in the supreme court of the United States and in all the local courts, their practice being extensive and quite lucrative.

Mr. Smith was elected attorney general of the state on the democratic ticket in 1876, and served the full term of four years. During that period his fine talents and legal attainments were seen to good advantage.

Mr. Smith resumed practice in 1881, and is now of the firm of Smith and Krauthoff, whose business extends into all the courts, state and federal. Mr. Smith has been attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at Jefferson City for fifteen or sixteen years, and he is also, with his partner, attorney for the Chicago and Alton road. Mr. Smith has probably prepared more briefs in cases in the supreme court of the state than any other lawyer now practicing in Missouri, and the confidence of the courts and of litigants in his ability and his integrity seems to be almost without limit. A man of the closest application and perseverance, his industry has been liberally, not to say amply, rewarded.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Fannie W. Chappell, of Callaway county, and they have one son.

Mr. Smith is very gentlemanly in trying a case, but it is not safe for an adversary to presume too much upon his courtesy and forbearance. When once aroused and compelled to resent an insult, his invective and sarcasm are simply withering.

HON. CHARLES HENRY HARDIN.

MEXICO.

THIS prominent lawyer, founder of Hardin College, and late governor of the state of Missouri, was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, July 15, 1820. His parents were Charles Hardin, a native of Virginia, and Hannah Jewell, a native of Virginia, and sister of Doctor William Jewell, the founder of the college of his name at Liberty, Missouri. In the autumn of the year in which our subject was born the family came into this state, then a territory, and settled in Columbia, Boone county, where Charles Hardin died in 1830, and his widow in 1861.

Mr. Hardin had in his youth an avidity for knowledge; prepared for college in Columbia, and took his college course at the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and Miami College, Oxford, Ohio, spending the last two and a half years at the latter institution, and being graduated in 1841. He read law at Columbia under the late Judge James M. Gordon; was examined by Hon. William Scott, of the supreme bench; was admitted to the bar in December, 1842, and in February, 1843, commenced practice at Fulton, Callaway county. In May of the next year he was married to Miss Mary Barr Jenkins, an intelligent and refined lady, daughter of Theodrick Jenkins, in his day a prominent farmer and stock dealer in Boone county.

In a very few years Mr. Hardin rose to a high position among the legal fraternity of his judicial circuit. His pleadings are reported to have been "models of



Very Truly
Ch. H. Henderson.

business in the supreme court of
their practice being extensive

Mr. Smith was elected
in 1876, and so
talents are



H. H. Hardin & Co.

Very Truly
C. H. Hardin -

conciseness and legal accuracy." His brilliant success as a lawyer, according to the judgment of one writer, "is in great part attributable to the ceaseless labor which he bestowed on the matters intrusted to his management."

Mr. Hardin practiced at Fulton for eighteen years, and during that period was often honored with official posts, which he in turn honored. In 1848 he was elected state's attorney for the old third circuit, embracing six counties; held that office for the full term of four years, and made a splendid success as a prosecutor.

He was elected on the whig ticket to the legislature from Callaway county in 1852, 1854 and 1858. At the close of the session of 1855 the legislature chose him, and Hon. J. W. Reid and Hon. T. C. Richardson a committee to revise and compile the statutes of the state. Their work being completed, Mr. Hardin was designated to superintend the editing and printing, which he did in a highly creditable manner. This duty is all the more complimentary to him as it was assigned by a democratic legislature.

From 1850 to 1862 Mr. Hardin was one of the managers of the state lunatic asylum at Fulton, and secretary of the board.

He made so excellent a legislator in the lower house that in 1860 Mr. Hardin was elected to the upper house, representing Boone and Callaway counties, and being chairman of the judiciary committee. He was the only member of the senate who voted against withdrawing from the Union.

In 1861 Mr. Hardin removed to his present home, Mexico. At or near the close of the civil war, when the courts were opened, he commenced practice, and continued it until 1872. About the same time he became president of the Southern Bank at Mexico, and that office he still holds. In 1872 he was again returned to the state senate, this time for Audrain, Boone and Callaway counties, and was again placed at the head of the judiciary committee, and also made chairman of the lunatic asylum committee.

In 1874 Mr. Hardin was placed at the head of the democratic state ticket, made a thorough and energetic canvass of the state, and had nearly forty thousand majority of the votes. Governor Hardin organized an era of retrenchment and reform, and greatly elevated the credit of the state.

The following resolution was adopted by the democratic state convention, July 19, 1876:

Resolved, That we point with pride to the administration of Charles H. Hardin, governor of Missouri, as a model one in the history of the state, and challenge comparison for it with that of any other state in the Union, and upon the honorable record thus made in the management of our state affairs we invite all good men to coöperate with us in our determination to present and elect a state ticket that shall prove worthy successors to Governor Charles H. Hardin and his associates in the various state offices.

One of the best deeds of the governor's life was the founding and endowing of Hardin College (1873), to which he has contributed about sixty thousand dollars in money and lands. It has fine buildings, an experienced corps of teachers,

and is proving a great success. It is designed for females only. Governor Hardin is a Baptist, and a majority of the teachers are of that denomination; but the school itself is not regarded as denominational, and all classes patronize it.

The residence of Governor Hardin, known as Forest Home, situated two and a half miles north of Mexico, and embracing four hundred and eighty acres, is one of the finest homes in this part of Audrain county, being fitted up with a great deal of taste, and there the governor and his accomplished wife (they have no children) are quietly spending the afternoon of life.

HON. WARWICK HOUGH.

JEFFERSON CITY.

THE chief justice of the supreme court of Missouri, whose name is at the head of this sketch, is one of the most eminent jurists of the state, and has risen to that eminent position by his own inherent energies, industry and well cultivated talents. He was born in Loudon county, Virginia, January 26, 1836, and in the autumn of that year his parents came to Saint Louis. Two years later they settled in Jefferson City, where the father of our subject, George W. Hough, died in 1878. He was a prominent politician, and a man of much influence and noted for his stainless purity of character.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at the state university, Columbia, class of 1854, and received the degree of master of arts in course. In college he was studious and exemplary in his deportment, and gave especial attention to general literature and the graces of oratory and rhetoric. In the year in which he received the degree of bachelor of arts, he was selected from his class to make some barometrical observations and calculations for Professor Swallow, then the state geologist; and in the same year (1854), Governor Price commissioned him assistant state geologist. We understand that his work in that field of labor is embodied in the reports of Benjamin F. Shumard and A. B. Meek, and printed in the geological reports.

While thus employed, Mr. Hough devoted all the leisure time at his command to the study of law. He finished his legal studies at Jefferson City with General Edward L. Edwards, now judge of the circuit court, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. From 1858 to 1861 he served as secretary to the state senate.

In 1860, Mr. Hough became a partner of Hon. J. Proctor Knott, then attorney-general of Missouri, and now governor of Kentucky, and they were in practice together until the spring of 1861. In May of that year Mr. Hough was married to Miss Nina E. Massey, daughter of Benjamin F. Massey, at that time secretary of state. They have five children. Civil war being then in progress, Mr. Hough was appointed adjutant general of the state by Governor Jackson, whom he accompanied to the South, serving with him until the governor's death. He was then appointed secretary of state by Governor Reynolds, who, as lieutenant

governor, succeeded Governor Jackson, and he resigned in December, 1863. In February, 1864, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Lieutenant General Polk, after whose death he was assigned to the staff of General S. D. Lee. Still later he was on the staff of General Dick Taylor, surrendering with him in May, 1865.

Mr. Hough practiced in Memphis, Tennessee, until the removal of the test path in this state, and then (1867) opened an office at Kansas City, where he was in practice in 1874, when he was recommended to the office of supreme judge by the entire bar of that (Jackson) county, and also of the adjacent counties. In the autumn of that year he was elected to that high position for the period of ten years, succeeding Hon. Washington Adams. His term will expire with the year 1884, and should he consent to serve longer, there is little doubt of his re-election, for he is serving with great ability and to the general satisfaction of the people who placed him on the bench.

A writer in the "United States Biographical Dictionary," Missouri volume, 1878, thus speaks of the judge:

"Judge Hough's decisions and judicial papers have gained for him great reputation. He has evidently lost none of his studious habits, and his papers show not only profound legal learning, but have the scholarly and classical finish that results only from a wide range of reading and an intimate acquaintance with the great authors of English composition. But, aside from his acquired accomplishments, he is a man of much force and originality of character."

We have only to add that no judge in the state of Missouri wears the ermine with more dignity or propriety, or is doing better work than Judge Hough in elevating the character of the jurisprudence of the state. Such men are an honor to any commonwealth.

HON. DANIEL H. McINTYRE.

MEXICO.

DANIEL HARRISON McINTYRE, attorney general of the state of Missouri, was born in Callaway county, this state, May 5, 1833, being a son of Charles Weaver McIntyre and Margaret (Harrison) McIntyre. His father was born in Fleming county, Kentucky. His grandfather, Daniel McIntyre, served in the war of 1812-14. This branch of the Harrisons came from England, there being two brothers, who were among the early settlers in Virginia. In 1834 Charles W. McIntyre took his family to Audrain county, adjoining Callaway on the north, and there our subject had his first mental discipline, in the common schools. He is a graduate of Westminster College, Fulton, Callaway county, class of 1861. He went immediately into the army on the confederate side; at first as captain of a company in the state guards. He was wounded at Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, and was afterward taken prisoner in Callaway county. At the end of nine months he enlisted in the regular confederate state troops, going in as a lieutenant, and coming out as captain at the close of the war.

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Edw. A. Lewis.

Mr. McIntyre now farmed in Audrain county for four or five years. Meanwhile, in 1866, he was married to Miss Susan F. Simpson, of Audrain county. While engaged in agricultural pursuits, Mr. McIntyre devoted his leisure time to the reading of law, and finished in the office of Hon. Charles H. Hardin. In 1871 he was licensed to practice by Judge William P. Harrison, and settled in Mexico. He was soon afterward elected prosecuting attorney of Audrain county, and served one term. He was elected to the state senate to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hardin, who was elected governor in 1874.

In 1876 Mr. McIntyre was elected to the house, and reelected in 1878. In the sessions of 1877 and 1879 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and in the latter session he was also on two or three other committees: a special committee to supervise the revision of the statutes of 1879, and then of a joint committee to prepare the statutes for publication. He took a prominent part while in the legislature, and was one of the foremost members on the democratic side. So conspicuous was he in that body, and so much ability did he exhibit, that in the campaign of 1880 he was the democratic candidate for attorney general, and elected with the rest of the ticket.

As a lawyer he is painstaking and untiring in his labor for his client. He is an eloquent speaker, and a successful jury advocate, and is distinguished for his integrity, his kindness of heart, and his social amenities.

HON. EDWARD A. LEWIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS LEWIS, the presiding judge of the Saint Louis court of appeals, and a man of varied literary attainments and great legal learning, is a grandson of Samuel Lewis, at one period a civil engineer attached to the staff of George Washington. His father, Edward S. Lewis, a native of Philadelphia, was for many years a clerk in the third auditor's office in Washington, where he died in 1829, and where the subject of the present sketch was born, February 22, 1820. Edward S. Lewis, notwithstanding he died in the thirty-fifth year of his age, achieved an enviable reputation as a prose and poetical writer for the periodical papers of his day. He married Susan Jean Washington, a daughter of Lund Washington, and a sister of Hon. P. G. Washington, assistant secretary of the treasury under the administration of President Pierce. She died in 1829, and the orphan boy was sent to school at Charlotte Hall, Maryland, where his school days ended three years later. From that date young Lewis was his own tutor, and in a few years mastered most branches of mathematics and became a fair linguist.

In 1835 Mr. Lewis became an apprentice to the printer's trade, in the office of Duff Green, at Washington, and the next year he went to Virginia, where he soon secured a position as a private tutor in a family. During the time of his employ



John H. Brown



Edw. A. Lewis.

ment in this capacity he diligently pursued a course of study, which was, in a great measure, the foundation for his subsequent achievements. In 1838 he returned to Washington, but after spending a few months in the general land office he went to Mississippi, where he served as deputy circuit clerk of Yazoo county for one year, during which time he devoted all his spare time to reading law, so that, at the expiration of another year wholly devoted to his legal studies, he was admitted to the bar, and for four years practiced law in that state.

Mr. Lewis came to Missouri in January, 1845, and the next month, having been admitted to the bar of this state, he began the practice of law at Richmond, Ray county. In September of that year he married Parthenia, daughter of Walter L. Bransford, who was a Kentuckian. The Ray circuit extended over eight counties, in which field of legal labor Mr. Lewis soon gained a position which placed him among the very foremost of the younger members of the bar.

In 1851, in conjunction with Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, he edited the daily "Intelligencer" in the city of Saint Louis. In the following year Mr. Crockett went to California, and Mr. Lewis became the sole proprietor and political editor of the paper. In that year (1852) the printers' national convention was held at Cincinnati, and Mr. Lewis introduced the resolution which resulted in the formation of the National Typographical Union. Twenty-two years afterward he delivered, by request, an address before the International Typographical Union (another name for the same organization) at its session which convened at Saint Louis, on which occasion he was introduced to the convention as "the father of the union." In the autumn of 1853 he returned to the practice of law, and rapidly attained eminence in his profession. In the following spring he was appointed attorney for the North Missouri railroad. In 1856 he was one of four candidates for judge of the Saint Louis land court, Hon. C. B. Lord being elected, and Mr. Lewis receiving the next highest vote. In the same year he moved to Saint Charles city, and in the year following purchased two hundred acres of land on the line of the railroad just mentioned, and laid out a town, now called New Florence, named for his daughter. In 1858 he was elected curator of Saint Charles College, of which institution he afterward, and for several years, was acting president.

In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Breckenridge ticket. He was, in 1861-62, president of the Saint Charles branch of the Southern Bank of Missouri. In 1863 he was one of the democratic candidates for judge of the supreme court, having received the highest number of votes cast in the convention for any candidate for any office. The entire ticket was defeated. In 1872 he was again a presidential elector on the democratic and liberal ticket, and was chosen to convey the vote of the state to Washington.

Though modest and retiring in his disposition, his learning and talents, coupled with a pure and irreproachable character, had caused the bench and bar of the state to accord him a distinguished position in the profession, and in 1874 he was appointed by Governor Woodson, himself a lawyer of ability and dis-

crimination, to fill an unexpired term as chief justice of the supreme court, the vacancy being caused by the resignation of Judge Wash Adams. By the constitution of 1875 the Saint Louis court of appeals was created, a court which, as we learn from a sketch of Judge Lewis in "The Commonwealth of Missouri," "is practically, in its constitutional jurisdiction, the court of last resort for about seven-eighths of the litigation arising in the courts of Saint Louis, Saint Charles, Lincoln and Warren counties." Judges Lewis, Gantt and Bakewell were appointed judges of this court, and in 1876 Judge Lewis was elected, and by a constitutional provision became presiding judge of the court. His term of office will expire in January, 1889.

Judge Lewis has six children: Walter F. is a commercial traveler, Edward S. is a merchant, Florence E. is the wife of Robert Atkinson, a manufacturer of Saint Louis, Eugene W. and P. Grayson are bookkeepers, and Bransford is a physician.

Early in his professional career Judge Lewis gave evidence of the possession of that peculiar order of intellect which has distinguished him as a judge, and which has been aptly termed a judicial mind. He is said to have always seen both sides of every legal proposition presented in the progress of judicial investigations with which he had any connection. This mental characteristic prevented him from becoming a blind partisan of his client, but it enabled him to forearm himself, and to thus successfully combat the position taken by opposing counsel.

A member of the Saint Louis bar, who is thoroughly well acquainted with Judge Lewis and with his judicial writings, and who is eminently well qualified to form an accurate estimate of his judicial character, thus speaks of him:

"Being possessed of a tender, generous, sympathetic nature, cultivated and broadened by life-long habits of thought and action, he is, as a judge, patient and attentive in the hearing of causes, and kind, courteous and considerate in his manners and speech toward counsel. Though firm and unwavering in his convictions, he invariably gives the profoundest consideration to opposing views, and his opinions give evidence of a desire to convince by a course of a logical reasoning rather than to override by dogmatic statement. His vocabulary of good, strong, clear English is very full, from which he has a wonderful power of selecting words which exactly express the desired shade of meaning, and hence his judicial utterances are marked by absolute clearness and certainty. It is characteristic of his judicial writings that they show an almost entire absence of the bane of judges and the stumbling block of attorneys—*dicta*. His style as a writer is eminently judicial—dignified in expression, logical in arrangement, and apt in illustration, with an irresistible power of fair and analytical statement, which causes his pregnant sentences, abounding as they do in evidences of legal research and couched in pure, chaste, simple, yet elegant English, to charm as well as convince."

It has been said of him as a judge that "he says what he means, means what he says, and stops when he has said it."

He possesses a masterly skill in the use of the English language, the result of many years of close, analytical study and the economical use of leisure hours. Judge Lewis verifies the statement that "the spare moments of a year are mighty laborers if kept at their work." His industry has borne rich fruits in literature—poetical and prose, professional and general—which give him rank as a cultivated gentleman, a profound lawyer, and a writer of refined taste and splendid talents. The child-like simplicity of his nature and the purity of his life, coupled with his eminent abilities as a writer and his great attainments as a jurist, insure him the warm affection of his friends and the distinguished consideration of the public.

HON. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

WARRENSBURGH.

FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL, United States senator, is one of the sons of Johnson county of whom she may well be proud. Reared here on a farm, early taught the great lesson that industry is the direct road to success, he eventually found his way to the county bar; rose rapidly as a lawyer, and at one bound landed in the United States senate.

Mr. Cockrell was born near the village of Columbus, fifteen miles from Warrensburgh, in October, 1834, being a son of Joseph Cockrell, who came from Kentucky to this state in 1831, and was the first sheriff of Johnson county. Francis finished his education at Chapel Hill College, this state, where he taught one year after concluding his studies there, reading law at the same time. In March, 1855, he entered the law office of Charles O. Silliman, Warrensburgh, and was admitted to the bar in October following. He was in partnership with his preceptor until the civil war began, when he entered the confederate service as captain of a company, and rose to the rank of brigadier general. He had command of the 1st Missouri brigade, composed of the 1st and 2d Missouri regiments, the only troops that remained in the field, on the east side of the Missouri River, until the war ended.

General Cockrell returned to Warrensburgh in the spring of 1866, and became a partner of Hon. T. T. Crittenden, now governor of the state, and the firm of Crittenden and Cockrell became one of the most distinguished law firms in western Missouri. General Cockrell was just as much of a student at law after being admitted to practice as before, and it was no uncommon thing to see him poring over his law books and looking up authorities long after midnight. He excels as a court lawyer, and is good before a jury, being logical and clear, without being oratorical; and his candor, sincerity, great weight of character, and fine presence, all combine to give him great influence and success.

In 1874, the subject of these notes was a candidate for the nomination for governor in the democratic convention, when Hon. Charles H. Hardin was nominated over him on the third ballot by one-sixth of a vote. He was elected to the

United States senate in January, 1875, and reëlected in the same month in 1881. He is a growing man, and his native state, as well as his native county, may well be proud of him. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a man of great probity, and a Christian gentleman of the best type.

Senator Cockrell has a third wife. The first was Miss Arethusa D. Stapp, of Chapel Hill, married in 1853, she dying in 1859; the second, Miss Anna E. Mann, of Kentucky, married in 1866, and dying in 1871; and his present wife was Miss Anna Ewing, daughter of Judge E. B. Ewing, of Saint Louis, married in 1873. Senator Cockrell had two children by the first wife, none by the second, and has five by the present wife. One of the two sons by the first wife, John J. Cockrell, is mentioned on other pages of this work.

HON. THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN.

JEFFERSON CITY.

THOMAS THEODORE CRITTENDEN, governor of the state of Missouri. is a son of Henry Crittenden, and Anna M. (Allen) Crittenden, and was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, January 2, 1834. His father was a younger brother of Hon. John J. Crittenden, the great Kentucky statesman and whig United States senator. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Colonel John Allen, who was once a prominent lawyer in Shelby county, Kentucky, and who was killed in the battle of River Raisin, near Monroe, Michigan, in the war of 1812-14. We learn from "The Commonwealth of Missouri," that Mrs. Crittenden inherited many of the qualities of her brave and heroic father, and was a mother ever devoted to the happiness, the education and the welfare of her children.

The subject of this sketch is a graduate of Center College, Kentucky, class of 1855; read law at Frankfort, in the office of his uncle, Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and was admitted to practice by Chief Justice Simpson, at Winchester, in 1856. In the autumn of that year he was married to Carrie W., daughter of Samuel Jackson, of Lexington, she being a lady of fine mental and social accomplishments; and the next year after this union Mr. Crittenden immigrated to this state, and opened a law office at Lexington, after being admitted to the Missouri bar by Judge Hicks.

He became a partner of Judge John A. S. Tutt, and was not long in securing a good practice. He was doing finely in his profession when the civil war broke out. He promptly entered the federal service, and Governor Gamble commissioned him lieutenant colonel of the 7th regiment Missouri state militia, under Colonel John F. Phillips, who was one of his classmates in college.

His record in the army was as manly and honorable as his course has always been in private or civil life. Part of the time during the war, he was attorney general of the state, under appointment of Governor Hall. On being mustered



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out of the service in the spring of 1865. Colonel Crittenden settled at Warrensburgh, where he soon rose to prominence at the bar of his judicial circuit.

In 1867 Colonel Crittenden and Senator F. M. Cockrell formed a copartnership for the practice of the law, at Warrensburgh, the county seat of Johnson county, which continued until virtually dissolved by the election of General Cockrell to a seat in the United States senate, in January, 1875. During those years no law firm in Missouri was more widely known. Colonel Crittenden was a conscientious, painstaking lawyer, of sound judgment, and, at that time, of ripe experience. He was well versed both in the elementary principles and science of his profession, and in the practical application of those principles in the court house. He was both a safe counselor and pleader, and an eloquent and successful advocate as well; a rare combination, which could not fail to bring to its possessor an enviable reputation, in a profession in which both talent and learning are indispensable prerequisites to even moderate success.

Colonel Crittenden was elected to congress in 1872, on the democratic ticket; was defeated for renomination in 1874, the contest being tripartite, and his old classmate and military associate, Colonel Phillips, also a democrat, being the successful candidate. He was not a candidate in 1876, but was nominated, and unsuccessful, as was also the case in 1878. In 1876 he was a nominee of his party for elector at large, and resigned on learning that he had been nominated for congress.

In 1880 the subject of this sketch was the democratic candidate for governor, and was elected by an unusually large majority, and that office he is now filling with marked ability, and decided independence.

HON. WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL.D.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM GARDINER HAMMOND, dean of the faculty of the Saint Louis Law School, dates his birth at Newport, Rhode Island, May 3, 1829, his parents being William G. Hammond, a graduate of Brown University, and Sarah Tillinghast (Bull) Hammond. The Hammond family settled on Narragansett Bay near the close of the seventeenth century. William G. Hammond, Sr., was a lawyer, and the surveyor of customs at Newport from 1829 to 1847, and died in 1858. The mother's family have been residents of Rhode Island since its purchase from the Indians in 1638. The Tillinghast family, to which both grandmothers of our subject belonged, are of Huguenot descent. Sarah Tillinghast Bull was of the fifth generation in descent from the noted Baptist preacher, Obadiah Holmes, who was severely whipped because of his religious belief, and to whom a monument is about to be erected by the Baptists of the United States.

The subject of this biographical notice is a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1849, taking the Latin salutatory, to which was added an oration in Eng-

lish as a special compliment. Hon. Julius H. Seelye, late member of congress, and now president of Amherst College, was a member of the same class; also William J. Rolfe, the editor of *Shakespeare*. While in college Mr. Hammond was one of the editors of the "*Indicator*," a college periodical. He studied law in Brooklyn, New York, with Hon. Samuel E. Johnson; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and immediately formed a partnership with his preceptor. He practiced in Brooklyn and New York city until 1856, and the year before was the republican candidate for judge of Kings county.

Mr. Hammond had married Miss Lydia B. Torrey, daughter of Hon. Joseph W. Torrey, once a distinguished lawyer in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1856, partly for the improvement of her health, and partly to improve his own mind by travel and study, he went to Europe, traveling through England, Ireland, France, Germany and Italy, spending nearly a year at Heidelberg, where he paid particular attention to the study of civil law and comparative jurisprudence, returning in 1858.

He spent some months in his native town, and in December, 1859, went to Iowa, reaching there with a cadaverous pocketbook, and having no clients. He commenced work as a civil engineer on a railroad at one dollar a day, being the rear chainman. In a little more than a year he was promoted, through all the intermediate steps, to chief engineer on another railroad, and remained such until this enterprise was stopped by the beginning of civil war.

Mr. Hammond then taught the languages one year at Bowen (now Lenox) Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Iowa, and subsequently for one winter was at the head of the Anamosa city schools. In that place, the shire town of Jones county, he settled in 1863, and resumed the practice of his profession. Two years afterward he was married to Miss Juliet M. Roberts, daughter of Rev. William L. Roberts, D.D., of Hopkinton, and has by her one daughter.

In 1866 Mr. Hammond removed to Des Moines, and became associated with Judges George G. Wright and Chester C. Cole in conducting a law school, a private enterprise started that year. In 1868 the school was transferred to Iowa City, and was attached to the state university, Mr. Hammond removing to that city. He occupied the chair of chancellor of the law department until 1881, when he came to Saint Louis to become dean of the law school already mentioned. That position he fills with eminent ability and to the great satisfaction of the friends and patrons of that department of Washington University.

As a law lecturer Doctor Hammond has been preëminently successful, and has attained a distinction which can only be accounted for on the ground of natural fitness and inclination for such work. When he entered that field of labor the methods of legal instruction were, even as pursued in the law schools, fundamentally defective. The student was expected to acquire knowledge by rote. One after another were placed in his hands text books, which were written for the practitioner to serve as guides in the application of principles supposed to be familiar to him to the various facts and circumstances of particular cases. As

well might a student of mathematics, who is yet ignorant of trigonometry and calculus, be given a treatise on construction of bridges or on railroad curves.

Realizing fully these defects in method and aim, Doctor Hammond sought to so shape his instruction as to train the student in the art of legal thinking. He regarded as of more importance the underlying principles of the law, and the correct classification of those principles, than the details of their varying application, for as to the latter the student may largely inform himself, while as to the former he is left almost without help from text books or decisions. The plan Doctor Hammond has adopted is to give in a lecture the history and development of the topic in hand, the law of its growth, so to speak, together with references to such text books and cases as will illustrate and amplify in detail the principles stated. These lectures are not formal written discourses, but rather oral expositions, based upon a brief written analysis, with such references as are deemed suitable for subsequent consultation, and such is his familiarity with the whole field of the law, and his aptness and accuracy in the expression of legal principles, that his lectures have the merit of clear and concise statement, coupled with the interest and animation of an oral explanation, which it is scarcely possible to give in reading from a manuscript. He has sometimes supplemented his lectures by brief synopses, giving the main points referred to and the citations, to relieve his students of the tedious and purely mechanical labor of making extensive notes.

Probably there are few other men in this country who have given such careful thought to methods of legal instruction as has Doctor Hammond, and few, if any, have been more successful in originating and carrying out right methods. His object has been to train his students to be leaders in the profession, not mere machine lawyers. By precept and example he fosters a love for thorough investigation and varied learning, and brings to his work a cultured and scholarly mind and a veneration for his profession which cannot but awaken in the student an ambition to succeed nobly in it, and a contempt for the petty success of the shyster and charlatan.

Doctor Hammond has been a very busy man since he came to the West, and has performed a great deal of labor with his pen. In 1865 and 1866 he prepared a digest of Iowa reports, a continuation of a work begun by Hon. John F. Dillon, and the two volumes, known as "Dillon and Hammond's Digest," had for some years great favor with the legal fraternity. In 1867 he started the "Western Jurist," at Des Moines, and conducted it until the summer of 1870. Since that date he has been a frequent contributor to other legal periodicals. The synopses of his lectures to law students, both in Iowa City and Saint Louis, published for the benefit of the students, are numerous and able.

Professor Hammond has also done a good deal of literary and scientific work, being a contributor years ago to "Putnam's" and "Harper's" magazines, the "Continental Magazine," the "Round Table," and later prepared an introduction to the American edition of "Sandars' Justinian," published in Chicago, which was

also published separately under the title of "System of Legal Classification of Hale and Blackstone in its Relation to the Civil Law," and received high praise from Sir Henry Maine in his last work on "Early Law and Custom."

He has also read papers at different times before the American Social Science Association, of which he was for some years one of the vice presidents. Several of this class of papers, and of his lectures and addresses, have been published in pamphlet form, and never fail to attract the attention of thoughtful people.

In 1871 Professor Hammond was associated with Hon. W. H. Seevers, late chief justice of Iowa, and Hon. W. J. Knight, of Dubuque, in preparing the present code of Iowa, which was adopted by the legislature in 1873. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Iowa College at Grinnell in 1870, and by his *alma mater* in 1877. For ten years before his departure from Iowa, in 1881, he was president of the State Historical Society of Iowa by annual reëlections.

We have gathered a large portion of the data on which this sketch is founded from a volume entitled the "United States Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of Eminent and Self-Made Men — Iowa Volume," published by the American Biographical Publishing Company in 1878. That work thus speaks of our subject:

"Professor Hammond is gifted with a strong constitution, which alone could have borne him through the labors of his past life and sustained him through trials that would have discouraged a less energetic man. In personal appearance he is about the medium height; in manners, grave and dignified; a man of sterling worth, generous and genial, liberal in his sentiments, and social in his nature. * * * He is favorably known throughout the country, and bids fair to stand in high places among the foremost men of the legal profession.

HON. ROBERT A. CAMPBELL.

SAINT LOUIS.

ROBERT ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, lieutenant governor of Missouri, is a native of this state, being born in Pike county, September 2, 1833. His parents were James W. Campbell, a merchant and Presbyterian minister, born in Kentucky, and Sophia (Henry) Campbell, a native of South Carolina. His paternal great-grandfather, Alexander Campbell, was colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Continental Army, and in command at the battles of King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. He is honorably mentioned in "Chambers' New Encyclopædia." The father of Sophia Henry, Malcolm Henry, was also a colonel in the same army. He came to Missouri, then a part of Missouri territory, in 1817, and he was a member of the convention, which, in 1820, framed the first constitution of the state. The paternal grandfather of Robert also came to Missouri in 1817, and both families have been identified with the interests of this commonwealth from its organization.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Spring River Academy, this state, and the Illinois College, Jacksonville, and is a graduate of the latter institution, class of 1851. He taught school during one vacation, while in college. He went to California in 1852 with his father and Hon. John Swift, his cousin, and returned late in 1854. Afterward he was clerk one year for I. N. Bryson, of Louisiana. He read law at Bowling Green, Pike county, with Hon. James O. Broadhead, and was admitted to the bar in 1860.

He was in practice at Bowling Green when civil war began, and went into the army as adjutant of General J. B. Henderson's brigade, rank of captain, and on being mustered out in 1862, reënlisted and became major of the 49th Missouri infantry, which was on duty in this state, and in which he served till the war closed.

Major Campbell practiced law at Bowling Green, and subsequently at Louisiana until 1869, when he was elected president of the Louisiana and Missouri River railroad, and continued in that position until the road was leased to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. He was elected president of the Saint Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railroad, and when it was partly finished, it was sold to A. B. Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio. In February, 1874, Major Campbell settled in Saint Louis, and took charge of the construction of the Lindall Hotel, and attended to the estate of Henry Ames' heirs, who were the owners of the hotel.

For many years the subject of these notes has been identified with the politics of his native state. At an early day he held a clerkship in the legislature for two or three sessions. In 1861 he was made secretary of the convention called to consider the state of the country, and held that post while that convention continued to meet, a period of two or three years, it constituting, in fact, for a while, the government of the state.

Major Campbell was defeated for the state senate in 1864, and for the constitutional convention in 1865; was elected a member of the legislature in 1868, 1870, 1876 and 1878, and was speaker *pro tem.* in the thirtieth general assembly (1879). In that legislative body he was chairman of the committee on banks and corporations, and was on the committees on judiciary, eleemosynary institutions and internal improvement. He took a very prominent part in legislative matters, and became quite popular, so much so that in 1880 he was nominated for the office of lieutenant governor, and elected by the usual democratic majority. He makes a first-class presiding officer.

Governor Campbell was originally a whig, a Fillmore man in 1856, a Bell and Everett man in 1860, and since the war has acted with the democratic party. He is a man of a good deal of influence, with whatever party he affiliates.

Perhaps there is no act of his life as a lawyer in which he takes more satisfaction, not to say pride, than that of the so-called "Test Oath Case," of *The States vs. Father Cummings*, which he carried to the supreme court of the United States, where the oath was declared unconstitutional.

The wife of Governor Campbell was Margaret Blain, of Bowling Green, her parents settling there before she was born, the marriage being dated November 7, 1866. They have two children, Malcolm Henry, aged fifteen, and Ida, aged eight years.

HON. JAMES W. BURNES.

SAINT JOSEPH.

CONGRESSMAN BURNES is a native of Indiana; born August 22, 1833, in Morgan county. He is the son of James and Mary (Thompson) Burnes. His father was a prominent lawyer and judge of the circuit court in Virginia. He removed from Virginia to Platt county, Indiana, in 1837. James was educated in the common schools, and received special instruction. He entered Harvard Law School, and was graduated, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1852. He began practice in Platt county, Missouri. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas in 1868, which office he held five years. During the period he held that office he never had a case reversed by the appellate court. He was made circuit attorney in 1856, and held that office two years. In 1873 he removed to Saint Joseph, where he has been engaged in banking and railroading, and he also owns a large stock farm. He keeps a large herd of imported stock, to which he gives his attention considerably of late.

Judge Burnes is a gentleman of versatile talents; he has a comprehensive mind, active and analytic. He is a good logician; has a brilliant imagination, and a fine flow of language. He is public-spirited, and has always contributed to the building up of Saint Joseph and the encouragement of literature and art. He has been successful in all of his undertakings.

He married Miss Mary Ann Skinner. He has two children living, and six adopted children of his deceased brother.

HON. THERON M. RICE.

BOONVILLE.

THERON M. RICE, late member of congress from the seventh district, and formerly judge of the first judicial circuit, is one of the leading members of the Cooper county bar. He is a born gentleman, high-minded and aspiring, and in every position of honor to which he has been appointed by the suffrage of his fellow citizens, he has shown himself to be every inch a man. He is a Buckeye by birth; a native of Trumbull county; born at Mecca, September 21, 1829. The western reserve, on which he was born, has been noted for thirty or forty years for its eminent statesmen, among whom were Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, Hon. Milton Sutliff, Hon. Rufus P. Ranney, and last and greatest of all, Hon. James A. Garfield.

The parents of Mr. Rice were Levi and Almira (Buttles) Rice, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Connecticut. Levi Rice was a farmer, and reared his son in habits of industry, giving him an excellent opportunity to harden his muscles, as well as strengthen his virtues and his manly resolutions, having the most healthful moral surroundings.

At eighteen years of age the subject of this sketch entered Chester Academy, Geauga county, and for four years alternated between attending school and teaching, thus securing a fair education by his own exertions. The same period of time was now given exclusively to the mental drill of others, meanwhile devoting the spare hours at his command to Coke, Blackstone, etc, his preceptor being Hon. John Hutchins.

In 1853 Mr. Rice was admitted to the bar of his native state, and formed a partnership with his preceptor, at Canfield, where he practiced for five years. Believing that the West afforded a better field than Ohio for a young man of aspiring aims, and heeding the injunction of Horace Greeley, addressed to persons of his age and stamp of character, Mr. Rice came to this state in 1858, and settled at California, Moniteau county, where he was in practice when civil war began, three years later. His patriotism was aroused at once. He organized a company, which eventually became a portion of the 26th Missouri infantry, Colonel George B. Boomer, commander; followed the fortunes of that brave, historical regiment through the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, the battles of Iuka and Missionary Ridge, the operations around and capture of Atlanta, and the march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas, our subject being mustered out as lieutenant colonel of the regiment. The historian of that gallant body of troops bears testimony to Colonel Rice's intelligent patriotism, soldierly bearing, and bravery and coolness on the battle field.

On leaving the army, the subject of this sketch returned to Moniteau county, and located at Tipton, where he had good success in his legal practice. In 1868 he was elected judge of the first judicial circuit of Missouri, and served the full term of six years. On the bench he was cool and clear in judgment, and lucid in his logic, "and his course," writes the historian of Cooper county, "was such as to deepen the respect which was felt for him, and to strengthen the hold he had upon the confidence of his fellow men."

Notwithstanding his reluctance to mingle in politics, and his strong desire to follow steadily the practice of his profession, Judge Rice was nominated by the greenback party in 1880 for congress, and was elected. In the forty-seventh congress he served on the committees on public land and pensions. In 1882, without consulting him, he was the greenback candidate for supreme judge. There were two other tickets in the field, and in a triangular fight his party was left in a hopeless minority.

Since 1870 the home of Judge Rice has been at Boonville. He has a second wife and six children. The family worship at the Episcopal Church. The robust virtues, which the subject of these notes had an excellent opportunity to cultivate

in his younger years, have been of incalculable benefit to him through the diversified scenes and spheres in which he has been called to act. Whether at the bar, on the battle field, on the bench, or in the halls of national legislation, he has stood erect, like a brave man, and presents to-day an unsullied, stainless character.

HON. B. GRATZ BROWN.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE leadership of the free-soil movement in Missouri has often been justly credited to B. Gratz Brown, who is at the present writing one of the most prominent men in Missouri. He came to Saint Louis at the age of twenty-three, and at once entered upon the practice of the law, and took a prominent position in Benton's free-soil party, then in its infancy. In 1852 he was elected to the Missouri legislature from Saint Louis, where he soon became prominent. In 1854 he was made editor of the Missouri "Democrat," and became conspicuous as an able and polished writer; his articles against the slave power were cogent and effective. He was reelected to the legislature in 1856, and continued his onslaught against the slave power. On the breaking out of the civil war he espoused the Union cause, and was one of the first to organize a regiment for the three months' service, and led them to the field. General Lyon consulted with him regarding the capture of Camp Jackson, in May, 1861. To the prompt action of the United States troops on that occasion is due in a great measure Missouri's remaining in the Union. After Colonel Brown's term of service expired he served with General Curtis, and also rendered valuable assistance in organizing the state militia.

As a champion of emancipation, after a bitter contest in the Missouri legislature in 1862-63, he was chosen United States senator. The election took place in 1863, when Colonel Brown and General John B. Henderson were elected. In the senate Colonel Brown was chosen chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds; also of contingent expenses, and served on the committees on Union Pacific railroad, Indian affairs, military affairs and printing. His ability gained him distinction in the senate. On account of ill health he was forced to decline a reelection, which would have been freely given him, and Colonel Brown returned to private life in Saint Louis.

In 1870 the republican party in Missouri divided on the question of restoring to citizenship persons in the state who had been disfranchised. Colonel Brown took part with the liberals, and by combining with the democrats he was elected governor over McClurg by a majority of over 40,000. In 1872 he was nominated for vice-president with Horace Greeley. He has given freely in support of local institutions in the city. He exercised good judgment in his purchases of real estate, which were extensive and profitable, but later financial reverses forced him to give his attention anew to personal business and withdraw entirely from politics.

B. Gratz Brown is a native of Kentucky; born at Lexington May 28, 1826. His boyhood was spent in private schools, with a classical course in Transylvania



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B. Gray Brown

University, Lexington. He entered Yale College in 1845; was graduated in 1847; studied law with his father; was graduated from Louisville Law school in 1848, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. His grandfather was Hon. John Brown, member of congress from Virginia, and for many years United States senator from Kentucky. His father, Judge Mason Brown, was an eminent lawyer of Kentucky, and his mother was a Miss Bledsoe, daughter of Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, United States senator from Kentucky from 1813 to 1815.

Ex-governor Brown is connected by relationship with the Blairs, Breckennridges, Baylors, Prestons and Hamptons, and most of the leading families of the South and West. As a political leader he has no superior. His mind is mathematical, accurate and logical. He devotes his entire time to his profession. He naturally appeals to the intellect, but is master of rhetoric, and can make good use of it if occasion requires. He is good at repartee, but is considerate of the feelings of his opponents, and seldom wounds with sarcasm, of which he possesses an abundance when placed upon the defense, and is an eloquent advocate.

He was married at Jefferson City, Missouri, to a Miss Gunn, a daughter of a distinguished editor of that place. They have eight children, two sons and five daughters living.

HON. AMOS M. THAYER.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMOS MADDEN THAYER, judge of the eighth judicial circuit, is descended from a Massachusetts family of that name, that emigrated from Braintree, Essex county, England, in 1630, and first settled at Braintree, Massachusetts. He is a son of Ichabod Thayer, a native of Milford, Massachusetts, who married Fidelia La Due, and settled in Chautauqua county, New York, where the subject of this biography was born, October 10, 1841.

Judge Thayer is a graduate of Hamilton College, class of 1862. Three weeks after receiving his diploma he entered the army as lieutenant in the 112th regiment New York infantry, but was subsequently transferred to the signal corps, and commissioned by the general government as first lieutenant in that branch of the regular service. He served three years in that capacity, principally in Virginia and North Carolina, and at the close of the war resigned his commission to enter civil life. During his period of service he participated in several campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac. He was present at the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, and at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee with his army, and for gallant and meritorious services was first breveted captain and then major, his last commission being signed by President Andrew Johnson.

Our subject removed to Saint Louis in January, 1866, shortly after resigning his commission in the army, and at the age of twenty-four began the study of the law in this city without a preceptor. He was admitted to the federal and state bar in November, 1867, and was in successful practice in this city until the close of 1876, in November of which year he was elected to the circuit bench. He was

reelected to the same office in November, 1882, and is now serving his second term on the bench.

Judge Thayer's success at the bar was secured by hard and honest work. Reticent of speech in general conversation, retiring and modest in his bearing, and given to the companionship of books rather than men, it was some time before his talents and acquirements were recognized. But the time spent in study was not lost, and when business came — slowly at first, but afterward with increasing volume — the young advocate not only found his services in flattering demand, but the older heads at the bar discovered that a well equipped and graceful athlete had stepped into the arena, whose sagacious mind and careful training showed him to be an antagonist of the highest capacity. His success was complete when several of the most important railway and insurance companies — corporations whose large interests and peculiarly trying position in the courts require them to be most careful and conservative in the retention of counsel — intrusted their litigation exclusively to him. He served these clients with marked ability, and evinced not only a peculiar aptness for corporation business, but a ready and successful shrewdness in the trial of cases before juries. Called, while yet very young, to the circuit bench, Judge Thayer has made even a greater success upon the woolsack than at the counsel table. At the end of his first term of six years he was reelected by a flattering vote, the members of the bar and the public, generally recognizing his eminent qualifications, uniting in his support without regard to party. As a judge he is painstaking and deliberate, but at the same time facile in the dispatch of business, both his law and trial dockets being always up to date, while matters taken under advisement never fail of a speedy determination. In the trial of a case, his marked judicial aspect, his gravity of speech, his patient courtesy, his exact impartiality, and the decorum which his dignity secures, are his chief characteristics.

Judge Thayer is a democrat, but not, we believe, a very strong partisan, and he seems to be popular with all parties.

His wife was Miss Sidney Hunton Brother, daughter of Alexander Brother, for a long time a banker in New Orleans, their union taking place December 22, 1880.

JOHN J. COCKRELL.

WARRENSBURGH.

JOHN J. COCKRELL was born in Warrensburgh, his present home, May 10, 1855. His parentage and family record may be found in the sketch of his father, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, United States senator from Missouri. John J. was educated at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and McGee College, Macon county, this state, being graduated at the latter institution, as valedictorian of his class, in 1873. He read law with his father and Governor Crittenden; was admitted to the bar in March, 1876, and succeeded to the business of the firm on his father's being elected United States senator. His practice is

entirely in the civil courts, and he has a first-class clientage. He is of the firm of Cockrell and Suddath.

Mr. Cockrell is studious and solid, like his father, very much of a thinker, self-poised, cool and fearless, and a rising young man in his judicial circuit. His political affiliations are with the democratic party, but we believe he has never been a candidate for any office. He is very much attached to his profession, in which he is making noteworthy success.

Mr. Cockrell has a good degree of public spirit, and does all he can to encourage local enterprises. He is president of the Warrensburgh Board of Trade, and secretary of the Warrensburgh Creamery Association. He is a third-degree Freemason, and in good standing in the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

The wife of Mr. Cockrell was Miss Bessie C. Cunningham, of Little Rock, Arkansas, they being married July 8, 1880.

BEVERLEY R. RICHARDSON.

VERSAILLES.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON RICHARDSON is descended from families who went to Canada at the close of the American revolution, his grandfathers on both sides being United Empire loyalists, and settling in Upper Canada, now called Ontario. Some of their descendants are still living in the Niagara district, and are among the most respectable people in that part of the province, the writer of this sketch speaking from personal acquaintance with them.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara River, October 30, 1829. His father, Charles Richardson, was a lawyer, a member of the provincial parliament from the Niagara district, and a prominent citizen of Ontario. He married Eliza Clench, whose father was Ralfe Clench, who, siding with King George the Third, left the United States at the close of the war for independence.

Doctor Robert Richardson, the paternal grandfather of our subject, had been the surgeon of a distinguished Highland regiment in the British service, and settled in Canada at the close of the revolutionary war.

Mr. Richardson was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, taking the full course; read law at Toronto and Saint Catherines; was called to the bar in 1852, and practiced in Canada until 1856, when he left the province, and was engaged in railroading in the United States until 1870. In that year he came to Versailles, Morgan county, his present home, and the next year resumed the practice of his profession. He has a complete abstract of the titles to all lands in Morgan county, and his practice, while general, is largely in the line of real-estate law, which he has made a special study. In this branch of the profession he represents a large non-resident clientage, and is doing an excellent business. He

has a good reputation for punctuality and faithfulness in all his legal transactions, and is a first-class business man. He votes the republican ticket. His religious connection is with the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Richardson was married in 1858 to Miss Emma N. Johnson, daughter of Captain Andrew Johnson, of Oxford, Pennsylvania; they have one daughter living, named Dora Louise.

HON. JOHN D. S. DRYDEN.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN DEBOS SHARP DRYDEN, formerly a judge of the supreme court of Missouri, is a native of Washington county, Virginia, born March 27, 1814. His parents, Nathaniel and Margaret (Craig) Dryden, were also born in that county. His grandfather was David Dryden, whose brother, Nathaniel, was an officer in the revolution, and fell at King's Mountain, where his name is inscribed with others on the monument erected to the memory of the heroes who there died for their country. The grandfather of Margaret Craig was also in that war, and commanded a company of Pennsylvania troops. Nathaniel Dryden was in the second war with England.

The subject of this biographical notice received a common English education; in 1829 came to Montgomery county, this state, with the family, where his father was engaged in farming, and where the son farmed and attended school until about eighteen years of age, after which he taught three years.

He commenced reading law in 1835, in Montgomery county, with Hon. Matthias McGirk, then chief justice of the supreme court; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and after practicing a few months in Montgomery county, moved to Palmyra, Marion county.

While he was a student at law he also acted as deputy for the clerk of the circuit and county courts, leaving the impress of his industry and careful work on the records, which were destroyed by "bushwhackers" in 1864.

In January, 1862, Mr. Dryden was appointed by Governor Hall to the supreme bench of the state, and the next year was elected by the people to the same office for the term of six years. But his term expired in 1865, by an ordinance vacating all the offices in the state, and Judge Dryden moved his family to Saint Louis. Here he has been in general practice since that date. At an early day he was of the firm of Dryden and Lindley. In 1868 his eldest son, John Winchell Dryden, came into the firm, when it took the name of Dryden, Lindley and Dryden. In 1871 Mr. Lindley went on the bench of the circuit court, and since that time the firm name has been Dryden and Dryden. They have usually done a heavy business, and legally and morally the firm has a high standing among the legal fraternity. Indeed for forty years the judge has had that standing.

In the judgment of a gentleman who has known Judge Dryden intimately for nearly forty years, he ranked years ago with the leading members of the bar in

northern Missouri, being distinguished as sound, practical and strong, and the best special pleader in that part of the state. He was more noted for distinct enunciation of principles to the bench than for rhetorical climaxes to a jury.

Judge Dryden was attorney for the Saint Louis and Iron Mountain railroad from the time of its reorganization in 1867 until 1875, when he resigned. He helped organize the Saint Louis law school, and for two years filled the chair of pleadings and evidence gratuitously, until the institution was put on a firm basis. He was a member of the legislature in the revising session of 1879; chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, and on the joint revising committee of the two houses to revise the laws, and was one of the hardest workers and clearest-headed men in that body.

Judge Dryden is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and has long been a man of much influence in the party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, an elder of the Central Church, and a man of substantial qualities of character.

He was first married in 1842 to Miss Sarah M. Winchell, a native of Massachusetts, then of Shelby county, Missouri; she dying in 1845, leaving two children, only one of them, the son already mentioned, now living; and the second time, in 1847, in Marion county, Missouri, to Miss Sarah F. Barr, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has four children living: Nathaniel Craig, a lawyer, Troy, Missouri; Joseph L., clerk, Saint Louis; Mary C., who has finished her education at Mary Institute, and is at home, and Annie M., who is a student at that institute.

HON. WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM LUTHER SCOTT, a lawyer of high standing in his profession, was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, November 15, 1833. He is a son of Colonel James Scott, who died in 1838, and Eliza Jane (Ramsey) Scott, a native of Tennessee, and sister of Doctor J. G. M. Ramsey, author of "Annals of Tennessee," who is still alive and in his eighty-seventh year.

The subject of these notes is a graduate of the East Tennessee University, Knoxville, class of 1852. He read law in the same city with Judge Alexander, of the circuit bench; was admitted to the bar in 1855, a few months after he was of age, and practiced at Knoxville until the summer of 1860, when he moved to Memphis. In the spring of 1861 he joined the southern army, in the light artillery service, and commanded what was known as Scott's battery the greater portion of the war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and taken off the field, as it was supposed, to die, but he recovered in a few months and resumed command of his battery. He was in a large number of battles, including those of Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee; Chickamauga, and the quotidian battles for six weeks while General Johnston was falling back on Atlanta, and continued in the service until May, 1865.

At the conclusion of the war Mr. Scott resumed practice at Memphis, and in 1870 was elected by the bar of the city to the office of chancellor of the second chancery court of Shelby county, which was held in Memphis, and he occupied that position until the death of Chancellor Yerger, when our subject was appointed by the governor to fill out the unexpired term, being on the bench about two years.

On leaving it he once more resumed practice in Memphis, remaining there until 1875, when he settled in Saint Louis. Here he has made an excellent record as an attorney at law. Says a gentleman intimately acquainted with him: "Mr. Scott has built up a very respectable business, and has been connected with some of the largest insurance and other suits ever tried in this city; is painstaking and punctilious, and none of his cases ever go by default." The same gentleman adds that "he is an upright, excellent citizen, and a solid man, as well as a sound and able lawyer."

He was originally an old-line whig, and of late years usually votes the democratic ticket, but is not an active politician.

Mr. Scott was married in 1863 to Miss Susan W. Elder, daughter of James Elder, now a retired banker of Memphis, and they have four children.

HON. WILLIAM P. HARRISON.

HANNIBAL.

WILLIAM PRESTON HARRISON, one of the foremost lawyers in Marion county, and formerly judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit, is a native of Lynchburgh, Virginia, and was born June 29, 1818. His father was Samuel J. Harrison, of Quaker descent, and a tobacco merchant, and his mother was Sallie (Burton) Harrison, a native of Campbell county, Virginia. In 1833 he moved to Clarksville, Tennessee, where he obtained the larger part of his education, much of it by his own studiousness in private.

In January, 1837, Mr. Harrison came to Saint Louis, where he was at first a merchant's clerk, and afterward a merchant, continuing in trade until 1845. In 1847 he commenced the study of law at Hannibal with the late Richard F. Richmond, and was licensed to practice in 1848. Since 1845 Mr. Harrison has been a resident of this county, and has been in active and successful practice when not serving his senatorial district, his circuit or his country in some important capacity.

In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce register of the United States land office, and removed to Palmyra, the county seat, where he remained until 1856, when he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession at Hannibal.

Mr. Harrison was appointed aid to Governor Hall, with the rank of colonel of infantry, and he was lieutenant colonel of the 39th regiment of enrolled Missouri militia from 1862 until the close of the war. Meanwhile, in 1862, he was elected

to the state senate as an unconditional Union man, and was chairman of the judiciary committee in that body, and took a bold stand for his country, voting for every measure tending to uphold the government in its efforts to save the Union. A more positive, outspoken man and truer patriot did not live in Missouri in 1861-65 and has not since lived here than Mr. Harrison.

He was serving in the senate in 1866 when he was appointed to the bench of the sixteenth judicial circuit, on which he sat until 187-, making a considerate, impartial and able jurist, eminently fitted for that high position. He is regarded as the best executive officer that ever sat on the bench of this circuit, keeping the court a model of good order and all the proprieties of civilized life. Since leaving the bench he has devoted his time exclusively and assiduously to the duties of his profession. His practice is quite large, and he has a high reputation as a court and jury lawyer, as well as for talents and for probity of character. The Hannibal bar may well take pride to itself when it is represented by such men as Hon. William P. Harrison.

He was mayor of the city of Hannibal in 1852, and then and since has showed a commendable degree of public spirit. He is a trustee of the board of trade of Hannibal, and attorney for the Wabash and the Saint Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk railroads.

Judge Harrison was first married in 1839 to Miss Margaret Morton, of Saint Louis, she dying in 1852, leaving six children, and the second time in December, 1853, to Miss Nannie Bullock, daughter of Winfield Bullock, of Kentucky, having by her seven children living. He has buried eight children by the two wives, most of them in infancy, and has had twenty-one children in all.

HON. WILLIAM C. JONES.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM CUTHBERT JONES, late judge of the criminal court of Saint Louis, is of remote Welsh descent, his great-grandfather, Gabriel Jones, coming to this country and settling in Virginia some time before the revolutionary war, in which he served as captain of a company of Virginia troops. Francis Slaughter Jones, grandfather of William Cuthbert, was an extensive planter in Virginia, and raised a family of twelve children, the maiden name of his wife being Hester Coons. Cuthbert T. Jones, the father of our subject, was born at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, in 1802; married Eliza R. Treat, daughter of Hon. Samuel Treat, formerly United States Indian agent at the Arkansas Post, and the result of this union was eleven children, William Cuthbert being the third child. He was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, July 16, 1831, and three years afterward the family moved to Chester, Illinois, where the father, who was a prominent physician and surgeon, practiced his profession for more than forty years. He is still living, being eighty-one years of age, and resides with his son

in Saint Louis. His mother, Eliza (Treat) Jones, died in March, 1883, aged nearly seventy-eight years.

The subject of this sketch is a graduate of McKendee College, Lebanon, Illinois, class of 1852. He read law at Bowling Green, with Hon. William V. Loving, judge of the circuit court; was admitted to practice in 1853, and the next year settled in Saint Louis, and formed a partnership with William L. Sloss, which continued one year.

In 1860 Mr. Jones became a partner of Hon. Charles F. Cady, late judge of the court of criminal correction, Saint Louis. On the breaking out of the civil war in the spring of 1861, Mr. Jones promptly enlisted in his country's defense, becoming captain of company I, New York reserve corps, under Colonel B. Gratz Brown, and served through the campaign of southwest Missouri. In October, 1862, Mr. Jones was commissioned paymaster in the army, and served three full years, being mustered out in November, 1865.

Mr. Jones was a democrat of anti-slavery leanings at the time the civil war broke out. At its close he favored the reënfanchisement of the rebel element in the southern states, acting with all honesty and sincerity of purpose with the so-called liberal party. In 1866 he was the nominee of the democratic party for clerk of the circuit court for Saint Louis county, and was defeated with the rest of the ticket. Two years later he was presidential elector of that party for the second district, and entered heartily into the campaign, speaking for Seymour and Blair, and canvassing his district thoroughly three times.

Prior to this memorable campaign, that is from the close of 1865 to 1868, he had been in the sign and steamboat-painting business, in company with Wyatt C. Hoffman, in which he made a success. He went into it because he had become disgusted with criminal practice, but the new business was detrimental to his health, and in January, 1868, he formed a law partnership with Charles G. Mauro, and later with John D. Johnson.

In November, 1874, he was elected judge of the criminal court of the city of Saint Louis, and held that office until December, 1878, when he again resumed the practice of his profession. A writer of the "United States Biographical Dictionary," Missouri volume, 1878, states that Judge Jones' career on the bench "was characterized by promptness, diligence, fidelity, learning, fearlessness and integrity; great skill and efficiency in the dispatch of business; and patience, attention and dignified good humor while presiding in court, which made him a great favorite with the bar."

In December, 1878, Judge Jones retired from the bench, and again entered upon the active practice of his profession, and formed a partnership with R. J. Delano, under the firm name of Jones and Delano. The business of the firm is very large and lucrative, and almost entirely civil.

For the last six years Judge Jones has been quite active in the Knights of Honor, having been grand dictator of the state, and member of the supreme lodge for four years. He was chairman of the committee that framed the present con-



BY LEVIN BAKER NIXON, CHAMBERLAIN

W. C. Garrison



WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

W. L. Garrison

stitutions of the supreme and subordinate lodges, and is also chairman of the committee on appeals and grievances in the supreme lodge.

Judge Jones was united in marriage November 20, 1856, with Miss Mary A. Chester, daughter of Joseph Chester, of Chester, England, and of seven children, the fruit of this union, only four are living: Fannie S., James C., Julia M. and Giles F. The judge is an Episcopalian; his wife is a Catholic, and both are prominent in the religious and social circles of Saint Louis.

WILLIAM C. JAMISON.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM CALDWELL JAMISON, a member of the Saint Louis bar since 1845, was born in Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tennessee, September 25, 1822. His father, Henry D. Jamison, was an industrious and thrifty farmer, son of an immigrant from South Carolina, who settled in Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee, in the latter part of the last century. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Beatty, a native of Virginia, her father moving thence to Tennessee.

Mr. Jamison received the usual mental drill in the public schools of his native village, working more or less on his father's farm during the busiest season and vacations, and at seventeen years of age entered Union University, Murfreesboro, at which institution he was graduated with honors in 1843. He then came to Saint Louis, read law at first with Hon. John F. Darby, and then with Judge J. M. Krum, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1845. He remained a short time in the office of Judge Krum, then opened an office by himself, and in 1848 formed a partnership with Franklin A. Dick, which continued one year. In 1849 Mr. Jamison became a partner of James R. Lackland, and was with him about three years, when Mr. Lackland withdrew to go on the bench of the criminal court of Saint Louis county. In 1853 George W. Cline joined Mr. Jamison in the practice of law, and they were together until 1883, being joined by Judge Lackland after he had left the bench. The firm of Lackland, Cline and Jamison continued for five or six years, when the judge retired on account of the state of his health. In 1866 Melville C. Day became the junior member of the firm of Cline, Jamison and Day, which firm continued until November 1, 1882.

Since January, 1883, the firm name has been Jamison, Collins and Jamison, a younger brother of our subject being the junior member. The other member is Robert E. Collins, a prominent member of the Saint Louis bar; and this is one of the strong and highly honorable firms of the city. Their practice is extensive, reaching into all the civil courts, federal as well as state.

Mr. Jamison evidently loves his profession, as he has refused to abandon it, in part, even for a short time, to accept a political office. He has a good legal mind, and his associates at the bar and judges on the bench give him credit for having

good analogical faculties, fine abilities in sifting as well as weighing evidence, and the elements generally which make a sound lawyer and a safe and prudent counselor. We do not understand that he lays any claim to genius; his success at the bar is owing to his studious habits, his perseverance, and the thoroughness and honesty with which he does all his legal work.

Mr. Jamison is a democrat of whig antecedents, and for nearly thirty years has been a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been an office bearer nearly all that period. Nobody who knows him, it is safe to say, doubts the purity of his life.

Mr. Jamison was for several years attorney for the Saint Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a stockholder and director of the same; was also a stockholder in the Mechanics' Bank and National Bank of the State of Missouri. Important trusts have been and are confided to him, he having been administrator of several very large estates in this city. His business in the probate court, as in every other, is done with the utmost faithfulness. All the litigation carried on by the firms with which he has been connected has been conducted in a straightforward as well as able manner.

Mr. Jamison was married July 15, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Noe, daughter of Croel Noe, of Norfolk, Virginia, and she is the mother of three children, only one of them now living.

HON. SAMUEL KNOX.

SAINT LOUIS.

SAMUEL KNOX is a native of Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, a son of Alanson and Lucinda Knox, and was born March 21, 1815. Both parents were also born in Massachusetts. Samuel is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1836; read law at Springfield, in his native county, with Chapman and Ashman, both eminent men in the Old Bay State; attended the law school at Cambridge; came to Saint Louis in 1838, and was admitted to the bar in May of that year, and has been in practice here for forty-five years.

The subject of this sketch has occupied a commanding position at the bar of Saint Louis for forty years. He is a man of brilliant parts, of the widest reading, and of great general information as well as legal learning; he is an eloquent speaker, having no superior, if any equal, at the bar in this state. He has been engaged in many very important and hotly contested and protracted lawsuits with marked success. As an examiner of witnesses, he has wonderful powers; in the trial of causes he is quick, incisive, full of resources, and ever ready for any turn that a cause may take; and if in the course of trial any witness has evinced a desire to prevaricate, or any fraud or rascality has come to light, his great powers of invective and splendid oratory are brought to the front with unequalled effect. Many times in the trial of causes has he moved jurors to tears. He possesses a remarkable memory, replete with classical, biblical and general

learning, all of which he has at ready command when speaking, and which he uses with telling effect. He has never sought popularity or office, but has kept the even tenor of his way, deflecting neither to the right nor to the left of what he has deemed his public or private duty.

At an early day in this place, Mr. Knox was a member of the city council; a little later a city counselor, and in 1862 was elected to congress, beating Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr., and serving one term. He was on the military committee, and it being the thirty-eighth congress, while the civil war was progressing, his labors were of a stern character.

Mr. Knox was and is a radical republican, decided and outspoken, and fearless when it required some courage and deep-seated moral principle to avow such sentiments. Mr. Knox is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a man of unswerving integrity.

March 18, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary Kerr, of Saint Louis, and she died August 1, 1863, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters. The three sons, Samuel, Reuben and Henry, are lawyers; Hannah is the wife of Otis Luscomb, and Mary is residing in Springfield, Massachusetts.

HON. WILLIAM G. DOWNING.

CANTON.

WILLIAM GREEN DOWNING, state senator from the twelfth district, was born in Scotland county, on the Iowa line, February 12, 1849, being a son of Henry H. and Pamela Q. (Goldberry) Downing. His father was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia; his mother of Pulaski county, Kentucky. In addition to the mental drill of a public school, William spent one year in a select school in his native county, doing more or less farm labor, until he commenced reading law by himself at Memphis, the county seat.

He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1871, in Lewis county. In 1873 he moved from Memphis to Canton, the leading town in Lewis county. Before making this move, in October, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary A. Bland, of this county, and the fruits of this union are three children.

The writer of this sketch was in Lewis county in September, 1883, when the circuit court was in session at Monticello, and had the pleasure of listening to an oratorical effort of Mr. Downing in a criminal case. A white man had shot at a colored man, and was arrested and tried for assault with intent to kill. The evidence was very clear that the shooting was done in self-defense, and Mr. Downing made the last speech for the defense. It was logical and candid, at times amusing and at times pathetic, always forcible and clear, and readily understood by the jury, which promptly brought in a verdict for the defense. Mr. Downing is one of the rising young men in his judicial circuit.

For a man of his age, he has had much experience in criminal practice, for he

was elected prosecuting attorney of his county in 1876, and by repeated reëlections served six consecutive years. He is a live and active man, and made an energetic prosecutor, giving great satisfaction to the citizens of the county, rogues only excepted. He had very little opposition in any one of the canvasses.

Mr. Downing was elected to the state senate in 1882 from the twelfth district, which is composed of the counties of Clark, Scotland, Lewis and Knox. He was chairman of the committee on municipal corporations, and on the committees on criminal jurisprudence, penitentiary, state university and corporations. He is noted as being the author of the "Downing bill," which passed and became a law, the design of which is to secure high license and wholesome restrictions in the sale of intoxicating liquors. His majority when elected to the senate was upward of five thousand votes. He is one of the most popular men in the county.

Senator Downing has always trained in the democratic ranks, and is quite popular with his party. Religiously he holds his membership in the Baptist Church, and for the last ten years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the La Grange College, a Baptist institution located in Lewis county. He is treasurer of that board, and a reliable, thoroughgoing business man, ready for service in any good cause.

HON. ROBERT A. BAKEWELL.

SAINT LOUIS.

ROBERT ARMYTAGE BAKEWELL, one of the judges of the Saint Louis court of appeals, is the son of an Episcopalian clergyman, and was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 4, 1826. When he was a year old the family moved to Norwich, England, where the son attended school. In 1839 the family came to this country, and Robert was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and the General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, being at the latter institution from 1845 to 1848.

Mr. Bakewell came to Saint Louis in 1851, and edited newspapers and studied law until 1854. He was in partnership with P. Bauduy Garesché up to 1861, and with E. T. Farish from 1863 to 1876, gaining meantime a fine reputation as a lawyer. But it was evident that he was destined for the bench, he seeming to have peculiar fitness for that position.

Mr. Bakewell was appointed one of the judges of the Saint Louis court of appeals by Governor Hardin, in December, 1875, for one year, and in 1876 he was elected to the same office, and drew the eight-years term, which will expire December 31, 1884.

A Saint Louis lawyer of sound judgment thus writes to the editor of this work: "In January, 1876, Judge Bakewell retired from an extensive and lucrative practice to accept the appointment as member of the new court of appeals, then first organized. At the general election in the fall of 1876, he was elected to the same position with Judges Lewis and Hayden, drawing the eight-years term, so that

with the expiration of his term in 1884, he will end his ninth year of continuous services upon the bench of this most important tribunal, dating from its first organization. Judge Bakewell's judicial career is thus closely identified with that of the court itself, and without detracting from the well earned reputation of his associates, it is but simple justice to say that to his untiring and conscientious industry is largely due the extraordinary judicial record of the court in the prompt dispatch of its business. As an illustration may be cited the fact, which, published in some of the law periodicals, has attracted general attention in legal circles, that, January 16, 1883, Judge Bakewell filed his one thousandth opinion, from the beginning of his seven years service. If his example were more generally followed in this respect, so many of our courts would not be laboring with dockets years in arrears.

Judge Bakewell has displayed in an eminent degree the fundamental judicial virtues of patience, courtesy and fair-mindedness. His opinions have been marked by clear and logical statement and reasoning, by exhaustive research, and by the conscientious thoroughness which so signally characterizes his whole career, and his scholarly attainments, refined taste, and liberal culture have given them a rare degree of literary excellence.

But no feature of Judge Bakewell's career is more clearly recognized by the bar, or more justly deserving of the highest honor, than his conscientious, untiring devotion to an exalted conception of official duty."

Judge Bakewell was married May 3, 1853, to Miss Nancy Coudroy de Lauréal, a French lady, by whom he has eight children. One of the sons, Paul Bakewell, a promising young attorney, is noticed on the following pages.

HON. GEORGE H. BURCKHARTT.

HUNTSVILLE.

GEORGE HOBBS BURCKHARTT, judge of the second judicial circuit, and one of the most popular jurists in the interior of the state, was born six miles from his present home in Randolph county, September 11, 1823, his parents being George and Ruth (Dorsey) Burckhartt. They were born in Frederick county, Maryland, and came to Missouri in 1816, settling in Howard county. George Burckhartt was a prominent man in his day, and a member of the first state legislature, which met at Saint Charles, and he served in all six terms. He was also county judge, and a soldier in 1812-14. His father, Christopher F. Burckhartt, was at the battle of Trenton, under Washington. He spoke the German language, and had some influence with the Hessians, showing them the impropriety of fighting against this country.

The subject of this sketch had a common English education, being reared on a farm; taught school in 1840 and 1842, reading law at the same time by himself, under the guidance of Judge Leonard and others; was admitted to the bar in

1843, and the next year opened an office at Huntsville, where in a few years he rose to a high position at the bar of his circuit. In 1862 he was elected judge of the second judicial circuit, and by repeated reëlections and appointments, he is still on the bench of that circuit.

Judge Burckhardt was at first a whig, a Union man during the war, and has since been a democrat.

He was married, in 1849, to Miss Amanda McCampbell, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Wallace McCampbell, an early emigrant from that state, to Randolph county, this state. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. George Dorsey is married, and is a farmer in Randolph county; Maria is the wife of John A. Heeter, merchant, Huntsville, and Wallace, Odon Guitar and Ella are at home.

The judge is a man of stern integrity, of a genial disposition, and is on the most cordial terms with the bar, and everybody else. No man in his district is held in more esteem.

PEMBROOK R. FLITCRAFT.

SAINT LOUIS.

ONE of the most energetic lawyers in Saint Louis, of the younger class, is Pembroke Reeves Flitcraft, who is as upright and honest as he is active and persevering. He was born in Woodstown, New Jersey, January 8, 1847, a son of Isaiah Reeves Flitcraft, M.D., and Mary (Atkinson) Flitcraft, members of the Society of Friends. Before Pembroke was a year old, the family moved to Ohio, and in Cincinnati and Preble county he remained for ten or eleven years. His father died when the son was two years old. We next find our subject in Lenawee county, Michigan, in which state he received most of his education. He is a graduate of the state University, at Ann Arbor, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1871, and master of arts in 1874. His junior year he spent out of college, being superintendent of schools at Centerville, Saint Joseph county, keeping up, meanwhile, with his classes in college, and passing his examination in the junior and senior years at the same time.

Mr. Flitcraft defrayed his own expenses while pursuing his studies. On receiving his first college degree he went to Charlotte, where he was principal of the public school one year, reading law at the same time, and for a few months after his school had closed. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Crawford county, Kansas, where he remained until October, 1878, when he settled in Saint Louis. His practice here is entirely civil, which best accords with his tastes. He does general litigation, extending into the United States courts, as well as state.

In November, 1882, he formed a partnership with Henry E. Mills, under the firm name of Mills and Flitcraft, their office being at 509 Olive street, where they are doing a good and growing and strictly honorable business.

Mr. Flitcraft is high up in Masonry, and votes the republican ticket. He seems to have inherited the best traits of the Quaker character, candor, correctness, honesty, etc., and he also has the disposition of the western man, to push things. In short, every step he takes, every movement he makes, means business, business done correctly, honestly, and with dispatch. An earnest, trustworthy man is sure to make a clean record.

HON. WILBUR F. BOYLE.

SAINT LOUIS.

ONE of the most highly respected and efficient members of the Saint Louis bar is Hon. Wilbur F. Boyle, a native of the "Old Dominion," and a worthy son of that state which has contributed more to the world in the way of bright intellects, statesmen, and able professional men, than any other state. Our subject was born August 20, 1840, and is the son of Joseph Boyle, D.D., an eminent southern Methodist clergyman, who came to Saint Louis in 1842. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Emeline Gist. The ancestors of both of his parents were old settlers in Baltimore, Maryland. Owing to the transitory character of his father's occupation, moving from one point to another in the valley of the Mississippi River, the education of the son was obtained in several different institutions of learning, the last one he attended being the Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana. He studied law, and was for a short time under the tuition of Hon. Edward Bates, just prior to the time that gentleman became attorney general of the United States. He was preparing for the law at the time the war broke out, but, owing to the disturbed state of the country, he abandoned the idea of practicing until the war closed. He was admitted to the bar January 1, 1868, at Saint Louis.

He immediately entered upon a successful career as a practicing lawyer, which was continued until he went on to the bench of the circuit court, December 1, 1876, where he presided, winning many laurels, until January 1, 1883. The following correspondence will explain itself :

SAINT LOUIS, June 24, 1882.

TO THE HON. WILBUR F. BOYLE :

Sir,—The undersigned, members of the Saint Louis bar, have heard that it is your intention not to become a candidate for reelection as judge of the circuit court of this city. They do not, however, know by what authority this statement is made. The fact that it has been made and not contradicted, induces them to address you with a view of inquiring if you have reached a conclusion upon this subject, and of expressing their sense of your peculiar fitness for the place, as shown by the manner in which you have discharged its duties for the last six years. The words which would adequately describe our sense of your merits as a judge might seem flattery to those who do not know how you have discharged your duties, and how difficult of acceptable discharge those duties are ; yet we cannot forbear to say a few words expressive of our feelings.

When you took a place upon the bench you were without judicial experience, and were comparatively unknown to many members of the bar. They first discovered your qualities in the vigor

and ability with which you addressed yourself to the task of disposing of the large volume of accumulated business. In the discharge of your duties, you have since combined speed of disposition with accuracy of decision in a degree rarely reached by a trial judge. It is only those who have seen your labors in the process, and studied them in their results, who can fully appreciate that happy combination of faculties which has rendered you so acceptable as a judge. Foremost among these has been that high sense of judicial responsibility which has led you to subordinate every other consideration to the careful and conscientious discharge of your duties. We, all of us, believe that to reach the highest justice through the law has been in every case that has come before you, your earnest aim and endeavor.

It is, therefore, with feelings of the greatest regret that we contemplate the loss that would ensue should you refuse to become a candidate, and we submit to you, whether, if you have arrived at such a conclusion, you ought not to reconsider your resolve:

JOHN R. SHEPLEY,
JOHN M. KRUM,
J. E. McKEIGHAN,
W. C. JAMISON,
R. SCHULENBURG,
GEO. A. MADILL,
C. S. HAYDEN,
A. N. CRANE,
E. C. TITTMANN,
JAMES FAUSSIG,
F. N. JUDSON,
HORATIO M. JONES,
SAMUEL KNOX,
GEO. W. CLINE,
JNO. D. S. DRYDEN,
J. H. WEITING,
GARLAND POLLARD,
JAS. O. BROADHEAD,
HERMANN A. HAEUSSLER,
G. M. STEWART,
S. M. BRECKENRIDGE,
J. B. WOODWARD,
C. M. DAVIS,
NATHAN FRANK,
A. MACKAY, JR.,
JACOB KLEIN,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
JOHN WICKHAM,
THOS. THOROUGHMAN,
JOHN H. OVERALL,
JNO. C. ORRICK,
E. T. FARISH,
HUGO MUENCH,
JOHN G. CHANDLER,
C. M. NAPTON,
WM. PATRICK,
GEO. W. LUBKE,

A. HAMILTON,
JAMES P. KERR,
JNO. W. DRYDEN,
JNO. H. DICKSON,
A. R. TAYLOR,
J. F. CONROY,
CHAS. P. JOHNSON,
F. J. DONOVAN,
EDWARD C. KEHR,
JOS. F. TATUM,
E. CASSELBERRY,
JOSEPH DICKSON,
FRANK K. RYAN,
DANIEL DILLON,
C. S. BROADHEAD,
E. J. O'BRIEN,
E. PARMER,
JNO. K. TIFFANY,
R. H. KERN,
R. A. CAMPBELL,
F. X. McCABE,
GEO. J. DAVIS,
WM. E. FISSE,
GEO. A. CASTLEMAN,
M. W. HUFF,
L. BABCOCK,
DAVID MURPHY,
L. B. VALLIANT,
S. W. DOOLEY,
A. J. P. GARESCHE,
JNO. D. DAVIS,
W. H. THOMPSON,
JOHN H. O'NEILL,
ALEX. YOUNG,
D. A. JAMISON,
A. C. CLOVER,
HENRY HITCHCOCK, JR.,

A. W. SLAYBACK,
W. H. LACKLAND,
W. H. CLOPTON,
E. A. B. GARESCHE,
ALBERT ARNSTEIN,
M. McKEAG,
J. D. JOHNSON,
W. H. H. RUSSELL,
J. O'GRADY,
F. W. PEEBLES,
J. S. GARLAND,
A. BINSWANGER,
PAUL BAKEWELL,
S. HERMANN,
HENRY M. BRYAN,
PETER J. TAAFE,
M. L. GRAY,
N. OSGAR GRAY,
JOHN D. GREEN,
EDGAR FLEMING,
G. D. BANTZ,
H. B. DAVIS,
FORD SMITH,
F. B. STRODE,
A. C. DAVIS,
JAS. L. BLAIR,
CHAS. NAGEL,
L. A. MCGINNISS,
B. H. DYE,
GEO. W. BAILEY,
R. S. McDONALD,
T. J. ROWE,
E. P. JOHNSON,
JNO. J. McCANN,
W. B. DOUGLASS,
SMITH P. GALT,
D. T. JEWETT.

REPLY.

SAINT LOUIS, July 3, 1882.

MESSRS. HAMILTON, SHEPLEY, BROADHEAD AND OTHERS:

Gentlemen,—For the generous expressions of esteem contained in the communication presented to me in your behalf by Colonel Broadhead on Saturday last, permit me to return in the largest measure my grateful acknowledgment. Although sensible that you overestimate the value of my labors on the bench, I yet feel an assurance this token of regard would not have been tendered if those labors had been unworthy your approval. The determination not to be a candidate for re-election has been formed for many months, and after mature deliberation. And while I fully appreciate the compliment implied, in the fact that your request is made without regard to political affiliations, and realize the distinction of being chosen for a second term on the circuit bench, yet my duty to those immediately dependent on me compels me to adhere to the resolution not to be an applicant for re-election.

Again thanking you for your kind consideration, I remain, sincerely your friend,

W. F. BOYLE.

Judge Boyle has a judgment of the highest order; his mind is what is styled a judicial mind, capable of an impartial survey of both sides of a question. He is faithful to his clients, to his professional brethren and the courts. He has a rare faculty of grasping the pivotal points of a legal question with great ease; is discriminating and profound, with a retentive memory. He can enforce his views by luminous and cogent argument. He was married in 1864 to Miss Fannie L. Brother. They have three children.

HON. ALBERT H. EDWARDS.

SAINT CHARLES.

ALBERT HAMILTON EDWARDS, state senator, was born in Henry county, Virginia, September 13, 1836. His father, Henry Edwards, was born in the same state. His grandfather, Ambrose Edwards, aided in gaining the independence of the colonies. The Edwardses are of Welsh descent. The mother of Albert was Sarah Dabney Waller, and was born in Hanover county, Virginia, the Wallers being early settlers in that county, coming from London, England. The Dabneys were French Huguenots.

In the infancy of our subject the family left Virginia, and settled on a farm in Saint Charles county, Missouri, and the father died in 1844. The widow is still living, being eighty-four years of age. The son was educated at the Saint Charles College and the Central College at Fayette, spending also a short time at a German institution in Warren county, this state. He read law with his older brother, Hon. William Waller Edwards, now judge of the circuit court of the nineteenth judicial circuit, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. Since that date he has been in practice at Saint Charles, the county seat, and has long stood among the leading men at the bar of Saint Charles county. The demands of his constituents have interfered somewhat with his practice, but all the legal business intrusted to him is attended to with promptness and fidelity, and his clients have unbounded confidence in his integrity, as well as ability.

Mr. Edwards was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1870; was reëlected in 1872, and after serving two terms was elected (1874) to the state senate, in which body he is now serving his third term, being reëlected the second time in November, 1882. His labors as a legislator have been more valuable to the state than profitable to himself; and he would, no doubt, prefer to attend exclusively to the practice of his profession, but his democratic constituents insist on keeping him in the halls of legislation, where he has made and is making himself eminently useful, being identified with many important measures.

The wife of Mr. Edwards was Martha Ellen Whitney, of Saint Charles, married in 1872. She died in 1881, leaving four children.

EVERETT W. PATTISON.

SAINT LOUIS.

EVERETT WILSON PATTISON, son of Robert E. Pattison, D.D., and Frances (Wilson) Pattison, was born in Waterville, Maine, February 22, 1839, his father being at that time president of Waterville College, now Colby University. He was subsequently president of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Covington, Kentucky, and still later a teacher of theology at Upper Alton and Chicago. He died at his son's house in Saint Louis, November 20, 1874. The writer of this sketch knew Doctor Pattison well, and was happy in the friendship of that fine scholar and model Christian gentleman. His father was a chaplain in the war of 1812-14, and the father of Frances Wilson was postmaster at Worcester, Massachusetts, for forty years, through ten different administrations. The First Baptist Church of Worcester, was organized in his house, and he served as one of its deacons until his death.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Waterville College in 1858, at the head of his class. He taught school two winters while in college, and three years afterward, reading law also at the same time. He was about ready to be admitted to the bar when civil war broke out, and in May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 2d Massachusetts infantry, the first three years' regiment mustered into the United States service. He rose step by step to the rank of captain, and during the last year was on the staff of General A. G. Williams, the regiment being in the first division, twentieth army corps. He served his full three years, was in many engagements and was never wounded.

In October, 1864, Mr. Pattison was admitted to the bar in Maine, and the next December in Saint Louis, which has since been his home, and the field of his success, he opening an office January 1, 1865. He is of the firm of Pattison and Crane. His practice has been in the civil courts entirely, and is largely in corporation law, which he seems to have made an especial study. His railroad practice alone is large, and quite remunerative.

Mr. Pattison's prominent success at the Saint Louis bar is due entirely to his

conspicuous talents, and his industry and integrity. He is devotedly attached to his profession; and has no sympathy with those who seek to procure advancement in it otherwise than by loyal service to it, or with those who endeavor to make it the opportunity for success in other fields. He is a sagacious counselor in the office, and in the court room is a fluent and always entertaining talker. He is seen to best advantage when unexpectedly confronted with some "objection," or when a hard-fighting antagonist attempts to change his line to some better position on the battlefield. He is then cool and collected, and rarely fails to find some clear way to success out of seemingly the most fatal dangers. One of the oldest judges in the country recently said of him: "I always find pleasure in trying a case in which he is engaged, as he never asks the attention of the court unless he has something well worth listening carefully to, and he always says it well." Since forming his present partnership relations, he has confined his attention for the most part to cases when they appear upon the law docket, or when they find their way to the appellate courts. Much of the work of the firm is in railway and other corporation practice, and in this Mr. Pattison has been equally successful.

Mr. Pattison was the attorney of the Saint Louis school board several years ago, and we cannot learn that he has held any other office. He is a republican, and during an exciting canvass will work hard to help his friends into office, without asking anything for himself.

Mr. Pattison is the author of the "Missouri Digest" in three volumes, a work which has had a cordial reception at the hands of the legal fraternity, it being a very able work. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Legion of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and perhaps one or two other orders of that class. He was married in June, 1861, to Miss Marcia T. Whitehouse, of Waterville, Maine, and they have one daughter, Martha.

HON. CHARLES E. PEERS.

WARRENTON.

CHARLES EDWARD PEERS, member of the twenty-seventh general assembly of Missouri, is a native of Lincoln county, this state, and was born at Troy, May 2, 1844. He is a son of Edward J. Peers, a native of Prince William county, Virginia, and son of a revolutionary soldier. The mother of Charles was Mrs. Cytha (Reynolds) Stone Peers, a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Edward J. Peers was a carpenter in his younger years; a man of very ordinary means, yet a good soldier, and of some political distinction in his day. He had command of the whole district north of the Missouri River from the time of the Union up to the Mexican war, in which he was a major, and served under General Scott.

The subject of this sketch never went to school more than twelve months in

his life, but by improving his leisure time, he mastered the elementary branches, and obtained a fair business education. In his youth he spent part of his time on a farm, and part in a printing office, the latter being no mean college to a thoughtful young man. He borrowed law books of his kind friend, Henry Quigley, of Troy; read them diligently and thoroughly, and was admitted to the bar at Warrenton in 1867. The next year he became circuit attorney for the district comprising Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Saint Charles, Montgomery and Audrain counties, and held that office four years. At the expiration of that time he was elected (1872) to the legislature, in which he served one term, being chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence, and on two or three other committees.

Mr. Peers is a democrat, and quite prominent in the state. He was on the presidential electoral ticket in 1876, and made a lively and splendid canvass that year, as he does every year when an important election is to come off. On the stump he does yeoman's service in the interests of his party. He is a fluent and attractive talker, logical as well as facetious, and never fails to draw a crowd. At state conventions he is often made president, and is quite a favorite among his political confreres. He is one of the best parliamentarians in the state.

Mr. Peers has good abilities, pleasing manners, a very cordial disposition, and is popular in his district. He excels as a jury lawyer, being clear and logical, candid and earnest, and having strong persuasive powers. His character in all respects stands well.

He is past master of Warrenton Lodge, No. 34, of Freemasons, and an Odd-Fellow, having passed the chairs in the subordinate lodge. Mr. Peers was married November 6, 1866, to Miss Mary C. Humphrey, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and they have two sons.

HON. LOUIS F. COTTEY.

EDINA.

LOUIS FRANCIS COTTEY, one of the prominent lawyers and democratic politicians of Knox county, is a son of Ira D. and Sarah E. (Eads) Cottey, and was born in the county in which he still lives, March 31, 1846. His father was a native of Kentucky, and belonged to one of the pioneer families in that state, and his mother was a native of Virginia, and the daughter of a Methodist preacher.

Louis worked upon his father's farm until he was nineteen years old. Up to this time he had had very few school advantages. His one ambition was to go to school. His parents were in moderate circumstances and unable to render him much assistance. Young Cottey, with commendable spirit, determined not to call upon his father, but to make his own way in the world, and mainly by his own efforts and practices of economy, succeeded in obtaining an education

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Yours Truly
L. G. Cottey

NEW YORK, N. Y.

and a profession. He last attended school at Central College, Fayette, Howard county, where he was graduated in 1868.

He taught school two terms afterward; read law at Richmond, Ray county, under General Doniphan; was there admitted to the bar at the June term of the circuit court in 1871, and settled in Edina. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and held that office two terms, practicing his profession more or less at the same time.

In 1875 Mr. Cottey was elected to the constitutional convention as one of the members from the twelfth senatorial district, not being at the time quite twenty-nine years old. He was the youngest member of that body. Young as he was he did much valuable work in that convention, and at its close he moved the preparation of the address to the people of the state, which address no doubt did more than anything else to familiarize the public with the character of the constitution. He modestly waived the right to be chairman of the committee appointed to prepare that address.

In 1876 Mr. Cottey was sent by his democratic constituents to the lower house of the general assembly, and was chairman of the committee on claims, and was a member of several other committees. He did so well in that house that in 1878 he was elected to the upper house, his senatorial district being composed of Clarke, Lewis, Scotland and Knox counties. In the first session he was made chairman of the same committee that he held the chairmanship of in the other house, and he was the author of the so-called Cottey bill, which had for its object the putting of the bonded litigation of the state in the hands of the state courts, an act which attracted general public attention throughout the state.

In the second session of the senate he was chairman of the committee on ways and means, one of the most important committees in a legislative body. He was a faithful and zealous worker in the three general assemblies of which he was a member, and made a noteworthy and highly commendable record. He was not a candidate for reelection, preferring rather to devote his time to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Cottey was a delegate to the democratic state conventions which nominated Governors Phelps and Crittenden, and he is a stirring and energetic canvasser in the interests of his party.

His religious connection is with the Methodist Church South. He has a good share of public spirit, and likes to encourage local enterprises, being a stockholder and director of the Edina Creamery, and interested in various other public measures.

As a lawyer, Mr. Cottey has stood well from the start, being a good judge of law, far above the average as an advocate, and true as steel to his clients. He is making a marked success in his profession. "Since his retirement from the senate," says a circuit judge who knows him well, "Mr. Cottey has had a rapidly increasing business. He is well read in his profession, has a strong, logical mind, is a pointed and forcible speaker, and is a young man of much promise." Mr.

Cottey has always been honest and conscientious in his business transactions, and it may be remarked that no man more fully possesses the confidence of his neighbors than does he.

Standing as he does in the prime of young manhood, in vigorous health, his ability as a lawyer established, and with a character that no one has ever dared to impeach, we predict for him an honorable and useful future.

JOHN HENRY OVERALL.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this brief sketch was born in Saint Charles, Missouri, March 27, 1845, being a son of Major Wilson Lee Overall and Eliza Ann (Williams) Overall. His father was a native of Tennessee, and came to this state in 1806, and engaged in farming in Saint Charles county. He was judge of the county court, and a member of the legislature, being for years one of the leading citizens of his county, enjoying the highest respect of the community. He died at Saint Charles, December 24, 1850. The mother of our subject was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and a descendant of one of the families which early settled in that state. She was a pioneer in editorial work by woman, contemporary with Ann Bowles, and conducted newspapers forty and fifty years ago, first at Fayette, then at Columbia, and finally at Saint Charles, all in the state of Missouri. She died at Saint Joseph in 1880.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Saint Charles College, by President William H. Shields, at Columbia, Missouri, where he paid especial attention to the languages and higher mathematics, and at the State University, entering the latter institution, sophomore class, on its opening in the spring of 1863, and being graduated with the first honors of his class in 1865. He also took a course of instruction in Henderson and Stewart's Commercial College, Saint Louis. Mr. Overall read law at Jefferson City with Hon. E. L. Edwards, and was admitted to the bar at Macon in July, 1866; but, not satisfied with his legal attainments, he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and attended school in the law department of Harvard University, where he was graduated in August, 1867. We learn that while Mr. Overall was at Cambridge he partially supported himself by assisting in the preparation of opinions and briefs, and in collating authorities for the law works produced and elaborated by Professors Theophilus Parsons and Emery Washburn.

Mr. Overall was a member of the Macon bar from 1866 to 1874, spending some time in Saint Louis in 1867 in studying the statutes, code pleadings and practice of this state. In November, 1868, he was elected attorney of the second judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Macon, Randolph, Howard, Boone and Callaway. That office he resigned in June, 1872, to accept the position of dean of the law school at the Missouri University. Owing, however, to the condition of his

health, he held that chair only long enough to perfect the organization, and then went to the Rocky Mountains. Returning to Missouri, his health was so far restored that in 1874 he opened a law office at Columbia, where he remained until November, 1875, when he settled in Saint Louis. He entered the office of Hon. James O. Broadhead on the demise of his partner, Fidello C. Sharp, and he was a partner of Colonel Broadhead until January, 1878, at which date the present firm of Overall and Judson was formed.

In January, 1874, Mr. Overall was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of Hon. James L. Rollins, of Columbia, this state. Of the marriage five children have been born, of whom three are living.

Mr. Overall has always declined political preferment, being contented to occupy an honorable position in his profession.

NEWTON CRANE.

SAINT LOUIS.

NEWTON CRANE was born at Long Branch, New Jersey, April 1, 1847, being a son of Rev. John Newton Crane, and Hannah (Wilde) Crane. His father is still living in New Jersey, and is a descendant of the Cranes of Cranetown, now Mont Clair, which has become a well known summer resort. Members of the family participated in both wars with the mother country.

Benjamin Wilde, the father of Hannah Wilde, was a Yorkshire cloth manufacturer, and the first man in England to manufacture woolen goods by steam. He followed a brother of his, an officer in the English army, to this country; started a woolen factory at Bloomfield, New Jersey, having a large capital, and was one of the most successful business men in that part of the state.

Mr. Crane was educated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, being a graduate of the class of 1867. Returning to New Jersey, he became city editor of the Newark "Daily Advertiser," occupying that post a year and a half. He then, in connection with R. Watson Gilder, now the editor of the "Century," established the Newark "Morning Register," which proved a success, and which they disposed of to good advantage in about eighteen months.

In September, 1870, Mr. Crane came to Saint Louis, and went on the editorial staff of the "Democrat," now the "Globe-Democrat;" and in December, 1873, he was married to Miss Mollie Allen, daughter of Gerard B. Allen, Saint Louis, three sons being the result of this union.

In January, 1874, he was appointed consul to Manchester, England, and while acting in that capacity, he attended law lectures in Owen's College, that city. Resigning his consulship, he returned to Saint Louis in December, 1877, and was here admitted to the bar in the following March. Since that date he has applied himself very closely to the practice of his profession in the civil courts, and is rapidly taking a place among the most successful members of the bar. He is

especially adapted to the trial of jury cases. His easy, conversational style, and his frank manner, at once gain the confidence of witnesses, and he evinces great skill in drawing from them to the fullest extent the testimony he desires. In addressing the jury he is particularly happy. His brilliance and ease as a writer are reproduced here; and while he is always entertaining, he succeeds in presenting to the twelve the salient points in the case, and rarely fails to impress them with the justice of his client's cause. In the argument to the court of the many law questions which arise in the course of a trial, he aims at clearness and terseness of expression, presenting his points in a few incisive sentences, free from fallacy or any attempt at rhetorical display.

Since January, 1881, Mr. Crane has been a member of the firm of Pattison and Crane, his partner being Everett W. Pattison, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. Mr. Crane is a decided republican, and can give a strong reason for his political faith, either with the tongue or pen; but since coming to the bar, our impression is that with him the law has the precedence over politics. He has served as vestryman and junior warden of Christ (Episcopal) Church; is a man of sterling moral character; has fine social qualities; is a good converser, a polished writer, and no mean factor in the literary circles of Saint Louis.

SENECA N. TAYLOR.

SAINT LOUIS.

SENECA NEWBERRY TAYLOR, one of the hardest-working members of the Saint Louis bar, was born in Oakland, Oakland county, Michigan, January, 1836, the year that that state was admitted into the Union. His parents, John and Leah (Shannon) Taylor, were natives of New Jersey, married in that state, and settled in Michigan in 1834, the father opening a farm at Oakland. Seneca was the third child in a family of ten children, who all lived to grow up. He was educated at Dickinson's Academy, Romeo, the State Agricultural College at Lansing, and at Adrian, where he was graduated in the literary department of the Adrian College in 1861. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and subsequently spent a year in the law department of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Taylor commenced practice in Niles in 1862, and was there till near the close of 1865, serving two years of that time as circuit court commissioner. In December, 1865, Mr. Taylor settled in Saint Louis, and has since devoted himself assiduously to his professional duties. He has repeatedly been urged by his republican friends to be a candidate for circuit judge, but he has neither sought nor held a civil or political office since coming to this state. His practice is civil only, with no specialty, yet leaning latterly to patent law, in which branch alone he has a lucrative business.

Mr. Taylor is not only one of the hardest workers at this bar, but his work, as might well be supposed, is honest. He goes to the bottom of any subject that

engages his attention; is vigorous and aggressive in the conduct of cases; has the entire confidence of his clients; has thorough confidence in himself; rarely abandons a case until the court of last resort has passed upon it; is keen and shrewd, and never allows himself to be outwitted, and his character is in all respects above reproach.

Mr. Taylor is the senior member of the firm of Taylor and Polland, his partner being Henry M. Polland, another lawyer of excellent character and good standing.

Mr. Taylor was married in July, 1863, to Miss Letitia Wayland Chester, of Niles, Michigan, and they have four children living, and have buried one child. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has long been a trustee. They constitute important factors in the social circles of that denomination in this city.

THOMAS B. CHILDRESS.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS gentleman is one of your quiet, steady workers at the bar, making a little bluster as possible, and doing faithfully all business entrusted to him. He hails from Tennessee, and was born in the town of Franklin, in Williamson county, December 12, 1827. His parents were William G. and Mary (Bradley) Childress. His father was born in Tennessee, and was in the war of 1812-14 and with General Jackson at New Orleans, January 8, 1815. He was for many years next prior to his death, in 1846, one of the leading democratic politicians in Tennessee.

Our subject was educated partly in Tennessee, and partly at the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served as a midshipman in the navy during the Mexican war, being in engagements at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

He finished his legal studies at Lebanon, Tennessee, and after practicing a short time at Memphis, settled in Nashville in the autumn of 1849. The next year he went to California in search of gold, but met with poor success, and returned early in 1851, and resumed the practice of his profession at Nashville. In March, 1853, Mr. Childress was appointed by President Pierce United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee, and having discharged the duties of that office with such general satisfaction, he was, at the expiration of his commission, reappointed to that position by President Buchanan, without application therefor. This position he held until April, 1861, when he united his fortunes with those of the southern confederacy. In 1862 he went south with the confederate army, and continued his connection with that army in different capacities, when his health (which was then very feeble) would admit of it, until the close of the war. Shortly after its close Mr. Childress returned to Nashville, and again commenced the practice of the law, continuing it there until November, 1868,

when he removed to Saint Louis. He does business in all the courts, civil and criminal, with promptness and fidelity, and with integrity unimpeached. He never experiments with his clients' business, but always tries his case for all it is worth.

Mr. Childress is a decided democrat in politics, and a Roman Catholic in religion, being a convert to that faith. He is a man of excellent moral character, is modest and retiring in his habits, conscientious and painstaking in the discharge of his professional duties, and firm and decided in his convictions and opinions when once formed.

His wife was Miss Matilda Benson, of Saint Louis, to whom he was married in February, 1858. He has three children living.

HON. HENRY C. LACKLAND.

SAINT CHARLES.

HENRY CLAY LACKLAND, member of the last constitutional convention (1875) and of the legislature in 1879-81, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, August 26, 1830. Both parents, James C. and Matilda (Crabb) Lackland, were also born in that state. Some of Henry's paternal great uncles took part in the struggle for independence, and his maternal grandfather was a member of the first congress which was elected after the adoption of the constitution in 1787. His father, James C. Lackland, was a soldier (lieutenant of a company) in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. He was in the battle of Bladensburg, and in several skirmishes and battles around Baltimore and Washington city. In 1833 James C. Lackland emigrated from Maryland to Saint Louis county, this state, where he engaged in farming. Three years later he settled in Saint Charles, where he had a saw mill, and manufactured lumber until his death in 1862. His wife died in 1860.

Henry was educated at Saint Charles College, being graduated in 1848. He taught school on Dardenne Prairie, this county, one school year, reading law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He then engaged in civil engineering, and followed that business on different railroads, Missouri Pacific, North Missouri, now Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific, for three or four years, at the end of which time he accepted the chair of mathematics in Saint Charles College, and occupied it for three years.

Since 1859 Mr. Lackland has devoted his time to the practice of his profession in the several courts of the state, and he is one of the most successful and most prominent members of the Saint Charles county bar. He handles all cases intrusted to his care with marked ability, and usually to the complete satisfaction of his clients. He has the polish of a scholarly gentleman, and belongs to that class who favorably impress a stranger at the first interview. Mr. Lackland held the office of school commissioner of Saint Charles county, from 1858 to 1861, when the office was abolished; and he was a member of the constitutional con-

vention (1875) which framed the constitution of the state now in force, and was on several committees, among them the judiciary committee, on which he did much of his work.

Mr. Lackland was elected to the thirtieth general assembly in 1878, and served in the session of the following year, being acting chairman of the judiciary committee part of the time, and on several other committees. He was a candidate for the same office in 1882, and was defeated. He is a democrat, and Saint Charles county is republican. He is an active politician, prominent in his party, and often attends county and state conventions.

Mr. Lackland is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has borne his full share of official burdens. He was married in December, 1856, to Miss Nannie Harden, of Washington, Missouri, and they have three sons. The eldest, James C., is cashier of a bank at Abilene, Texas; Joseph, the second son, is also in that state, and Henry is at home, securing his education.

JUDGE JOHN HINTON.

COLUMBIA.

JOHN HINTON, judge of probate of the county of Boone, and one of the best judges of his class in Missouri, was born at Folly Castle, city of Petersburg, Virginia, July 1, 1818, being a son of Captain John and Martha N. (Gill) Hinton. The Hintons are one of the oldest families in the Old Dominion, being traced back to 1620, and on both sides we find the purest patriotic blood. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Major Erasmus Gill, who served six or seven years in the revolutionary army, and rose from a private to the rank of major of the Virginia cavalry. He was at the battle of Cowpens. Major Gill's wife was a niece of Peter Jones, who founded Petersburg, and a relative of General Abram Wood, commander of the post of Fort Henry, then a British post, and where Petersburg now stands.

The father of Judge Hinton was a merchant, and died in Petersburg in 1840, aged about fifty-six years. The widow died at eighty-four, in Folly Castle, "living," says one writer, "from her cradle to the grave in the same house, which was not only her birthplace, but the birthplace of her six children, as well as some of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The old house still [1878] stands, in the one hundred and fifteenth year of its age, in good repair, having survived the revolutions, in both of which the city was furiously cannonaded." That house is now one hundred and twenty years old.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Jonathan Smith's Academy, Petersburg, leaving it in his fifteenth year, and January 1, 1833, became connected with the shipping and commission house of James S. Brander and Company, remaining with them between four and five years. In September, 1838, he came to this state, and engaged in speculations in wild and mineral lands, with head-

quarters at Saint Louis. In 1841 we find him at Rocheport, Boone county, in the tobacco business, which he continued until the high floods of 1844, when he abandoned it, and turned his attention to steamboating, following it one season.

In 1845 he resumed the tobacco trade at Rocheport, and the next year went into the Mexican war as a private in the 1st regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, Colonel Doniphan commander. This officer appointed Mr. Hinton sergeant major, and in December, 1846, he was elected first lieutenant of company G. His regiment went in for one year and served thirteen months. On returning to Rocheport, in 1847, our subject was appointed by Governor King aide, with the rank of colonel. Engaging in general business, he also served for nearly two terms as a director of the Fayette branch of the State Bank of Missouri, at Fayette, Howard county.

In 1857 he went on the river again as first clerk of the Steamer Daniel Tatum, and later of the Steamer Meteor. In 1859 he became a merchant in Saint Louis, with the firm of Goddin, Hopkins and Hinton, the civil war breaking up their business.

From 1865 to 1868 he was in the employ of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, holding a clerkship on different steamers—the Ben Stickney, Atlantic, Olive Branch, Ida Handy and Ruth.

In July, 1868, Judge Hinton returned to Rocheport; went into business with R. W. Hubbard, sold out at the end of a year, went to Omaha, Nebraska; in 1871 he returned to Rocheport, and in 1876 settled in Boone county, on a farm ten miles west of Columbia, the shire town.

While in Saint Louis, in 1840 and part of 1841, Judge Hinton amused himself by reading law in the office of his esteemed and now sadly lamented friend, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and for thirty years thereafter he was accustomed to occasionally dip into Coke and Blackstone, not omitting the statutes of Missouri, with which last works he became quite familiar. In 1872 his democratic constituents selected him for probate judge. In that office he is now serving his fourth term, being elected the last time for four years. This term will expire January 1, 1887. A writer in the "United States Biographical Dictionary" (Missouri volume, 1878) states that "his great excellence and distinguishing characteristic is the sharpness and clearness of his perception and judgment, thus rendering him accurate and correct as a business man, acute, logical, and even profound as a judge."

Judge Hinton is a decided democrat, and never has been anything else, but the goodness of his nature and his eminent fitness for his post make him friends among all parties. He is a member of the Christian or Disciple Church, and abounds in manly Christian virtues, inherited in part at least from his mother.

The judge was married, August 29, 1844, to Miss Eliza W. Wilcox, of Rocheport, and of six children born to them only one son, Edward, aged fourteen years, is living. Mrs. Hinton is a daughter of Doctor George Boone Wilcox, who was a grandson of Squire Boone, the latter being a brother of Daniel Boone.

Judge Hinton is a director of the Exchange Bank of Columbia, and president

of the Boone County Star Milling Company, and was for some years a curator of the state university, being first appointed by Governor Hardin and afterward by Governor Phelps. He is well known in the state for his efficiency and honesty as a business man, and for the many sterling qualities of his heart. He is lecturer on probate law and practice in the state university.

HON. CYRENIUS C. SIMMONS.

SAINT LOUIS.

CYRENIUS CANFIELD SIMMONS was born at Black Rock, now in Buffalo, New York, March 9, 1819; son of Jacob Simmons and Charlotte (Canfield) Simmons. His father was of Dutch descent remotely, and was a direct descendant of the first settlers of New York. In his infancy his parents removed to Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus county, New York, and at the age of six, to Springville, Erie county. In 1826 his father and a few of his village neighbors, erected an academy at that place, and young Simmons attended the first day, and was the first student that ever read Latin in that academy. He attended there one year, when his mother died. Afterward he was employed as a clerk in a drug store at Attica, New York, where he remained one year and read the elementary medical works; while he was there he also read French and Latin, and acquired quite a knowledge of these languages. His father's health failing, he was called back to Springville, and his father died in January, 1834. The three succeeding years he made his home with his relatives in Batavia, New York. Having improved his health by labor on a farm, and laid the foundation for better health in the future, at the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed most of the time until 1842, in western New York, excepting a few months he attended the academy one winter, and one summer at Alexander. He then went to Kentucky, and taught school and read law intensely in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the office of John W. Woods. He was licensed to practice in Lexington, Kentucky, in January, 1843, by the court of appeals. He remained in Kentucky until the summer of 1844, when he came to Saint Louis.

He immediately commenced the practice of the law in company with R. S. Blennerhasset, having formerly read law with that celebrated lawyer in Alexander, New York. This partnership continued six years, doing a large business, both civil and criminal. Subsequently he was a partner of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Norman J. Coleman, and still later was in partnership with Hon. J. G. Woerner, the present judge of the Saint Louis probate court. In 1852 he was elected to the board of delegates of the city of Saint Louis. He took an active part in politics, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixty, the popular vote in the ward being nearly a tie; he served one year. In 1853 he was elected city recorder, a court having extensive jurisdiction. He held that position two years, presiding with marked ability. In 1856 he was elected a member of the board of

aldermen, was an active member, and took an active part in all city improvements, railroad building, and securing titles to real estate. He was also appointed president of the board of health one year. After that he was counselor for the board of managers for the house of refuge, which led to important litigation in which Judge Simmons figured conspicuously. He was elected a member of the convention called to organize a city charter. In 1862 he was employed by the city of Saint Louis specially for the purpose of collecting and settling up her delinquent tax lists, being thus engaged about eight years. In the winter of 1862-63 he framed the law which was enacted by the legislature, authorizing the collection of taxes by means of suits at law.

In political sentiments Judge Simmons was a democrat up to 1860, when he voted for President Lincoln. In the fall of 1864 he was elected to the state senate; was placed at the head of the committee on claims; was acting chairman of the committee on ways and means, much of the time, and was on the committee on agriculture and insane asylum. During the sessions of 1865 and 1866 he was also placed on the committee on ways and means, on the judiciary committee, committee of internal improvements and immigration, and on every important select committee. At the close of the first session he was appointed on the part of the senate, with Judge Warren Currier and Judge Lovelace, both of the house, to prepare a revision and digest of the general statutes of the state. Judge Lovelace was appointed judge of the supreme court, and the work devolved upon Judge Simmons and Judge Currier; the work was an immense task, considering the short time allowed for its accomplishment, but it was ably and faithfully performed. They made their report the next November. It was examined during the winter, and with few amendments it was passed, and went into effect in May, 1866. It was to conform to the new constitution, which rendered the revision more extensive, laborious and difficult.

He was for a short time judge of the court of criminal correction, and has been a member and director of several insurance companies. In 1868 he purchased, in connection with W. P. Billings, the property which is known as the Simmons Iron Mountain, in Salem, Dent county. It was regarded of very great value on account of the mines in that region. He set himself to work to get a railroad built to it, first organizing a railroad company called the Saint James and Little Rock company, contemplating a route from Saint Louis to Little Rock, to open the mineral region in the south part of Missouri. He obtained a favorable report in the United States house of representatives for a land grant, but congress adjourned before it became a law. It attracted the attention of Pennsylvania parties, who came to Missouri to examine it in 1869. June, 1870, Judge Simmons signed a contract with William L. Scott, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and A. L. Crawford, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, by which they and their associates agreed with Judge Simmons to build a railroad of the standard gauge from some point on the present San Francisco railroad to the Simmons Iron Mountain in consideration of interests in the property which he conveyed them. In pursu-

ance of this contract, they organized a new railroad company. It was composed of William L. Scott, A. L. Crawford, Colonel Thomas Scott, J. N. McCullough, Judge Simmons, A. J. Crawford and William Carter, corporators and directors. That organization is what is known as the Saint Louis, Salem and Little Rock railroad.

It was finished the early part of July, 1873, to Simmons Iron Mountain, just before the panic of that year. He is the projector of the building of the railroad now under construction from a point near Columbia, Illinois, on the Cairo and Saint Louis railroad, through Saint Clair county, in order to develop the extensive coal fields in that region, and it is through his exertion and energy that the railroad is now being built.

Judge Simmons is at present giving his attention to railway interests and the practice of the law. In 1869 he was interested in building a telegraph from Saint Louis to Saint Paul and Chicago, in which he was personally a loser, but it reduced the price of transmitting messages, which has been of great value to others.

Judge Simmons may be considered a public benefactor; as all of his enterprises redound to the profit of the community at large. He is a lawyer of eminence, especially in criminal law and practice, having few equals in that branch of the law in Saint Louis. He is an affable gentlemen, quick of motion, rapid in thought and speech.

He was married at Saint Louis in 1850 to Miss Julia Watts, a descendant of some of the early French families of Saint Louis. She died in 1862. They had seven children, but three of whom are living.

HENRY S. GEYER.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE late Henry S. Geyer was regarded in his day as one of the most profound lawyers in the state of Missouri. He was of German descent, as his name would indicate, and was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in the last lustrum of the last century. At the close of the second war with England, in which he was a paymaster, he came to Saint Louis, having previously paid some attention to the law, and here prepared himself for practice. He soon became captain of a military company, said to be the first organized west of the "father of waters." He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the state; served two sessions in the legislature, being speaker in the second session, and in 1825 he published a digest of the laws of the state. From that date until 1851, when he left the bar temporarily for a seat in the United States senate, he was engaged in some of the most important suits which came before the courts. So many sketches have been written about him, and so full accounts were given years ago of his career at the bar, that it seems unnecessary to go into details. His argument in the Dred Scott case, made a little over a quarter of a century

ago, was regarded as a master piece of logic, and some of the cases in which he was retained for the defense in the criminal courts drew the attention of the whole country to his arguments, they being so able that some of them were published in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast, even to the Atlantic seaboard.

Although a great power as a lawyer, the subject of this notice did not shine as a senator. He returned to Saint Louis, and died in March, 1859, leaving his third wife a widow.

HON. JAMES A. HENDERSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

JAMES A. HENDERSON is a native of Saint Louis county. He was born March 13, 1839, and is the son of George Henderson, a wealthy merchant. His mother before marriage was Miss Mary Williams. James was educated at the University of Missouri, Columbia; afterward studied law at the Kentucky Law School, Louisville, leaving that institution in 1859. He was engaged in farming from that time until 1865. In 1866 he removed to Boone county, Missouri, where he held several offices of trust. He was assessor of that county four years, and was appointed judge of probate for that county in 1872, and held that office until the spring of 1873, when he removed to Saint Louis county. He commenced the practice of law in Saint Louis in 1874.

Upon the separation of the city and county in 1877 he was appointed judge of probate for Saint Louis county, holding that office until January, 1883.

Judge Henderson has the respect of the entire community for the ability and candor with which he investigated every subject which came before him. He is learned in the law pertaining to probate matters, and it has been said that his opinion was never reversed by the appellate court while he was on the bench. He is a careful, painstaking lawyer, and thoroughly reliable in all of his dealings.

Judge Henderson was married several years ago to Miss Virginia L. Royal, and they have six children.

FREDERICK N. JUDSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

FREDERICK NEWTON JUDSON, a native of Saint Mary's, Georgia, belongs on his father's side to a Stratford, Connecticut, family, which was among the pioneers in the settlement of that ancient town, in 1638. His father, Doctor Frederick J. Judson, a native of Stratford, after graduating at Yale College, and studying medicine, removed to Saint Mary's, Georgia, and settling there, practiced his profession for several years. He there married Catherine T. Chapelle, a daughter of Doctor Isaac N. Chapelle, and a native of Saint Mary's, and of this marriage our subject was born, at Saint Mary's, October 7, 1845. In 1846 Doc-

tor Judson returned, with his family, to Connecticut, and settling in Bridgeport, resided there, practicing his profession, until his death, in 1862. He was prominent as a physician; was one of the founders of the public library of the city, and was for many years, continuously until his death, president both of the public library association and the board of education.

His eldest son, Frederick, was prepared for college in Bridgeport, partly at home under his father's instruction, and partly under Rev. Henry Jones, and after teaching a district school one term, and a brief experience in journalism in the office of the "Bridgeport Farmer," entered Yale College in the autumn of 1862. At the close of his freshman year he was awarded the Woolsey scholarship; at the close of the sophomore year, the Bristed scholarship; and was graduated as valedictorian in 1866.

After graduating, he spent the first year in New Haven, teaching in the Hopkins Grammar School, and at the same time "coaching" college students; and then three years in Nashville, Tennessee; first as classical instructor in the city high school, and then two years as instructor of Greek and history in the Montgomery Bell Academy, of the University of Nashville. While at the South, he was an occasional correspondent of the New York "Evening Post." In 1868 he was invited to return to Yale as instructor, but declined.

He read law while teaching at Nashville; came to Saint Louis in the autumn of 1870; entered the senior class of the law school of Washington University, and was graduated in the class of 1871. In the same year he was appointed private secretary of Governor Gratz Brown, and removing to Jefferson City, filled that position during Governor Brown's administration, at the same time continuing his legal studies.

Mr. Judson commenced to practice law in Jefferson City while residing there, but in January, 1873, he returned to Saint Louis, and opening his office there, has since continued in close application to the practice of his profession. February 1, 1878, he entered into partnership with John H. Overall, under name of Overall and Judson, which still continues. The practice of the firm is general, but especially identified with banking and business circles, and is extensively connected with the important municipal and other corporate litigation in the federal and state courts. Mr. Judson is the counsel of the Merchants' Exchange of Saint Louis.

In October, 1878, Mr. Judson was elected to the school board of Saint Louis, and served in that body four years, first filling an unexpired term of one year, being then reëlected for full term of three years. In the first year of his service, in 1879, he prepared and secured the passage by the legislature of the act which establishes the permanent school fund of the city, permitting only the income of the government land grants to be expended. In the fall of 1880 he was elected president of the board, and was reëlected in 1881, serving until his retirement from the board, in the fall of 1882, his private professional duties compelling him to decline a second reëlection, though tendered by the citizens of his ward of both parties.

Mr. Judson's political affiliations are now, as they have always been, with the democratic party, in divisions upon national issues, but he is not a strict partisan; is an earnest believer in civil service reform, and is a member of the executive committee of the association of Missouri. He has, we believe, no political aspirations of his own, and has uniformly declined to be a candidate for any political office. His ambition, apparently, is to maintain a high standing in his profession.

In church matters Mr. Judson is inclined to the broad-church element in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a vestryman in Saint John's parish. He was married February 8, 1872, to Miss Jennie W. Eakin, of Nashville, Tennessee, granddaughter of the late Hon. Felix Grundy. They have one child, a daughter, Felicia, aged eight years.

HON. JAMES ELLISON.

CANTON.

THE patriarch of the legal family in Lewis county is the gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch, and who is a native of Ireland, born in January, 1805. His parents were John and Isabella (McMechan) Ellison, both of Scotch-Irish blood. The family immigrated to this country when James was a child, and settled in Brown county, Ohio, where he received an English education, and some knowledge of the Latin language. He remained on his father's farm until past his majority; read law in Augusta, Kentucky, with Martin Marshall; was admitted to the bar about 1830; practiced in Ohio until 1835, and then came to Missouri, and settled in Lewis county, near where now stands Canton, which has been his home for thirty years or more. He was in practice in this county and the adjoining counties until about a dozen years ago, when he retired. He always maintained a high character for probity, as well as ability, and was repeatedly honored by his democratic constituents. In 1842 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and served one term in that body, and subsequently two terms in the upper house, in all a period of ten years.

During the civil war he was a firm Union man. Since the war he served one term on the bench of his judicial circuit. Parties who knew him when he was on the bench give him credit for being a man of great candor and discrimination, clear-headed and impartial, and well liked by everybody but culprits. He was at one period a curator of the state university, Columbia.

The wife of Judge Ellison was Martha Cowgill, of Clarke county, Missouri, their marriage taking place in April, 1839. They have had thirteen children, only seven of them now living. Four of these are lawyers: George, at Canton; Andrew and James at Kirksville, the former being a circuit judge, and William C. at Maryville.

Judge Ellison is well read in literature, as well as law, and has a very strong memory. With some of the English poets he is quite familiar, and Burns, who is chief among the Scotch bards, he can quote by the hour. The judge is a hale old gentleman, well stocked with material for conversation, and a sprightly and entertaining converser.

HON. JOHN H. O'NEILL.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHAN HENRY O'NEILL, the subject of this sketch, is a son of Patrick and Patience (Pickett) O'Neill, and was born in what is now Carroll county, Maryland, April 20, 1819. His mother was also a native of Maryland, and his father was born near Londonderry, Ireland, but came to America before the war of 1812, in which he took part. The subject of this sketch graduated at Georgetown College (now University), in the District of Columbia, with the highest honors of his class, in 1841; read law at Frederick City, Maryland, under Joseph M. Palmer, and was there admitted to the bar in 1843. He went to Baltimore to commence the practice of law on the same day that the national democratic convention assembled, which resulted in the nomination of James K. Polk for president of the United States, and participated as a stump speaker in the campaign of 1844.

In the latter part of 1846 he moved to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, where he afterward held the office of prosecuting attorney, and represented the county in the legislature from 1851 to 1854. While living in Somerset, November 27, 1849, he was married to Miss Catherine E. Beckwith, youngest daughter of Colonel John Beckwith, of that place, who for many years held the office of clerk of the court of common pleas.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. O'Neill removed to Cincinnati, where he was afterward appointed, by President Pierce, district attorney for the southern district of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. H. J. Jewett, now president of the Erie railroad. In the summer of 1857 Mr. O'Neill resigned this office, for the purpose of removing to the state of Iowa, and was succeeded by Hon. Stanley Matthews, now judge of the supreme court. In March, 1858, Mr. O'Neill settled with his family in Dubuque, where the writer of this sketch first made his acquaintance. He had a large practice in that Hawkeye city and over a considerable portion of the state, and was considered, though his practice was not confined to that branch of the law, one of the ablest and most successful criminal lawyers in the state. He held the office of city attorney of Dubuque during the mayoralty of Henry L. Stout and of John H. Thompson, and while the civil war was in progress he was the democratic candidate for district attorney of his judicial district, embracing five counties, and had a majority of the home votes, but was defeated by the soldiers' vote.

In 1868 Mr. O'Neill was one of the delegates at large from the state of Iowa in the democratic national convention which was held in Tammany Hall, New

York, and resulted in the nomination of Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president of the United States. He was also an elector-at-large for the state during the same year, having been appointed to that place by the central committee of the state, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Claggett, who resigned to run for congress in the Keokuk district. He stumped the state during the campaign. He is a fluent speaker, a strong debater, with a modicum of Irish wit, and makes a splendid canvasser.

In 1869 Mr. O'Neill came to Saint Louis, where he is still in the successful practice of his profession. Until recently he was in partnership with Robert W. Jones, who is now a journalist in southwestern Missouri. Mr. O'Neill is engaged in the practice alone at present. He is a diligent and prompt business man, and eminently trustworthy.

Mr. O'Neill's wife died in 1864, and is buried near Dubuque. She left six children, one son and five daughters. The eldest, Josephine V., is the widow of John Reynolds, formerly of Madison, Wisconsin. The second, Isabel A., joined the religious order of Saint Dominic, and is now the superior of a branch of the sisters of that order at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and known in religion as Sister Maurice. The third, John H., Jr., is engaged in the real-estate business in Saint Louis with Robert J. Lucas. Emily D. and Edith E. (twins) and Catherine Blanche are at home. All of the above-named children (except the Dominican sister), together with the two little daughters of the widow, are living with their father in Saint Louis.

HON. RICHARD GRAHAM FROST.

SAINT LOUIS.

RICHARD GRAHAM FROST, late member of congress from the third Missouri district, was born in Saint Louis, December 29, 1851. His father, Daniel Marsh Frost, is a native of New York, and was an officer of the United States army, and is yet living, his home being in Saint Louis. His mother was Eliza Graham, daughter of Richard Graham, aide de camp to General Harrison in 1812-14. She died in this city in 1872.

Our subject was educated in the London (England) University, and Saint John's College, a Catholic institution at Fordham, New York, being graduated in 1872. He studied his profession in the Saint Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar at the January term of the supreme court in 1874. He is in general practice in the civil courts only, and is of the firm of Frost and Clardy, his partner being Hon. Martin L. Clardy, member of congress from the tenth district.

Since commencing practice Mr. Frost has been much engaged in congressional and other political duties, and has had little time, until recently, to devote to his profession. The cases to which he had given his attention were of importance, and all of them were handled, not only successfully, but with such signal ability as to claim the close attention of the bench and bar of this city. His history as a lawyer is yet largely to be made.

Mr. Frost was a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket in 1876, and was defeated by Hon. Lyne S. Metcalfe; was elected in 1878, reëlected in 1880, and declined to serve longer than the two terms. He was the youngest member of the lower house of congress.

He is judge advocate general on the governor's staff, with rank of brigadier general. Few men of his age in the state have been pushed forward by friends more rapidly than Mr. Frost, and he modestly fills every position to which he has been elevated.

Mr. Frost was married April 29, 1874, to Latty, daughter of Ferdinand Kennett, of this city, and they have five children.

JOHN ROY MUSICK.

KIRKSVILLE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Saint Louis county, February 28, 1849. His father was Ephraim J. Musick, a farmer; his grandfather on his father's side was Abraham Musick, a soldier in the war of 1812-14, and an officer in a regiment of rangers in some of the Indian wars. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the revolution. The Musick family emigrated from Virginia to Missouri at an early day, and settled in Saint Louis county, then almost a wilderness. The mother of John R. Musick was formerly a Miss Mary Prince, from Kentucky; her father, Levi Prince, was from Holland.

John R. Musick was the second child, the oldest being a daughter. In 1851 the family came to Adair county. In his childhood days he had few advantages of schools, there never being more than two or three months' school in the year, and that in a log schoolhouse a mile or two away. In 1860 the family returned to Saint Louis county, and after a sojourn there of thirteen months once more removed to Adair county. During the four years' war of the rebellion John was kept out of school, but procuring books he studied at home, unaided by any teacher. He entered the district school as soon as he could, and in 1869 became a student at the normal school at Kirksville, where he was graduated in June, 1874, with second honors of his class and the degree of bachelor of science. He taught school at Fee Fee, near the city of Saint Louis, during the autumn of 1874; but his father dying, he returned to his home, then in Kirksville. For six months during the year 1875 he was editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper in that town. Having for some time been a law student during his leisure moments, Mr. Musick entered the office of Henry F. Millan, in Kirksville, in the latter part of 1875, to complete the study.

June 13, 1876, he was married to Miss Augusta P. Roszell, the daughter of a Methodist Episcopal minister, and in October of the same year licensed by Judge John W. Henry, now on the supreme bench of Missouri, to practice law. He went at once into the practice, and although there was a general paralysis of

business, succeeded very well. In 1877 he was appointed a commissioner of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri by Judge John F. Dillon, of the United States circuit court. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Francis M. Harrington, one of the best lawyers in northern Missouri. But Mr. Musick had had a taste for literature from early childhood, and wrote for amusement during his leisure moments. In 1878 he contributed a serial story to Potter's American Monthly Magazine, of Philadelphia, entitled "Herbert Orton, or Justice Courts in the West," which elicited considerable comment from the press. The story gives the trials, and final triumphs by perseverance, of a young lawyer. Mr. Musick contributed anonymously and under *nomme de plume* to many of the leading periodicals, and Frank Tousey, a New York publisher, becoming favorably impressed with some of these sketches, found out the address of the author, and wrote for him to come to New York. He did so, and there Mr. Tousey engaged him to write for his publishing house at a salary far exceeding his law practice. May 29, 1882, he retired from the firm of Harrington and Musick, and engaged wholly in literary pursuits. As a lawyer he succeeded well, and only quit the practice to enter a field more congenial to his taste. He lives in Kirksville, but spends much of his time in New York city and Boston. "The Banker of Bedford," published by D. Lothrop and Co., of Boston, is said to be his best work of fiction. Many of his stories are of the practice of the law. He has another book in press, the title of which is unknown.

WILLIAM O. L. JEWETT.

SHELBYNA.

WILLIAM ORRINGTON LUNT JEWETT, lawyer and journalist, was born at Bowdoinham, Maine, December 27, 1837. His father, Rev. Samuel Jewett, a Methodist minister, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, the son of a revolutionary soldier; and his mother, Sophronia Huckins, was a native of New Hampshire.

William finished his literary education at the Aurora Seminary, Illinois, and obtained his legal education at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, teaching school both before and after finishing his legal studies. He was admitted to practice in 1866; had an office a short time at Mount Sterling, Illinois, and in 1867 settled in Shelbyna, where he soon built up a good practice. He is an energetic and reliable man, attending carefully to all business intrusted to him by his clients.

In 1861 Mr. Jewett went into the army, in the 39th Illinois infantry, and was discharged on account of disability in January, 1863. Recovering, he enlisted in battery C, 1st Illinois artillery, being mustered out in June, 1865.

Mr. Jewett has served as prosecuting attorney of his county two terms, and may have held other offices which we do not recall. In 1881 he purchased an

interest in the Shelbina "Democrat," the oldest newspaper in Shelby county, and he is its political editor, making it a strong and influential exponent of the principles of his party.

Mr. Jewett is a member of the encampment in Odd-Fellowship, and has been a delegate repeatedly to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of the state. He was married in June, 1869, to Miss Ella Cox, of Shelby county, and they have lost one daughter in infancy, and have six children living, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Jewett takes a warm interest in all local enterprises, and personally and by pen does all he can to build them up. He is, and has been for years, a trustee of the Shelbina Collegiate Institute, a school that is doing an excellent work, and is quite prosperous. He is quite public spirited, and ready for almost any respectable business, including that of orator on the Fourth of July and political speech making.

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE parents of this gentleman were relatives of several very prominent families at the South, particularly in Virginia, Georgia and Alabama. His father, Nelson A. Crawford, a Virginian by birth, and an Alabama planter, was a second cousin of Hon. William H. Crawford, once candidate for president of the United States; a cousin of Hon. George W. Crawford, once governor of Georgia and United States senator; of Hon. William L. Yancey, once a member of congress from Alabama, and General R. E. Rodes, of the confederate army, killed at Winchester. Nathan Crawford, the great-grandfather of Robert, was a revolutionary soldier. The mother of Robert, before her marriage, was Julia Penn, a native of Richmond, Virginia; a relative of William Penn, the pioneer Quaker in Philadelphia; a daughter of James Penn, a lawyer in Richmond, and a granddaughter of Gabriel Penn, also a lawyer, and a revolutionary soldier. She was also a granddaughter, on her mother's side, of Colonel Richard Callaway, of Kentucky, an associate of Colonel Daniel Boone.

Mr. Crawford was born in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, February 12, 1835; was educated at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, graduating in 1858; read law at Eutaw, Alabama, with William P. Webb; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and March 19, 1860, was united in marriage with Miss Frances E. Webb, a daughter of his preceptor. She is a cousin of Hon. William H. Forney, member of congress from Alabama, and Major General John H. Forney, late of the confederate army.

Mr. Crawford commenced practice at Eutaw in 1859, and remained there till 1874, serving meantime as an officer in the confederate army from 1861 to 1865.

In 1874 Mr. Crawford came to St. Louis, and during the last nine years has worked his way into a very respectable practice, civil and criminal, extending to

all the courts. He is conscientious, painstaking and true to the interests of his clients, and has the fullest confidence of the community. He is a sound lawyer, a man of gentlemanly bearing, of high moral character, and of most excellent influence in society.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have a family of seven children. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have a good standing in the social circles of the city. Mrs. Crawford is a granddaughter of Hon. Henry Y. Webb, first judge of the supreme court of Alabama.

It is not improper to here add that Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt is a daughter of Hon. Robert L. Crawford, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, and that she has in press a work on the Crawford family.

ANDREW MCKINLEY.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE gentleman with whose name we head this sketch is a son of the late Hon. John McKinley, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, appointed by President Van Buren in 1837, and serving until his death. Judge McKinley was an eminent jurist, a native of Virginia, and a son of Doctor Andrew McKinley, who was a surgeon in the revolutionary army and of Scotch-Irish lineage.

The mother of our subject was Julia Ann (Bryan) McKinley, a native of Philadelphia, and daughter of a large East India merchant.

Mr. McKinley was born in Lexington, Kentucky, October 10, 1817; was educated at the Nashville University, being nearly ready to take his degree when his father removed to Kentucky; he graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, receiving his diploma in the spring of 1840. In June of that year he came to Saint Louis, and July 27, 1840, was admitted to the bar. After practicing his profession in this city about five years, Mr. McKinley returned to Kentucky, located at Louisville, practiced his profession there for three or four years, and was register of the land office from 1854 to 1859.

In April, 1859, Mr. McKinley returned to Saint Louis, and for some years was president of the Great Republic Life Insurance Company and trustee of the eastern division of the Union Pacific railroad, and held other important positions. In February, 1865, Mr. McKinley removed to New York city. In 1872 he became once more a resident of Saint Louis, and evidently intends to remain in this his favorite home.

To Mr. McKinley is ascribed the credit of creating, laying out and beautifying Forest Park. Having first secured the passage of a bill for its charter, he was the first and only president of the commission of that park from the time it was opened until the city authorities took charge of it under the present city charter. His untiring devotion to the work of its construction and embellishment, is

generally recognized by the people of St. Louis. A Saint Louis paper says: "That a scheme so fertile in results, involving such a large outlay, and pertinaciously opposed by strong combinations, was carried through in a year of financial panic; that the act was passed when the pressure of a financial revulsion was severest, and that the money was asked for when commercial credit was utterly disrupted for the time, is only to be ascribed to the rare knowledge of men and sound judgment which, in the person of Mr. McKinley, urged forward a movement of such deep import to every denizen of our city. He was known to be benevolent and public-spirited; his acquaintance was large, his friends devoted to him, and his reputation was unsullied."

Mr. McKinley, in his address at the opening of the park, used the following language: "Its conception was due to Hiram W. Leffingwell, then, as now, one of its most enthusiastic friends, and from the date of its organization a member of the present board." Mr. Leffingwell, in a recent conversation, remarked: "If I may be regarded as the father of Forest Park, Andrew McKinley was its savior."

"It has probably never before occurred that one man has, after the failure of an important enterprise, reconstructed a bill which had been declared to be unconstitutional, conformed it to the views of a legislative body, and conducted it, through much opposition from influential parties, to its passage by a triumphant majority; then that he should have been made the executive officer of a board of such importance as that of Forest Park, and so administered his trust as in policy and detail to have met the approbation of the public.

When the embellishment of the park had so far progressed as to excite the curiosity and tempt the hopes of the people of Saint Louis, Mr. McKinley saw that something further was needed, and in the year succeeding the passage of the bill for Forest Park, drafted and secured the passage of the boulevard bill. When the coöperation of the property owners was needed he accepted for himself and for them an invitation of leading citizens of Chicago to inspect the boulevard system of that city, where a large party were royally entertained, and the fact that broad drives enhanced the value of the property fronting on them, in greater proportion than the value of the land donated, was fully demonstrated. This series of movements resulted in giving to Saint Louis three broad avenues and two magnificent boulevards, without a dollar of expense to either city or county."

During the last four years Mr. McKinley has been president of the state board of immigration, in which position his business capacities and efficiency are seen to good advantage.

The speeches made by Mr. McKinley at the opening of Forest Park and the Saint Louis bridge, and published at the time, show him to be a man of much literary taste, of elegant diction, and stamp him as a man of enterprise and enthusiasm for public improvements. Some of his poetic effusions contributed to the New York and local press indicate that he has no inconsiderable talent for metrical composition.

Mr. McKinley was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Wilcox, of Saint Louis, Mis-

Judge Gamble was married, in 1827, to a Miss Coulter, who was an accomplished lady from South Carolina, and he died in this city, January 31, 1864, while civil war was still raging in the land. He rested in peace, and so did his country, in the following year.

HON. LOUIS GOTTSCHALK.

SAINT LOUIS.

LOUIS GOTTSCHALK, late judge of the Saint Louis circuit court, was born in Ems, Germany, January 1, 1836, being a son of Charles and Margaret (Luther) Gottschalk. The family emigrated to the United States in 1849. Mr. Gottschalk read law in the city of New York and Dubuque, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in the latter city in 1856. In 1858 he settled in Saint Louis, which has since been his home and the scene of his success at the bar and on the bench.

Mr. Gottschalk served in the army for nearly two years, as captain of company B, 5th Missouri infantry; was elected city attorney in 1863; a member of the city council in 1866; a member of the senate in 1869, and became its president in 1871. While holding the last named office he was also acting governor, Lieutenant Governor Gravelly having died, and the governor, B. Gratz Brown, running for vice-president of the United States. In 1875 Mr. Gottschalk was a member of the constitutional convention, and while at his post of duty in that body was elected a judge of the Saint Louis circuit court, which office he held until January 1, 1879. He has a thorough understanding of the law, and on the bench showed himself to be clear-headed, cool and impartial, and he was quite popular with the bar. Since leaving the bench Judge Gottschalk has been very actively engaged in the practice of his profession, his business being first-class.

He was married in Saint Louis in 1863, to Nancy L. Gottschalk, and they have four children.

JOHN E. McKEIGHAN.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this notice is an able lawyer in all of the various branches. He possesses a foresight and keenness of perception that very few lawyers attain in the management of cases. He examines a question very thoroughly, traces principles to their source, and has a wonderful power of analysis and condensation. He is a good speaker, and can enforce his ideas with cogent, logical reasoning. He is a gentleman of integrity, and conducts all of his legal practice in strict conformity to the highest standard of professional ethics.

He was born, July 20, 1841, at Farmington, Illinois, and is the son of Robert McKeighan and Ellen (Tuttle) McKeighan. His father was a farmer highly respected for his intelligence and upright dealing. The son entered Knox Col-



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H. D. Cooper, Jr. & Co

Louis Gottschalk

lege in 1860, and went to Michigan University in 1862, and was graduated from the classical department of that institution in the class of 1866. He studied law with Martin Sallenberger at Toulon, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in May, 1867.

He commenced practice at Baxter Springs, Kansas, in March, 1868, and removed to Fort Scott, that state, in March, 1871, when he formed a partnership with H. C. McComas, under the firm name of McComas and McKeighan. They moved to Saint Louis in April, 1876, and continued until 1882, when the firm dissolved, and H. C. McComas went to New Mexico. In April, 1882, Mr. McKeighan formed a partnership with S. B. Jones, his present partner, under the firm name of McKeighan and Jones. Mr. McKeighan was one of the counsel in the celebrated Osage ceded land case, in which the title to a million acres of land was settled in the supreme court of the United States, in favor of the government, against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and the Lawrence and Galveston railroad. He was associated with Jere Black, Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, and Governor Shanon, of Kansas.

Mr. McKeighan has been successful in several constitutional cases. He is attorney for several banks and telegraph companies, and has been at times employed as special counsel for railroads.

COLONEL GEORGE W. EASLEY.

HANNIBAL.

GEORGE WOODSON EASLEY, general attorney for the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company, and a lawyer of much brilliancy and promise, was born in Clark county, this state, December 15, 1842. His parents, Thornton T. and Almeda (Alexander) Easley, were natives of Kentucky. When George was two years old his father, who was a carpenter and builder, moved his family to Linn county, this state, where our subject received, in early life, the ordinary advantages of a common school. He finished his education at the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, being graduated in the law department in 1865. Prior to this period, he was for two years adjutant of the 23d Missouri infantry, Colonel Jacob T. Tindall, commander.

Before entering upon the practice of his profession, Colonel Easley was married, May 25, 1865, to Miss Loga Waters, of Mexico, Audrain county, and they have a daughter and son. He commenced practice at Linneus, the seat of justice of Linn county, and was there until the close of 1878, making a fine record at the bar of that county and in that judicial circuit. He was prosecuting attorney of that county two terms, and in that office became very popular.

Lord Tenterden used to say of Lord Truro that he had industry enough to succeed without talent, and talent enough to succeed without industry. Colonel Easley has both in generous measure, and, relying on both, he succeeds. He has

a keen intellect, is a forcible speaker, and before a jury he concentrates all his energies and logical power on a few points, and presses his argument with wonderful effect.

The colonel was a member of the twenty-ninth general assembly, and was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, and served on the committees on the judiciary and ways and means, his seat being on the democratic side of the house.

January 1, 1878, Colonel Easley assumed the duties of his office as general attorney of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company, and took up his abode in the city of Hannibal. In connection with this important post, he finds a good field for the display of his splendid legal talents and attainments. He is chief on the staff of the general commanding the national guards in north Missouri, with rank of lieutenant colonel. He has a noble bearing, and makes a fine appearance as a military officer.

HON. WILLIAM BARCLAY NAPTON.

SAINT LOUIS.

JUDGE NAPTON was born at Princeton, New Jersey, March 23, 1808, and died at Elk Hill, Saline county, Missouri, January 8, 1883. He graduated at Princeton College in 1826. The faculty of that college declined to discriminate between William B. Napton, Joseph Addison Alexander and Peter McCall, and divided among these three the first honors of the class. Each of them was highly distinguished in later life. Mr. Napton spent about two years as tutor in the family of General Gordon, and with Charles Minor conducted an academy at Charlottesville. Here he enjoyed the society of eminent men, and his social advantages were unsurpassed, and here he formed his political opinions and principles which influenced his political actions in after life. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Virginia in 1832. He settled at Columbia, Missouri, but shortly removed to Fayette, Howard county, and took charge of the "Boonslick Democrat," and conducted that paper with much ability. In 1836 Governor Boggs appointed him attorney general, which office he held until 1838, when he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the supreme court, and from that time was absorbed in his judicial duties. In 1851 a constitutional amendment made the judiciary elective in Missouri. The first election was held in August, 1851, and he failed to be chosen. Judge Napton returned to the practice of the law, and was engaged in a number of the important cases pending before the court, the bench of which he had so recently adorned. At the general judicial election in 1857, he was, without solicitation or nomination elected to a seat on that bench, and his labors recommenced at the October term of that year. He remained on the bench until political complications in 1861 displaced him.

In 1863 Judge Napton removed to Saint Louis, and opened an office for practice, taking charge of none but important cases, of which he had very many, and he was actively and profitably employed for the next ten years. One of the members of the supreme court died suddenly June 21, 1873, and Judge Napton was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1874 he was elected for the remainder of the term, and was on the bench until December 31, 1880. He survived his retirement only a few days more than two years. He spent twenty-five years on the bench, and his labors appear in thirty-six volumes of the state reports.

Judge Napton brought to the supreme court a mind well stored with the principles of jurisprudence. His clear, patient, penetrating and discriminating intellect enabled him to fix with nicety upon the point of every controversy. The language in which he gave to the bar the results of his reflection upon a case discussed by the advocates on each side, and by the judges themselves in council, was almost perfect. It was clear, simple, forcible, and without the smallest infusion of oratorical display.

In this respect, his opinions are models. When he dissented from the majority of his brethren, he contented himself with stating temperately, concisely and clearly the reason of his non-concurrence, and many of these dissenting opinions became in a few years the views of the whole court, when the same legal propositions were a second time examined. He has an abiding claim to the gratitude of the state, and his memory cannot fail to be cherished by her bench and bar, for no one can claim to be even tolerably conversant with her jurisprudence who is not familiar with the contributions made to it by William B. Napton.

CHARLES M. NAPTON.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the most substantial members of the Saint Louis bar. He was born December 2, 1847, in Saline county, Missouri, and is the son of the late Hon. W. B. Napton, one of the judges of the supreme court of Missouri, whose sketch precedes this. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Chancellor Thomas L. Williams, of Tennessee, at one time one of the judges of the supreme court of that state. Charles seems to have inherited a legal turn of mind, a mature judgment, clear perceptions, strong memory and unswerving integrity. He attended Westminster College, Missouri, and the University of Virginia, graduating from the last-named institution in the session of 1868-9. He read law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and immediately commenced practice in Saint Louis, where he has remained ever since. In 1876 he was made assistant attorney of the Saint Louis and San Francisco railroad, which position he filled with marked ability until 1880. Since that time he has been in the general civil practice of the law, prin-

cipally in the state, circuit and supreme courts, and having a considerable business on the admiralty side of the United States courts.

He is a comprehensive speaker, forcible and logical; has a fine presence, being nearly six feet in height, is well proportioned, has an intellectual countenance, with a well shaped head covered with dark brown hair.

FREDERICK T. LEDERGERBER.

SAINT LOUIS.

FREDERICK TELL LEDERGERBER was born May 17, 1835, in the Lat-einer Settlement, about two miles east of Shiloh, Saint Clair county, Illinois. He is the son of Joseph Ledergerber, a native of Switzerland. His family were mostly soldiers or priests for many generations. Joseph Ledergerber was an officer in the Swiss guards of the royal army, under Charles X, of France. He came to America in 1832, but returned to Konstanz Baden, and died there in 1882.

The mother of our subject before marriage was Miss Charlotte K. Engelmann, from the Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, a lady of fine education and talent. She was married to Joseph Ledergerber in Saint Clair county, Illinois, in 1834. Her father, F. T. Engelmann, was a prominent official, but as all of his children took part in the liberal movement against the government in 1832, they started for America, April 3, 1833, where they landed, June 19, 1833.

Frederick was raised on a farm, where in early life he formed habits of industry, and was educated under the instruction of private tutors, whom his father hired for the benefit of all of his children, and attended the college of Oakfield, Missouri, under Professor F. Steines, an eminent preceptor. He early took an active part in politics. He was in the convention at Decatur, Illinois, where the preliminary measures were taken to procure the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. It was then that "fence rails" were first introduced as an element in politics. Mr. Ledergerber was appointed commander of the "Wideawakes" of Saint Clair county. He enlisted at Shiloh, Illinois, in the Union army, the day President Lincoln issued his first call for troops; was first lieutenant in the 9th Illinois, under Colonel Payne; commanded the first troops sent to protect the Big Muddy bridge, near De Soto, Illinois, in May, 1861; served three months; then entered the army for a term of three years, as captain in the 12th Missouri infantry, under Colonel, afterward General Osterhaus. He was promoted to major, and in his commission are the words "promoted for gallant conduct in the actions before Vicksburg, Mississippi." He was wounded at Ringgold, Georgia, where his only brother, Joseph, was slain. Our subject receives a small pension from the government, in consequence of the wounds received in that battle. In 1864 he was detailed by General Rosecranz to muster the citizens of Saint Louis, who volunteered to serve in the earthworks, in case General Price came near the city. During that service Major Ledergerber was so busily engaged that he did not get

any rest for five successive nights, the pressure being so great on the part of the citizens of Saint Louis to enroll themselves for the defense of their homes. He was commissioned colonel by Governor Fletcher in 1865; settled in Saint Louis; was secretary of the Volunteers' Mutual Aid Society in 1865-6, and in the latter year organized the Grand Army of the Republic in Missouri. He was a member of the loyalist convention at Philadelphia, in the fall of 1866, and was elected to the Missouri legislature in 1866 and 1868; was chairman of the committee on education, where he performed excellent service; was an acknowledged leader in the house during his second term in the legislature. He then moved to Saint Joseph, Missouri, where he remained seven years, and practiced law. He was appointed special assistant to the United States district attorney, in what was known as the whiskey prosecution, in which cases he performed effective service. He was at one time editor of a German paper at Saint Joseph, and subsequently contributed to an English paper at the same place.

He is professor of law, and of the history of medicine and law, in the College for Medical Practitioners at Saint Louis.

Colonel Ledergerber commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. Jehu Baker, at Belleville, Illinois, in 1860, encouraged by ex-Governor Koerner, his uncle, to whom he is, in a great measure, indebted for his education and knowledge; after the war with the late Judge James K. Knight and John H. Rankin, of Saint Louis, and was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1865, and has been in practice since that time. He has had many very interesting cases of considerable importance, involving the rights of married women in regard to property, option deals, cases arising under the statute of frauds and wills; has a large commercial office business, and is especially qualified for that branch of practice; is a careful, painstaking lawyer, and a gentleman of integrity.

He was married in 1870, to Miss Sophie L. Coffey. She is of English descent, and is a lady of refinement and high accomplishments.

He is one of the executive committee for the relief of the German sufferers by the floods of 1883, himself and one other being the only born Americans on that committee. They raised \$25,000 for that object, and forwarded the same to Germany.

MICHAEL B. JONAS.

SAINT LOUIS.

MICHAEL BENJAMIN JONAS, of the Saint Louis bar, is a native of Ohio, and was born in the city of Cincinnati, November 18, 1843. His parents, Joseph and Martha (Oppenheim) Jonas, were born in England. Mr. Jonas finished his education in the high school of his native city; read law there with Tilden, Caldwell and Tilden; was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1864, and practiced a year and a half in that city. In 1867 he went to the South, opened an office in Mobile, Alabama, and in 1868 was elected solicitor (circuit attorney), which office he held for three years.

Returning to the North, Mr. Jonas settled in Saint Louis in January, 1872, and was not long in securing a respectable clientage, which is increasing from year to year. His practice is both civil and criminal, and in the federal as well as state courts. In 1873 Mr. Jonas defended Anton Holme, indicted for murder in the first degree for killing his wife, Circuit Attorney J. C. Normile prosecutor. Holme was convicted on the first trial, but Mr. Jonas carried the case to the supreme court, reversed the case, and secured Holme's acquittal on the second trial.

Mr. Jonas was very successful in practice between 1872 and 1875, and having been retained by the national banks of this city to test the constitutionality of the state revenue law of 1872 in the federal court, the attention of Collector Rosenblatt was called in 1877 to his experience in tax law, and he was retained by him to uphold and enforce the state back-tax law of 1877, which he did through the various courts, obtaining a full and sweeping judgment as to its constitutionality in the supreme court of this state.

Practice under the law being new in this state, he was obliged to model the form of petition to be used in our courts, and his form has been upheld by our supreme court. Mr. Jonas has for the past six years been retained by Mr. Rosenblatt and his successor, Mr. Hudson, collectors of the revenue, to enforce the collection of back taxes under the various tax laws, and although defenses of almost every character have been interposed, yet he has had most unbounded success, adding millions of money to the state and city treasuries, and he has accomplished this while attending at the same time to his other general practice.

Mr. Jonas is secretary of the Harmony Hall Building Association, and is connected with other organizations in this city. Socially, as well as legally, his standing is highly creditable.

JACOB KLEIN.

SAINT LOUIS.

ONE of the highly reputable lawyers of the younger class at the Saint Louis bar, is the gentleman whose name is placed at the head of this sketch. He is a son of John Martin Klein and Caroline (Güth) Klein, and was born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, September 1, 1845. When he was only seven years old (1852) the family came to this country; settled in Saint Louis, and here he received his education, mainly in the public schools, one of which, a night school, he subsequently taught.

Mr. Klein read law in Saint Louis at first with Seymour Voullaire, then a noted criminal lawyer, and afterward with Knox and Smith, and finished his legal education in the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in June, 1871. Spending nearly six years in preparing for the bar, he returned to his adopted home, opened an office, and has since been in the steady practice of his profession. In 1880 he formed a partnership with William E. Fisse, a bright and promising young



R. E. Anderson
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and the term of Klein will close has passed, and the success of his career is assured. He is now a member of the Michigan bar, and has been admitted to the practice of law in the State of Michigan. He has been appointed to the position of clerk of the Michigan Supreme Court, and is now acting in that capacity. His private life is private, and he is not a member of any of the churches of the State. He is a member of the Michigan Bar Association, and is a member of the Michigan Law Institute. He is a member of the Michigan Law Association, and is a member of the Michigan Law Institute.

Mr. Klein is a native of the State of Michigan, and is a member of the Michigan Bar Association. He is a member of the Michigan Law Institute, and is a member of the Michigan Law Association. He is a member of the Michigan Law Association, and is a member of the Michigan Law Institute. He is a member of the Michigan Law Association, and is a member of the Michigan Law Institute. He is a member of the Michigan Law Association, and is a member of the Michigan Law Institute.

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JOHN P. KLEIN, A. B. 1858, LL. B. 1861.

(1836-1906.)

IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, JOHN P. KLEIN, A. B. 1858, LL. B. 1861, was born on the 1st day of January, 1836, at the village of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He is a native of the State of Michigan, and is a member of the Michigan Bar Association. He is a member of the Michigan Law Institute, and is a member of the Michigan Law Association. He is a member of the Michigan Law Association, and is a member of the Michigan Law Institute.

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R. D. Johnson

lawyer, and the firm of Klein and Fisse has a good run of business in the several courts of the state and in the federal courts. Mr. Klein is assiduous in attending to the legal duties intrusted to his care, and is one of the busiest members of the fraternity in Saint Louis. He has paid a good deal of attention to corporation law, but his practice is general, and steadily increasing. He is a man of quick, clear perceptions; is prompt, cautious and shrewd in examining and cross-examining witnesses; prepares his cases with great care; argues them with striking perspicuity before a jury, and with great clearness and force before the court, and is one of the most successful lawyers of the Saint Louis bar.

Mr. Klein early became interested in the subject of politics, early joined the republican party, and has for some time been a zealous worker in its interests. He was at one period secretary of the republican state central committee; was an active member of the Union League, and afterward vice-president of the Saint Louis city central committee; he is one of the commissioners of the south market. His standing among the citizens of Saint Louis is highly creditable.

Mr. Klein was joined in wedlock in April, 1873, with Miss Lilly Schreiber, of Saint Louis, and they have three children.

RUFUS E. ANDERSON.

HANNIBAL.

RUFUS EASTON ANDERSON was born at Palmyra, Marion county, in which he still lives, January 22, 1833. For his parentage and family history the reader is referred to the sketch of his father, Hon. Thomas L. Anderson. He was educated in the common schools of Palmyra, Masonic College, at Philadelphia, Marion county, and Illinois College, at Jacksonville, where he spent three years.

He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. At first he was in practice with his father; afterward with Colonel Henry S. Lipscomb, and still later with Waller M. Boulware, with whom he dissolved partnership in 1877, since which time Mr. Anderson has been a resident and one of the leading lawyers of Hannibal. As far as we can learn, he has followed the advice given by Lord Bacon to Mr. Justice Hatton, on swearing him in: "Continue the studying of your books, and do not spend upon the old stock."

Mr. Anderson has held no political office, but has devoted himself with great diligence to the study, as well as office and court-house duties of his profession. His practice is large and lucrative, and he makes it his life work. He has a very vigorous mind, reasons with clearness and force, and evidently acts as a light to jurors to open their eyes, rather than a guide to lead them by the nose. He seems to be as candid and sincere as he is logical and persuasive, and hence the power of his rhetoric. He won his spurs as a jury lawyer some years ago, while at Palmyra, in the celebrated case of Ambrose D. Coe, for the murder of Miss

Abby Somers. He was attorney for the defense, on the first trial, and his plea was that the man was insane. Before he had made his final speech the jury were unanimous for conviction; but when he was through, speaking nearly seven hours, seven were for acquittal. Coe had a second or third trial, and finally went to the penitentiary. The prosecuting attorney was assisted by Mr. Ewing, an eminent attorney from Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Anderson has since had other criminal cases in which he has distinguished himself as a first-class jury lawyer. The long speech referred to above was regarded as one of the ablest speeches made at the bar of this district for years.

He is high up in Freemasonry, and in this order he seems to have found his brief respite from the exacting duties of his profession. He is a Knight Templar, and has attended as a delegate every session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri for the last twenty-five years, and has been chairman of all the important committees. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge in 1874, and grand high priest of the Grand Chapter in 1875. He has been worshipful master of the lodge in Palmyra or Hannibal for nearly twenty years, and at times has occupied the offices of worshipful master, high priest and eminent commander at the same time. When, in June, 1874, the corner-stone of the Saint Louis Merchants' Exchange was laid, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Anderson was grand master on the occasion; and his oration was so full of historical facts in regard to the commerce of the world, and so crowded with the graces of rhetoric, and chaste and elegant moral sentiment, that we have thought fit to reproduce it:

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I consider myself exceedingly fortunate in that I sustain such a relation to the order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Missouri, that it is made my duty to take a prominent part in the ceremony of laying, according to the forms of our ancient order, the chief corner-stone of the magnificent edifice to be denominated the Chamber of Commerce, in this great and prosperous city.

In complying with your invitation, it is made my duty, and it would seem appropriate that I should briefly state the object for which we are assembled, the more pleasing task of delivering the oration having been devolved with much propriety upon a distinguished member of the association, under whose auspices this monument of their energy, prosperity and liberality is to be reared. Very little significance can be attached to the ceremonies themselves, yet inasmuch as the work in which you are engaged, and the structure which you are to erect, typifies in a great measure the present condition of commerce in the world, we cannot be unmindful of the importance of the occasion.

A noble and adventurous spirit, who visited our shores as far back as the time of Queen Elizabeth, and who, it was said, at one time even aspired to a union with that maiden queen, uttered the sentiment: "Whosoever commands the seas, commands the trade of the world; whosoever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself." This saying is literally true. The interchange of commodities is as old as civilization itself. No history tells us when it began, but we do know that it was in a state of no insignificance at least fifteen centuries before the beginning of authentic profane history.

Commerce, which of necessity must exist, to some degree and in more or less perfection, among all peoples above savages, has, as you are aware, generally run in certain channels, and has been particularly developed by certain peoples and in certain countries. Of these I need scarcely remark, that the Phœnicians were the earliest in respect to the commerce of the East and West.

Their colonies were numerous, and the site of one of them (Gades, now Cadiz) was selected with so much good judgment that, though founded more than three thousand years ago, it is still a flourishing port, notwithstanding the decay of the Spanish monarchy. So extensive was their commerce that, in the sixth century before Christ, it embraced the entire known world. Tyre was then what she has been so aptly called, "the royal exchange of the world." The Carthaginians, who were doubtless Phœnicians by origin, had a widespread commerce, particularly after the decadence of Tyre. The Greeks early attained considerable sway and skill in commerce, and found it a source of great opulence, and it is a significant fact that Athens, the capital city of the polished Greeks, was quite as distinguished in commerce as in literature and art. Says Xenophon: "All the choicest products of Sicily and Italy, of Lydia and the Pontus, of Cyprus and the Peloponnesus, were continually attracted to the Athenian marts, whence, in return, were conveyed to those different realms the creations of Athenian labor and skill."

When history, poetry, oratory, philosophy and the fine arts flourished most in Athens, then her merchants were most active and her commerce at its zenith. In the latter part of the fifteenth century, Venetian commerce embraced the then known world; hence her merchant princes, her marble palaces, and the coins of the republic "current from Iceland to Carthage." The commerce of to-day is not like the commerce of the Old World. History points to the fact that both Phœnicians and Carthaginians kept to themselves all knowledge of the countries they had visited, and destroyed them who visited them in return. Fortunately such is not the commercial spirit of the nineteenth century.

We are now about to lay the corner-stone of an edifice so vast in its proportions, so commodious in arrangement, so grand in design, as fitly to shadow forth the real condition of commerce in this great city. Your hearts will dilate with manly pride as its great walls rise in majestic proportion, towering above the buildings which surround it; and as often as you gaze upon it in its completed perfection you will be forcibly reminded of the civilizing and elevating influence of an extensive and active commerce. Within its busy chambers you will effect the change of many, perhaps the largest part, of the products of this vast valley of the Mississippi, more fruitful as it is than the valley of the Nile.

Through the medium of the Exchange you are to freight ships whose keels shall fret all seas, whose sails shall whiten every ocean. You will not, I am sure, be circumscribed as either Phœnician or Carthaginian. You will neither withhold the knowledge which through your commerce you acquire of other countries, nor will you seek to injure those who trade with you. On the contrary, we feel assured that the most liberal spirit will characterize your dealings, and the highest standard of commercial integrity will be upheld here. As a native Missourian, I may be permitted to say, and I say it with a feeling of just pride, that the characters of the merchants of Saint Louis stand as high, if not higher, than those of any city in the Union. If we are to auspicate the future by the past, a grand destiny awaits you. The lines have, indeed, fallen to you in pleasant places. You, or those who have gone before you, have wisely chosen the location of your city. As it shall increase in population and in wealth, as its trade and commerce grow and swell in accord with the busy, teeming population of the land, the building whose corner-stone we this day lay shall stand, we trust, reminding those who come after you that the men of to-day were fully alive to the destiny which awaits this great metropolis, and abreast of the age in which they lived, and "it is fine to stand upon this lofty mountain thought, and feel the spirit stretch into view."

Brethren, it is just matter of congratulation to us that the pure principles of our order have in all ages attracted the attention and largely secured the approbation of the commercial classes. Wherever the adventurous trader has been drawn, whether in new fields of enterprise or the development of old, the fellowship of our society has been found to his great comfort and advantage, and I feel proud to say that of the many public-spirited merchants of Saint Louis who to-day attend to these ceremonies, and will cause this house to be builded, not a few are of us.

And now allow me, in conclusion, to draw from this contemplated structure a moral which we

would all, merchant and Mason alike, do well to heed. Every man is a builder. But he works with a more imperishable material than any which will enter into this structure. He works inwardly and outwardly at the same time; inwardly in the erection of the everlasting temple of character; outwardly in the scaffolding of that temple, reputation. There are no two words that are more frequently used as synonymous than character and reputation; and yet there are no two words farther apart in signification.

Another and distinguished Mason has well said: "Character is the real man as he appears in the eye of truth, of conscience, and of God; reputation is merely what others think of us." I have said that one was the temple, the other the scaffolding that surrounds it; and how true it is that vastly more labor is expended by the majority of men upon the decoration of this temporary structure than upon the imperishable edifice within. What would be said of a man who, desiring to erect some enduring edifice of costly material, should spend years in building splendid scaffoldings of rich and costly woods, with ornate panelings and cornices, until all his means were consumed in rearing what was intended merely as an aid and protection to the workmen whose labor and skill were to carry out the design of the architect? Yet such is the design of most men: to exhibit to the world a fair exterior; to obtain a good reputation; to allow nothing to mar that work, caring less for the enduring edifice of character. It is the motive alone that tells whether an act shall redound to the uprearing of the external temple of the soul, or only the earthly scaffolding of reputation. Another mark of difference is in the noise that accompanies the work. In scaffolding, scantling and boards come together with great clamor and clatter, but the stones of the edifice itself rise silently and fall solemnly into their places. In rearing a great reputation there is a sound of all manner of instruments, hammer and ax, chisel and maul. * * * * *

But he who rears a temple of rare beauty and enduring strength labors silently as the craftsmen labored at the building of Solomon's Temple. On the consecrated heights of the soul, bared to the eye of Jehovah, walled up by truth on every side, the foundations must be laid. Far away in the mountain quarries the work goes bravely on; silent thought and self-denying labors square and polish the rough ashlar; sorrow often bears it to the temple hill, where it takes its appointed place in the building. Thus every faculty, by him who is master, is wrought for its high and glorious position. Infinite toil and care are expended; oftentimes the builder wearies of his task, his eye grows dim, his arm nerveless; but the outlines of the glorious design upon the trestle-board awake him to renewed effort. Out of prosperity he makes choice vestments; out of adversity he gathers gold for the furniture; out of affliction, gems for decoration. The affections are fashioned, as were the cedars of Lebanon, for richly carved ceilings and roof, until, at last, over all the plated gold of the heavenly graces is laid, and the structure is complete. Deeds of real love and charity, the silent giving of bread to the hungry, the sympathizing tear for the afflicted, the staying of the tide of grief and woe,—deeds which no eye but God's beholds,—shoot up from every part of the building in many a fretted spire and pinnacle of gold.

Thousands of such temples are being erected all around us, which we call uncouth and uncomely. There is no glare or glitter, nothing to attract especial attention. We only gaze upon the patient face, the subdued expression, the calm resignation, lighted up occasionally by high resolve or sublime faith; or perchance as the sun steals forth from riven clouds, with all the glory of his power, there flashes out upon us in the life of the lowly even the radiance of heavenly beauty. The rough scaffolding hides or mars the beauty and finish of the temple within. In poverty, it may be in great suffering and weariness of spirit, the precious walls are laid; amid contumely and sneers the richer carvings are often added; sneers at the poor edifice which appears to be going up, and contumely for our apparent waste of time and material. But at last the cap-stone is laid, the cedar roof is polished, and the last golden spike is placed. Then the scaffolding is removed, the clay and the earthly are laid aside, and lo! glorious beyond all description rises a matchless beauty, the temple of the soul, bathed in the golden light of eternity's dawn. Now angels join with harp the rejoicing song, and strike the loud cymbals in triumphant acclaim, as the Great Architect, whose design has been wrought out, consecrates it forever to the service of Jehovah.

The wife of Mr. Anderson was Miss Cornelia F. Thompson, of Palmyra, their marriage being dated January 11, 1854. They have buried three children, and have six living, five daughters and one son. Mr. Anderson joined the Presbyterian Church in 1851; but he married a Methodist lady, and, thinking it would be a greater sacrifice for her to leave her church than for him to leave his, he united with the Methodist Church South. He represented that body in the general conference held at Louisville, Kentucky; has been a delegate to every annual conference of the church, and for the last fifteen or twenty years has been superintendent of a Sunday school where he was living. He is one of that class of Christian workers who put their hand to no commendable plow and look back.

HON. JOHN C. ANDERSON.

CANTON.

JOHN CALVIN ANDERSON, one of the leading members of the Lewis county bar, and formerly for six years on the bench of the circuit court, hails from Ohio, being born in Belmont county, June 19, 1828. His father was Rev. Joseph Anderson, a Presbyterian minister, born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and son of Alexander Anderson, who served through most of the revolutionary war, and was at the surrender of General Cornwallis, in October, 1781. The father of that noble patriot was from the North of Ireland. The mother of John C. Anderson, before her marriage, was Nancy Johnson, from Loudoun county, Virginia.

In the spring of 1835 the family came to Marion county, this state, and in the autumn of the same year settled in Lewis county, where our subject attended a common school, and finished his education under Rev. W. W. Whipple, at La Grange, where he attended two years, his studies including Latin and the higher mathematics.

Mr. Anderson taught school three months near La Grange in 1849, and a year and a half at Monticello in 1850 and 1851. Here also he read law by himself, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, but did not commence practice until the autumn of 1853. In the same year he was married to Miss Eliza R. Pemberton, of Lewis county.

Mr. Anderson practiced at Monticello until 1859, when he moved to Memphis, Scotland county. Meantime, in 1853, he was appointed and commissioned circuit attorney of the fourth judicial circuit, succeeding Hon. James J. Lindley; was elected to the same office in 1856, reëlected in 1860, and went out of office the next year under the ousting ordinance. In 1862 he returned to Monticello, and on account of the "test oath," he did not practice from 1864 to 1867. He engaged in farming, remaining on his homestead from the autumn of 1865 to the autumn of 1882, when he settled in Canton. Meantime, in 1874, he was elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit, and served the full term of six years. On the

bench his broad legal knowledge and fine talents were seen to good advantage. He was painstaking and accurate, and dispatched business with unusual celerity.

On leaving the bench, Judge Anderson resumed the practice of the law, and he has a very large business, both civil and criminal. He is a very strong advocate, and has long stood among the head men at the bar in northeastern Missouri.

An ex-circuit judge, once on the bench of this circuit, says of Judge Anderson: "I knew him well from his advent to the bar, and during the whole of his career as circuit attorney. He was a man of good parts, and discharged the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. He was well furnished, and was a man of very considerable force."

The affiliations of Judge Anderson have always been with the democratic party. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two daughters living, and had the sad misfortune of losing two sons in 1877, nineteen and fifteen years of age, both within a week, an affliction which gathered clouds which are not wholly dispersed.

ALFRED A. PAXSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

ALFRED ALLEN PAXSON is descended from an old Virginia family of English ancestors, who originally spelled the name with a "t" instead of an "s." Joseph Paxson, the grandfather of Alfred, was born in the old Dominion, and his wife, Mary (Lester) Paxson, was a native of Maryland. Their son, Stephen Paxson, father of our subject, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, November 3, 1808. He was in early life a journeyman hatter, and later a hat dealer, and for almost forty years he was a missionary in the employ of the American Sunday School Union, traveling principally through the states of Missouri and Illinois, and frequently visiting the eastern cities in the interest of the society. He died in Saint Louis, April 22, 1881, and is buried in Bellefontaine cemetery, Saint Louis. Thousands of persons who were children twenty and forty years ago, still recollect father Paxson, with a voice like a silver trumpet, an eye of eagle glance, yet dove-like mildness, and speech so winning that old and young alike were charmed by it. His daughter, Mrs. Belle (Paxson) Drury, of Morgan county, Illinois, prepared an affectionate and touching memoir of her father, which was published by the American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia, in 1882, and it is being scattered through the land by means of the Sunday schools. It is a profitable book for anybody to read.

Stephen Paxson married Sarah Pryor, of Tennessee, and Alfred was the seventh child of a family of eleven children. He was born at Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, December 10, 1844. His father, never having had the advantages of even a common-school education, appreciated all the more keenly, from his own experience, the necessity of educating his children, and determined to give

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them such educational advantages as his limited means would afford, and as his pay in the Sunday school work was at first only one dollar per day, and with such a large family to support, one can readily see the almost insurmountable obstacles in his way in carrying out his wishes.

Alfred, appreciating the desire of his father to help him get an education, and knowing his father's straitened financial circumstances, would work on a farm six months in the year, and attend the common free schools during the winter months, and thus prepared himself to teach a public school, and in that way he made money enough, with what he could earn by writing at night, to enable him to enter the freshman class of Illinois College, Jacksonville (classical department), in the fall of 1864. He was graduated with the highest honors of his class, in June, 1868. His father having removed to Saint Louis that year and taken charge of the Depository of the American Sunday School Union, Alfred went into the store as clerk and bookkeeper, working in the store during the day, and reading law at night. He continued this for two years, attending the law lectures of the law department of Washington University, graduating in the second class graduated at that institution, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws, in May, 1870, and was valedictorian of his class. Among his classmates were the late Lewis B. Beach, who died while holding the office of circuit attorney of the city of Saint Louis; Edward P. McCarty, late city counselor of the city of Saint Louis; N. C. Dryden and R. H. Norton, practicing attorneys at Troy, Missouri; Edwin F. Bayley, attorney at Chicago, Illinois, and others.

Mr. Paxson practiced law in Saint Louis until the spring of 1873, when on account of ill health he went to Texas, where he remained for nearly four years, practicing his profession with great success. While there his leading practice was in the criminal courts, and he served one term as circuit (called there district) attorney, by appointment of Judge M. H. Bonner, now a member of the supreme court of Texas. In this capacity he is said to have acquitted himself with distinction, making an able and efficient prosecutor.

He was also elected, while there, by the people, as county superintendent of public schools, a position for which his fine education and literary taste well qualified him, as well as his hearty sympathy with that institution of our country which had done so much for him, and but for which, in all probability, he never would have been qualified by education to discharge the duties of that position, and of his profession.

October 8, 1873, Mr. Paxson was married to Miss Julia L. Hart, of Saint Louis, daughter of Colonel Harrison Earl Hart, of the 22d Illinois infantry, who died in 1863, while in the army.

In Texas they lost their first-born child, a daughter, little Sallie, whose body sleeps in the beautiful cemetery at Alton, Illinois. Three other children have since been born to them. Returning to Saint Louis in March, 1877, with regained health, Mr. Paxson has assiduously devoted himself to his profession with good success. His practice is in the civil and criminal courts, principally in the civil, owing to the separation here of the two branches of the profession.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and belongs to the Encampment. He is also a member of the Supreme Council Legion of Honor, as one of the representatives from Excelsior Council, No. 17. He is also a member of the American Legion of Honor. His politics are democratic, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS E. RALSTON.

SAINT LOUIS.

THOMAS ELDER RALSTON is a son of David Ralston, a farmer and mill owner, and Margaret (Sharpe) Ralston, his birth being dated at Indiana, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1843. His great-grandfather, Captain Andrew Sharpe, was an officer in the continental army, and was afterward killed by the Indians.

Our subject received an academic and college education, being a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, class of 1864, and of Harvard Law School, class of 1867. He opened an office in his native town in 1868, and was in practice there until March, 1871, when he settled in Saint Louis.

Mr. Ralston does a general business in all the civil courts, state and federal, and devotes his time very assiduously to the duties of his profession.

The character of Mr. Ralston, both as a lawyer and citizen, stands high; professionally he is profound, is a good pleader, has a well disciplined, legal mind, and is a candid, sincere and excellent reasoner, far above the average at the Saint Louis bar.

Mr. Ralston is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Union College, and of the Second Presbyterian Church, Saint Louis.

He was married in 1871, to Miss Clara R. Sutton, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, both sons.

HON. BENJAMIN E. TURNER.

KAHOKA.

BENJAMIN EDWARD TURNER, judge of the fourth judicial circuit, is a native of this state, and was born in Lewis county, March 18, 1850, his parents being Joseph A. and Henrietta (Hagerman) Turner. His father was born in Kentucky; his mother in Virginia. His paternal grandfather was in the war of 1812-14. He was reared on his father's farm in Lewis county, where his parents still reside, and was educated at La Grange College, taking an irregular course, and leaving at the end of the junior year. He read law under the direction of Canton lawyers; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and after practicing a short time at Alexandria, Clarke county, he settled at Kahoka, the seat of justice of that county. He was not long in making his mark at the bar, and in 1874 was

elected by his democratic constituents to the office of prosecuting attorney of Clarke county. He was reëlected in 1876 and 1878, and made a noteworthy record as a strong prosecutor, having a few very difficult cases, and managing them with marked ability. As a lawyer, his place is in the front rank in his district.

In 1880, before his third term as prosecuting attorney had expired, he was elevated to the bench, at that time the youngest circuit judge in Missouri. On the bench, as at the bar, he is noted for his industrious habits and honorable bearing. He is fair and impartial, attentive and patient, treats the bar with the courtesy of a gentleman, and in return is greatly respected by the legal fraternity in his judicial circuit. He wears the ermine with modest dignity.

Judge Turner is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order; a member of the Baptist Church, and as solid in moral character as in legal and judicial attainments. For the last four or five years he has been a member of the board of trustees of La Grange College.

Judge Turner has been twice married; first in April, 1875, to Miss Mary G. Daggs, of Scotland county, she dying the same year; and the second time in May, 1879, to Miss Lutie McDermott, of Clarke county. They have one daughter.

ROBERT L. BROCKENBROUGH.

SAINT LOUIS.

ROBERT LEWIS BROCKENBROUGH, who was born in Lexington, Virginia, October 13, 1846, belongs to a family of high rank and much influence in the Old Dominion, two generations being distinguished as jurists. His grandfather, Judge William Brockenbrough, was successively circuit judge, president of the general court, and judge of the court of appeals, his services on the bench ending with his life.

John White Brockenbrough, LL.D., son of Hon. William Brockenbrough, and father of our subject, was born in Hanover, Virginia, in 1806; was one of the first students who matriculated at the University of Virginia the day that it was opened, and he was one of the first graduates whose career shed luster on that institution. He became a lawyer, and early in his career at the bar undertook to report the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall, completing two volumes of those decisions. In 1834 he settled in Lexington, Rockbridge county, married Mary C. Bowyer, and on the election of Judge Pennybacker to the United States senate, Mr. Brockenbrough was appointed by President Polk (1845) to fill his place as United States judge for the western district of Virginia. That position he held until 1861, when he was made confederate states judge for the same district, and he was a member of the peace congress held in February of that year, and of the provisional congress which met at Montgomery, Alabama, in June following. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Washington College, Virginia, 1851; the next year became a member of its board of trustees, and was

rector of that board from 1865 to 1872, when he resigned as trustee. One of the best deeds of his life was the founding of a law school at Lexington in 1849, and which, after the civil war, was incorporated with Washington and Lee University. Judge Brockenbrough held a professorship in that institution until 1874, after which he practiced law at Lexington until his death in February, 1877. A Richmond daily paper, from which we have gathered most of the facts in this brief memoir, thus spoke of this distinguished man at the time of his demise:

"Of Judge Brockenbrough personally we can say that he was one of the most honorable and chivalrous of gentlemen. In his early days he was regarded as a model of gallantry. His life was marked by the courtesy and dignity of his bearing and his kind and generous disposition. For a true gentleman—one we Virginians are in the self-complacent habit of styling a 'true Virginian gentleman'—we could have pointed unerringly to John W. Brockenbrough. He was fine in physique, noble in mind, unexceptionable in manners. The bar of Lexington, in their excellent tribute to the memory of the deceased, consider that his character illustrated this noble sentiment expressed by Cicero: 'As I approve of a youth that has something of the old man, so I am not less pleased with the old man that has something of the youth.' Having well filled his place in life, he has gone to death with a stainless reputation."

Robert L. Brockenbrough was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University, both located at Lexington, his birthplace, he receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1868. In the spring of 1864, while a cadet, he and his fellow students were called out and placed as a corps under General J. C. Breckenridge, and took part in the battle of New Market, Virginia, in May of that year. In the following autumn he went into the confederate army with rank of first lieutenant, and served till the war ended. During the session of 1867-68 at the university he was assistant teacher of French, and from 1868 to 1870 he taught a private school in Kentucky.

Mr. Brockenbrough went to Austin, Texas, and from 1870 to 1876 occupied the chair of ancient languages in the Texas Military Institute, studying law during the latter part of that period. When he left the institute the local papers spoke very highly of his success as a teacher of the classics. He was admitted to the bar at Austin, February 29, 1876, and the next September settled in Saint Louis.

Mr. Brockenbrough goes into the criminal courts occasionally, but his practice is mostly civil, which best suits his disposition, and it extends into all the courts of that kind. He is of a studious turn of mind, and is growing in his profession.

Mr. Brockenbrough was formerly captain of company C, 1st regiment national guards of Missouri, and he has quite a taste for military matters. At the time of the labor riots in Saint Louis in the summer of 1877 he was orderly sergeant of the Turner Guards, and rendered such aid in suppressing those riots that the company deemed it proper to pass resolutions of commendation for his activity and efficiency, which resolutions were published in the Saint Louis daily papers.

In May, 1879, he was appointed assistant circuit attorney of Saint Louis, and

served four months during the illness of the incumbent, Louis Beach. "During that time," says a gentleman formerly on the bench, "Mr. Brockenbrough was very zealous as a prosecutor, and I regard him as a very promising young man."

Mr. Brockenbrough was married in Austin, Texas, in June, 1876, to Mary Agnes, daughter of the late Rev. John S. Grasty, D.D., then pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that place. They have one child living, Charles Page Brockenbrough.

HON. JOHN I. MARTIN.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN IRWIN MARTIN is a fine illustration of the rise and progress of a plucky youth, backed by physical force, and urged on by ambition. The son of a boss teamster of moderate means, he commenced driving a team when not more than fourteen or fifteen years old, attending a commercial night school at the same time, and has been in succession a drayman, shipping clerk, salesman, merchant, lawyer, legislator and political stump speaker. Mr. Martin is a son of William and Frances E. (Irwin) Martin, both natives of Ireland, and he was born in Saint Louis, May 24, 1847. He was early made acquainted with hard work, attending the public schools meanwhile, a few weeks in each year, till about fifteen years of age, and after that date studying in a night school only.

When eighteen years of age he became a shipping clerk, and afterward a salesman for George Bain and Company. Subsequently he formed a partnership with John Needham for the sale of agricultural implements, and the firm of Needham and Martin did a thrifty business. During this period in the life of our subject, he was accustomed to give more or less time to the reading of law, for which study he had great fondness. He now read in the office of R. S. Macdonald, and was admitted to the bar in 1876.

In May, 1879, on motion of Hon. Montgomery Blair, Mr. Martin was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States, and his practice extends into all the courts, civil and criminal. His criminal business is very large, second probably to that of no other lawyer in the city. He has remarkable success before a jury, rarely losing a case. His energy and force of character are simply wonderful.

Mr. Martin has been a member of the legislature four terms; he was chosen speaker *pro tem.* of the twenty-eighth general assembly without a dissenting vote from either side of the house, and at the close of the session was presented with a gold watch and chain, with gavel attached, and suitable inscription, and a unanimous vote of thanks.

His politics are democratic, and he served two terms on the central committee of the city, and represented the third congressional district of the state central committee for six years. During the famous presidential campaign in 1876, under the auspices of the national democratic executive committee, he stumped the

states of Indiana and part of Illinois, making at least fifty speeches. He is an aggressive man, combative in politics, and in almost everything else, and in law-suits is usually on the defense.

Mr. Martin was appointed park commissioner by the county court for one year, and was then elected to the same office for the period of five years. During part of that time he was vice-president of the board and chairman of the executive committee.

He has passed all the chairs in Odd-Fellowship and the Knights of Honor, and was deputy grand commander, and is past commander of the American Legion of Honor, and grand orator of this order for the state of Missouri. He is an active orator of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and since July, 1883, has been division commander of the tenth Missouri district of select knights of the last named order, and at the session of the Supreme Legion of that order, held in Buffalo, New York, October 9, 1883, Mr. Martin was honored with the chairmanship of the committee on laws, a position he filled with executive ability. At the close of the session he was appointed by the supreme commander, chairman of the finance committee for the term ending October, 1885.

The wife of Mr. Martin was Clara E. La Barge, daughter of Captain Charles La Barge, who was blown up about thirty years ago on the steamer "Saluda," and step-daughter of Hon. Peter G. Gerhart, a prominent real-estate dealer in this city. They were married June 11, 1872, and have four children.

MAJOR LUCIEN EATON.

SAINT LOUIS.

LUCIEN EATON, one of the editors of the "American Law Review" of Saint Louis, is a native of Lewis county, New York, and was born at Denmark, September 24, 1831. His parents, George C. and Mary (Goodrich) Eaton, were born in Massachusetts, his mother being a sister of Sarah Goodrich, of Boston, a celebrated miniature portrait painter some fifty years ago, whose portraits of Webster and other statesmen of his time are among the best extant.

In the spring of 1846, the year that Iowa became a state, George C. Eaton took his family to Denmark, Lee county, in that state, a town settled by an eastern colony.

Major Eaton was educated (1851-55) at Iowa College, then located at Davenport, and later removed to Grinnell, where the college buildings, with a large part of the town, were destroyed by a tornado in June, 1882. He was graduated in 1855, and at the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Law School in 1857. He then spent a year in study at Boston, and in February, 1858, settled in Saint Louis. He was in general practice, except during the rebellion, until 1867, when he became register in bankruptcy, the business of which office he is even now winding up. With the repeal of the bankrupt act he resumed a general civil practice.

In the winter and spring of 1861 Mr. Eaton was one of the earliest to enlist in the service of suppressing the rebellion, and took part in the capture of Camp Jackson, having enlisted in the volunteer forces then raised by General Lyon.

In August, 1862, he became captain of company A, 21st Missouri infantry, and was assigned to duty as district judge advocate at Saint Louis. In 1863 he was appointed judge advocate in the regular army, with the rank of major, and at once assigned to duty at headquarters in the department of Missouri, at Saint Louis, serving successively on the staffs of Rosecrans, Dodge and Pope until the close of the war, when, at his request, he was mustered out in August, 1865, in order to return to the practice of his profession.

Major Eaton was appointed police commissioner early in 1866, and resigned that office on being appointed register in bankruptcy, in June, 1867, by Chief Justice Chase. His practice is general and large, but he declines criminal cases.

For four years Major Eaton was editor of the "Southern Law Review," until January, 1883, when it was consolidated with the "American Law Review," of which he then became managing editor, having for his associate Judge Seymour D. Thompson.

Major Eaton married, March 27, 1861, Miss Emily F. Partridge, daughter of Hon. George Partridge, of Saint Louis. At her death, in September, 1872, she left two sons, of whom the eldest, George P., was drowned at West Newton, Massachusetts, in January, 1882. Mr. Eaton, in 1876, was married to Miss Hannah O. Noyes, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Of this marriage three children have been the fruits.

HENRY E. MILLS.

SAINT LOUIS.

HENRY EDMUND MILLS, author of "Mills on Eminent Domain," is a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was born at Montrose, June 24, 1850. His father, Bartlett H. Mills, was born in the same state, and was a journalist. The mother of Henry was Delia (Halsey) Mills, a native of Herkimer county, New York. Her ancestors came over in the "Hopewell," and settled on Long Island, New York, in 1635. The paternal grandfather of our subject went into the Continental army at the opening of the war as a drummer boy, and afterward became commander of a company in a Massachusetts regiment. In 1856 Bartlett Mills came to Upper Alton, Illinois, and engaged in publishing the "Good Templar," dying at Upper Alton in 1877.

The subject of these notes is a graduate of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, class of 1869. He taught school one year after leaving college; then entered the Saint Louis law school, and was admitted to the bar on examination at the end of the junior year, in June, 1871, and was graduated the next year, taking the prize thesis.

Mr. Mills is of the firm of Mills and Flitcraft, and his practice is entirely civil.

As already stated, Mr. Mills is the author of a work on "Eminent Domain," published in Saint Louis in 1879, which received a very flattering reception on the part of the press and the legal fraternity.

The "American Law Review," of Boston, Massachusetts, one of the highest authorities of the kind in the United States, says that Mr. Mills "has given his whole attention to the reduction of the vast accumulation of material (he has cited over three thousand cases), which will soon become an unwieldy mass, into a systematic arrangement, which would show exactly what the law was, and its relations to the owners of property throughout this country. We think he has succeeded admirably in his endeavor." The work is spoken of in a similarly complimentary tone by the law journals generally of the country, by the "Boston Daily Advertiser," and the "New York Evening Post;" by Judge Cooper, of Nashville, Tennessee; by Judge Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and by other jurists of eminence in different parts of the country.

Mr. Mills is a republican in politics, a member of the Baptist Church, and a man of sterling character and high promise. He was married in August, 1877, to Miss Emma B. Sprague, of Saint Louis, formerly of Greenville, Illinois, and they have two children.

SILAS B. JONES.

SAINT LOUIS.

SILAS B. JONES was born at Huntingdon, Carroll county, Tennessee, July 26, 1851. His father, L. M. Jones, emigrated from Charlotte county, Virginia, to Carroll county, Tennessee, in the year 1835, and a few years later began the study of the law, and was soon thereafter admitted to the bar, and constantly devoted himself to the practice of his profession until within a few years past, when he retired from active practice on account of ill health. He is a thoroughly upright and conscientious man, full of energy and decision of character, and while in active practice was esteemed as an accurate and learned lawyer, and as one of the strongest advocates on the circuit in which he practiced, which possessed some of the ablest lawyers then in Tennessee.

The subject of this sketch attended the schools of his native town, and there acquired a good academic education. He spent the years of 1864 and 1865 on a farm, and then removed with his father to Trenton, Tennessee, where, February 11, 1867, he entered Andrew College, from which, after completing the prescribed course of the college, he was graduated June 8, 1870. At college he was a close student, and his deportment was such as to win for himself the respect and friendship of his tutors. Immediately after taking his degree, he devoted five months to teaching as an assistant in an academy at Humboldt, Tennessee. January 1, 1871, he began the study of the law in his father's office at Trenton, and in July, 1872, was licensed to practice law in the courts of Tennessee.

In October, 1872, the subject of this sketch permanently located in the city of

Saint Louis, where he has since resided, and devoted himself exclusively to his profession. From October, 1872, to August, 1873, he occupied a part of the law offices of Colonel Charles H. Thornton, and in the latter month formed a partnership with S. M. Yeaman, which was dissolved in August, 1874, after which he practiced alone until April, 1881, when he became a member of the then firm of McComas and McKeighan, which became McComas, McKeighan and Jones, until March, 1882, and was then dissolved by the withdrawal of Judge McComas. Thereupon the remaining members of the firm, J. E. McKeighan and the subject of this sketch, formed a new partnership under the name of McKeighan and Jones, which still exists. Mr. Jones is regarded as one of the most honest, thorough, able and zealous lawyers at the Saint Louis bar; and has been remarkably successful in many important cases intrusted to his management.

Mr. Jones is a married man, having married Hattie C. Senter, only daughter of William M. Senter, of Saint Louis, in December, 1875, and is blessed with four children, one daughter and three sons.

HON. AYLETT H. BUCKNER.

MEXICO.

AYLETT HAWES BUCKNER, member of congress from the seventh district, was born in Fredericksburgh, Virginia, December 14, 1817. His parents, Bailey and Mildred (Strother) Buckner, were also born in that state. His father was a farmer and merchant, and at the time of his death, about 1834, was holding an office in the treasury department under President Jackson. Aylett was educated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, taking a partial course, and teaching a few terms after leaving the university. He came to this state in 1837; read law by himself at Palmyra; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, and in the autumn of 1838 commenced practice at Bowling Green, Pike county. While there he also edited a democratic newspaper, and served for six years as clerk of the county court. He declined a reelection to the county office.

In 1850 Mr. Buckner went to Saint Louis, and for two years was attorney for the old Bank of Missouri. Returning to Bowling Green and engaging in practice, he was elected judge of the old third judicial circuit, 1857, and was holding that office in 1861, when he was legislated out of office by the Gamble legislature, his sympathies being with the South.

In 1864 Mr. Buckner went to Saint Charles, and, much to his financial hurt, engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. Three or four years later he opened a law office in that city, and was engaged in the successful practice of his profession when, in 1872, he was elected to congress in the then ninth district; and he is now serving his sixth consecutive term in that body.

In the forty-fourth congress, the democrats being in the ascendancy in the

house, he was made chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, which committee at that period had a great deal of work on its hands.

In the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses Mr. Buckner was chairman of the committee on banking and currency.

The residence of Congressman Buckner since 1872 has been at Mexico. He has not practiced law for the last ten years. When at the bar he stood high in his county; not as an orator, but as a sound, clear-headed, conscientious lawyer, and a man of lofty tone of character.

In 1841 Congressman Buckner was married to Mrs. Eliza (Clark) Minor, of Lincoln county, this state, and of eight children born to them only five are now living, four of whom are married. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are leading factors in the social circles of Mexico.

AUGUSTUS BINSWANGER.

SAINT LOUIS.

MR. BINSWANGER is a Marylander by birth, and of German parentage. His father and mother, Emanuel and Eliza (Seligman) Binswanger, being natives of Bavaria. He was born at Catonsville, January 19, 1844, and in his infancy the family moved to Baltimore city, where he attended school until he attained his thirteenth year. At this age he commenced work in his father's vinegar factory, and was thus employed for three years. Desirous of leaving home to fight his own way in the world, he accepted the first offer made of a clerkship, and went to Darlington Court House, South Carolina, in the autumn of 1860, where he remained one year, and in attempting to return to Baltimore, by running the blockade, was captured, treated as a spy, and confined for three weeks at Martinsburgh, West Virginia, until released by order of Stonewall Jackson. He remained in the valley of Virginia for six months, filling a clerkship at Harrisonburgh, Virginia, and after watching his opportunity, successfully eluded the pickets and returned to Baltimore. He soon thereafter accepted a clerkship in Washington, District of Columbia, and, when with his employer but four months, was taken into partnership, and at the end of one year bought out his partner's interest in the business and became a successful merchant.

So strong was his desire to gain knowledge that he devoted every leisure moment to the reading of classical works, and at the close of the war, in 1865, he retired from business with a handsome sum of money, and entered Yale Law School for the purpose of gaining knowledge the better to fit himself for business. So rapid was his progress in the study of the science of law that the professors of the law school strongly advised him to devote himself to the practice of the profession instead of to mercantile pursuits. He was graduated in the class of '67, and immediately moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, and struggled to secure a foothold. His successful management of several cases involving com-

mercial questions brought him into prominence, and he was soon ranked among the busiest lawyers in the city. He built up a very lucrative practice in bankruptcy matters, and was interested in nearly every large case before the court. His early commercial training was of great assistance to him in ferreting out and exposing frauds perpetrated by failing debtors. In matters relating to the adjustment of the many difficult questions which arise between insolvent debtors and their creditors he stands foremost in the ranks of the bar here.

Mr. Binswanger was one of the organizers of the United Hebrew Relief Association of Saint Louis, and has been its secretary and one of its directors for the last thirteen years. He holds the same offices in the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites of Saint Louis; is a director of congregation Gates of Truth and chairman of its school board; member of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and is, in fact, identified officially with nearly every prominent Hebrew organization, educational, benevolent or religious, in the city, being a man of humane and very generous impulses.

The wife of our subject was Miss Carrie Vogel, of Chicago, their union taking place November 20, 1872. They have a daughter and son living.

EDWARD T. FARISH.

SAINT LOUIS.

EDWARD TILGHMAN FARISH, who has long been a prominent lawyer at the Saint Louis bar, was born in Woodville, Mississippi, August 7, 1836. His father, Edward T. Farish, was a physician and surgeon of English lineage, and his mother was Caroline Hamilton, of Louisiana, granddaughter of Sir William Hamilton, a Scotch baron. Edward lost both parents before he was twelve years old, and in 1847 came to Saint Louis to live with relatives on the father's side. He was graduated at the Saint Louis University in 1854. Two years later, having read law with Abram Fenly, he was admitted to the bar, and soon formed a partnership with A. J. P. and P. B. Garesché, which partnership lasted till the civil war broke out, when P. B. Garesché joined the confederates. In 1857 Mr. Farish was married to Miss Lilly Garesché.

In 1864 Mr. Farish became a partner of Hon. R. A. Bakewell, which lasted till 1876, when Mr. Bakewell went on the bench. Meanwhile P. B. Garesché had returned from the South, and joined the firm in 1868.

Mr. Farish seems to be partial to the civil practice, yet in the few criminal cases in which he has been retained, he has shown great adroitness and skill, as well as ability in their management. He defended Picton, a merchant, and prosecuted Edwards, teller of the Union Savings Bank, both cases growing out of mercantile transactions, both of a good deal of importance, and both exciting a great deal of interest at the time.

Mr. Farish was city counselor from 1876 to 1878, but he has never been an office

seeker. Parties with whom we have conversed from time to time, and who have known him longest, state that he is a very close student, that he has fine literary as well as legal talents; that he is an able advocate; that he speaks with ease and fluency; is candid as well as logical and earnest, and has great persuasive powers, hence his success. Best of all, his character is irreproachable, the purity of his life being unquestioned.

FRANCIS M. HARRINGTON.

KIRKSVILLE.

FRANCIS MARTIN HARRINGTON is a son of Martin and Catherine (Hagaman) Harrington, and was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, December 5, 1837. His father, who was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and was a machinist in his younger years, immigrated to Illinois more than forty years ago, and became a farmer in Pike county, that state, where he is still living, being in his eighty-sixth year. Catherine (Hagaman) Harrington was born in Montgomery county, New York, and her family was among the early settlers in that part of the Empire State. She died in 1876.

Francis received a fair English education in the public schools of Pike county, and taught for three or four winter terms. He read law at Pittsfield, Illinois, with Hay and Matthews, and attended lectures in the law department of the University of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1866, Robert T. Lincoln being in the same class.

Mr. Harrington settled in Kirksville in July, 1866, and has since been in successful practice in this city. He goes into all the courts, and into the several counties in his district, and has an honorable standing among the legal fraternity. "Mr. Harrington," writes an intimate acquaintance of his, "has a peculiar shrewdness in managing a case, that is undefinable, and is the secret, in part, of his splendid success. As a jury lawyer," continues this legal brother, "Mr. Harrington has few peers in his judicial circuit. A truer friend to his clients I never saw."

Mr. Harrington served as county attorney for five or six consecutive years, and was a member of the thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second general assemblies, being still a member of that body, and a favorite among his republican friends in Adair county. During every session he has been on the committee on ways and means, and he has been a hard worker in the halls of legislation, getting through a large number of bills. He was the author of the well known marriage license bill, which went through the thirtieth general assembly, and which requires licenses to be issued by the recorder of deeds.

He is prominently connected with the school interests of the state, working earnestly, with others, to secure the location of the North Missouri Normal School at Kirksville, which has grown into a popular and prosperous institution. In the session of 1883 he secured the appropriation of nearly \$36,000 to this school.



J. M. Harrington,



H.C. Cooper Jr. & Co

J. M. Hamington,

Eng. by J. C. Williams, & Bro. N.Y.

The work he has done in the state legislature, while of much importance, has been at a great sacrifice on his own part, such duties greatly interfering with his legal practice, and it is doubtful if he will consent to be a candidate the fourth time for the legislature.

Mr. Harrington possesses a good share of public spirit, and has been identified with other enterprises than school matters, designed to benefit his adopted home. He was one of the incorporators of the Kirksville Savings Bank, and is a stockholder of the same. In many ways he is showing himself to be a highly valuable citizen. While in the legislature the first time, he was elected mayor of the city, without his knowledge. He was reëlected, and resigned to go to the thirty-first general assembly.

Mr. Harrington was married in December, 1868, to Miss Martha Dutcher, of Barry, Pike county, Illinois, and they lost one daughter in infancy, and have two sons and three daughters living.

Mr. Harrington has one of the best law libraries in the city; also a choice miscellaneous library, and he makes liberal use of both. He is a man of a good mind, which he has a constant desire to improve.

JOSEPH H. ALEXANDER.

SAINT CHARLES.

JOSEPH HUGH ALEXANDER was born February 29, 1828, in East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana, being the youngest son of Isaac Alexander and Mary M. (Miller) Alexander. His father was a Scotchman, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania, both dying when Joseph was quite young. He was taken care of at first by relatives. He learned his letters when about ten years old, attended a public school, and a little later the Montpelier Academy in Saint Helena parish. Two kind friends, Rev. W. H. Parks and Hon. Robert H. Parks, took him in charge, and gave him instructions in Latin and Greek and other branches. They afterward moved to Saint Charles, Missouri.

In 1842 Joseph Alexander left Louisiana, and went to Ohio, and the next year came to Saint Charles, where he commenced teaching in 1845. His health soon failed, and he worked on a farm until the spring of 1846, when he entered the junior class of Saint Charles College, and was graduated in 1847. He taught more or less while in college, and thus supplied himself with most of his funds. He entered the law office of Hon. R. H. Parks, Saint Charles, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar, and became a partner of his preceptor, which partnership continued until 1853. Two years later he became a partner of Edward A. Lewis, now chief justice of the Saint Louis court of appeals.

Mr. Alexander had not much taste for pleading, but made an excellent office lawyer and first-class counselor.

In the winter of 1863-64, he had a severe fit of sickness, and on recovering

the following spring, he became cashier of the First National Bank of Saint Charles, and held that post until February, 1870, when, on the organization of the Union Savings Bank, he became its cashier, and banking has since been his main business.

Mr. Alexander has been a notary public for many years; was public administrator of the county one term; also secretary of the citizens' association for some time, and is a stockholder of the Saint Charles Car Company.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and was at one time grand worthy chief templar of the order of Good Templars for the State of Missouri. In politics he has acted with the democratic party since the dissolution of the whig party.

The wife of Mr. Alexander was Miss Jane Cornforth, a native of England. They were married December 9, 1851, and have seven children, two married.

Although left an orphan when very young, Mr. Alexander was early surrounded by kind friends, who took an interest in his moral welfare, and he seems to have escaped entirely the vicious habits of many youths. He joined the Presbyterian Church at fourteen years of age; was ordained an elder when only twenty-six, and that office he still holds. His religion he has worn with his week-day garments, it being carried into his law office, the bank and every mart of trade. He uses neither tobacco nor liquor, and in this respect, and indeed in all respects, sets a good example to the young. Let them study this sketch.

BENJAMIN R. DYSART.

MACON.

BENJAMIN ROBERT DYSART, one of the ablest and most respected members at the Macon county bar, was born in Howard county, this state, April 13, 1834. His father, John Dysart, a farmer, was born in Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Brooks, was a native of Kentucky.

Mr. Dysart received most of his literary education at Fayette, in his native county, and McGee College, Macon county, and his legal at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee; in 1858 opened a law office in Bloomington, Macon county, and in 1862 moved to Macon, where he has since been in successful practice, and made an unblemished record. He was, at an early day, a member of the firm of Dysart and Sharp, his partner subsequently becoming a minister; later was of the firm of Dysart and Eskridge, who died about 1867; still later of the firm of Dysart and Brown, and since 1878 he has been of the firm of Dysart and Mitchell, his partner being his nephew, Robert G. Mitchell.

Mr. Dysart stands high in his acquirements, as well as in his profession; has an exalted idea of the dignity of the latter; studiously aims to maintain that dignity in his own demeanor and acts; is high-minded in all things; has in large measure the courtesy and address of the perfect gentleman, and is a clear and concise reasoner, and happily impresses either judge or jury. Such men are an honor to any bar.

Mr. Hollis has always affiliated with the democracy, often attending county, district and state conventions, and works hard for the success of his party nominees, without seemingly asking anything for himself. He is evidently satisfied to be a first-class lawyer. He is a Master Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis have three children living, and have buried the same number.

In the office of Hollis and Wiley is Willard Percy Cave, who was born in Mexico, Missouri, in 1859. He was educated at the Missouri State University, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He is a young man of promise.

RICHARD S. BLANNERHASSETT.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMONG the lawyers at the bar of Saint Louis, thirty and thirty-five years ago, one of the tallest, figuratively speaking, was Richard S. Blannerhassett, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and a relative of Daniel O'Connell. He was born in 1811, educated in the old country, and was married there to a Miss Bryan in 1831. In that year he brought his young bride to this western world, and spent some time in teaching at Hamilton, Ontario, and Niagara and Wyoming counties, New York, studying law at the same time. He was admitted to the bar in 1835; practiced in western New York until 1841, and then settled in Saint Louis. He soon rose to distinction at the bar, and some of the older lawyers yet living here regard Mr. Blannerhassett as the ablest criminal lawyer that ever practiced at this bar. He had an Irishman's flow of speech, wit and sarcasm, and the logic and metaphysical acumen of a Scotchman.

He was city counselor of Saint Louis for three years (1848-1850), but does not seem to have been very covetous of political honors. He early allied himself with the democratic party, and aided many others in getting into office, without asking anything in that line for himself. He seemed to have a passion for the law, and no doubt secretly gloried in his triumph at the bar. His career was short but brilliant in Saint Louis, extending over a period of only sixteen years. He died in the prime of life, on Christmas day, 1857—cause of his death, apoplexy. He was a second cousin of Herman Blannerhassett, whose name is linked with the Burr conspiracy.

WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMONG the lawyers of New England birth and Puritan pedigree who have settled in Saint Louis, and are building up an excellent reputation in their profession, is William B. Homer, who was born in Brimfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, July 29, 1849. His parents, Alured and Ruth (Bliss) Homer, were descended from early settlers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and some of their ancestors took part in the successful struggle for freedom from the British yoke

The subject of this sketch is a graduate of Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, class of 1867, and of Amherst College in 1871, he teaching a high school one term while at the latter institution. He obtained his legal education at the law school of Columbia College, New York city, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in 1872. He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in the summer of the same year, and in November following settled in Saint Louis. He built up a good practice in a few years, and his business is having a steady growth, being entirely in the civil courts. It is largely in the United States courts, and his clientage is of such a character as any young lawyer may be proud of.

Mr. Homer has less to do with politics than most lawyers, his profession lying nearest to his heart, and its labors monopolizing his time. He votes the republican ticket, and with voting his responsibility to party ends. He is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. September 20, 1876, Mr. Homer was married to Miss H. Louise Hart of Hartford, Connecticut, and they have two children.

ANDREW M. BERRY.

SAINT LOUIS.

ANDREW MOORE BERRY was born at Greenville, South Carolina, December 5, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Larkin M. Berry, a Baptist minister, born in North Carolina, and Martha (Bishop) Berry, born in South Carolina. He received an academic education at Lincolnton, North Carolina. At the age of twenty he came to Missouri, and soon found employment as deputy circuit clerk and recorder of deeds for Livingston county. His cherished purpose was to become a lawyer, and during the period of his official employment, by diligent and determined application, he qualified himself for admission to the bar. In 1872 he moved to Saint Louis, where, in 1874, he married Ella, daughter of William M. Leftwich, D.D., a lady whose personal, intellectual and social excellences command the affectionate admiration of a very large circle of friends. Three children have been born of this union, two of whom, a son and daughter, are living.

Mr. Berry votes the democratic ticket, and supports the democratic party's candidates. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and other social and benevolent societies. His religious connection is with the Garrison Avenue Baptist Church.

In 1877 Mr. Berry was appointed official law reporter of the Saint Louis court of appeals, and has since, in that capacity, published twelve volumes of law reports. His work in this connection has received universal commendation, and has enhanced his reputation with bench and bar throughout the state and elsewhere. Few men have succeeded so well in establishing a high official reputation, while gaining numerous personal friendships, founded not less upon the influence of his rare social gifts, than upon the substantial evidences of sterling character and ability.

As a lawyer, Mr. Berry is considered a devotee, as he is a most successful expounder, of principles, rather than an indiscriminating searcher after precedents. Of a nature at once genial and determined, quick of perception, and prompt in action, his methods form the surest basis of successful advocacy. His analytical habits of thought, cultivated and sharpened by the necessities of his public duties, render him a safe counselor and a formidable opponent. With the older, as well as the younger members of the Saint Louis bar, his position is firmly assured, as of one of those whose talents, learning and ability are to continue the line of successful achievement for which their fraternity has long been distinguished.

HORACE P. TATE.

LA GRANGE.

HORACE PHILLIPS TATE, an extensive farmer as well as a lawyer, dates his birth in Lewis county, where he still lives, July 16, 1851. His father was Chilton B. Tate, a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and an extensive land owner, and a prominent politician of Lewis county for many years. He was the first sheriff of the county, and held that office, first by appointment, and then by election, in all for ten years. He was also a member of the legislature two terms, and a man greatly respected as well as honored, dying in 1879. He was married to Mrs. Louisa (Van Cleve) Davis, widow of General Cecil Davis, a graduate of West Point. She died in Lewis county in 1851.

Horace is a graduate of La Grange College, class of 1874. He taught one year in the college, and one year in Dixon, Solano county, California; read law with Blair and Marchand, of Monticello; was licensed to practice in 1876 by Judge Anderson, of the circuit court, and has his office at La Grange. His time is divided between the duties of his profession, and the care of his large farm, he having about fifteen hundred acres, seven miles east of Monticello, nearly one thousand of it under improvement. It is a mixed stock farm. This property was left to him on the death of his father, he being the only heir, and he is preparing to dispose of it that he may give his whole attention to the practice of the law. He is a democrat in politics, a Knight Templar in Freemasonry, a member of the Baptist Church, a true man in all the relations of life, and well known and much respected in Lewis county. The good name of the Tate family is well kept up by him.

The wife of Mr. Tate was Miss Hagar Garnett, of California. They were married in November, 1877, and have one son.

Mr. Tate is of the firm of Tate and Ray, his partner being Robert W. Ray, who was born and educated in Lewis county, and admitted to the bar in 1882. He is a studious young man, of excellent character, and bids fair to attain a high standing at the bar of his county. His maiden speech to a jury in the circuit court, made in September, 1883, was short and right to the point, and best of all, he stopped when he got through.

Mr. Tate labors under a little disadvantage as a jury lawyer, on account of slight deafness and peculiarity of voice, but he is sound and logical, candid and sincere, never tedious on account of prolixity, and hence has great influence, holding the close attention of the jury to the end.

FREDERICK GOTTSCHALK.

SAINT LOUIS.

FREDERICK GOTTSCHALK is a native of Germany, a son of Charles and Margaret (Luther) Gottschalk, and was born August 3, 1828. He was educated for a school teacher, and followed that profession four years in France. In 1850 he came to this country, and taught in Frankfort, Kentucky, until 1854. While in that city, in 1851, he was married to Miss Susan Holeman. He received his legal education at the Louisville University, from which he was graduated in 1854, and in 1858 he moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where he made a good record as a lawyer and city attorney, as the writer of this sketch can testify from personal knowledge. In 1861, at the first call for troops to suppress the rebellion, Mr. Gottschalk enlisted in the 1st Iowa infantry, and went into the field as captain of company H. He was wounded at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, in the summer of 1861. Returning to Dubuque soon, he resumed the practice of his profession.

In the spring of 1867, Captain Gottschalk came to Saint Louis, where his brother, Judge Louis Gottschalk, had been settled for some years. Here our subject soon built up a paying practice, his business extending into all the courts. He is a painstaking, reliable business man, a good citizen, and punctual in his engagements. He is a brother of Judge Gottschalk, mentioned on other pages of the work. His politics are democratic, and at times he has been quite active, but of late years his professional duties have the priority over everything else.

The first wife of our subject died in 1870, leaving four sons, one of whom, William, has since died. Edward L. is a lawyer, in practice with his father; Alfred is in the mercantile business, Saint Louis, and Frederick is a printer, all being married. Captain Gottschalk was married a second time, in 1872, to Ottilie Seewald, widow of A. Reipschlager, and he has two children by her.

MERRITT Y. DUNCAN.

MEXICO.

MERRITT YOUNG DUNCAN, a member of the Audrain county bar for twenty years, is a native of this state, and was born in Callaway county, July 18, 1830. His father was Joseph Curd Duncan, a farmer, and a native of Buckingham county, Virginia, and his mother was Nancy (Madox) Duncan, born in Prince Edward county, that state. His grandfather, Edward Duncan, was in the continental army, and died the same year with General Washington, 1799.

Merritt was educated in part in his native county, and in part at the Eureka College, Illinois, taking a partial course, including the classics. He has wisely kept up part of his studies, and he reads Virgil, Cicero, Cæsar, etc., with fluency.

In 1856 Mr. Duncan was elected clerk of Audrain county, and served in that capacity a period of five years, reading law at the same time. He was admitted to practice in October, 1863, and has made an honorable record at the county bar. He is a good advocate, above the average; is well read, not only in law, but in history and general literature, having quite a scholarly turn of mind.

Mr. Duncan was public administrator of the county in 1862-64, the only civil or political office, we understand, that he has ever held. His politics are democratic, though on one or two occasions he has voted the greenback or national ticket. He was president of the Mexico Savings Bank from 1871 to 1876.

Mr. Duncan has been a member of the Christian or Disciple Church since twenty years of age, and is living a life consistent with his profession. He was for years an elder of the church.

He was married October 25, 1854, to Miss Mary Baskett, of Fulton, Callaway county, and they have four children, two daughters and two sons. Sarah Caroline, the older daughter, is the wife of John Frederick Llewellyn, druggist, Mexico, and the older son, Thurston Baskett, is clerk in the same drug store. The other two children, Walter Curd and Mary Edna, are young and attending school.

FREDERICK H. BACON.

SAINT LOUIS.

FREDERICK HAMPDEN BACON, lawyer and journalist, was born in Niles, Berrien county, Michigan, May 5, 1849. He is a son of Hon. Nathaniel Bacon, who was born at Ballston Springs, New York, in 1802; immigrated to Berrien county in 1833, when Michigan was a territory, and was judge of the circuit court, and afterward of the supreme court of that state, dying at Niles in 1869. Judge Bacon's wife was Caroline S. Lord, a niece of Doctor Nathan Lord, many years president of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

After going to the top of the Niles high school, Frederick entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and was in his junior year when his father died, and he had to leave. He read law with an older brother, Colonel Edward Bacon, commander of the 6th Michigan infantry in the late civil war, and now a prominent lawyer in Niles; and was admitted to the bar in 1871.

Mr. Bacon practiced his profession at Niles, in his native county, until September, 1874, and opened an office in Saint Louis on the first of the following month. His business is exclusively civil, and for the last four years, in addition to litigation, he has edited the "Saint Louis Railway Register," one of the four leading periodicals of that class in the United States. He is also editor of "The Overseer," the organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which

order he was for two years chairman of the grand lodge committee on laws and supervision. He is an indefatigable worker, and lets none of his journalistic labors interfere with his practice, which, by the way, is almost entirely office and consultation. He is doing unusually well for a man of his age in the profession.

In Michigan Mr. Bacon served for two years as circuit court commissioner, being elected on the republican ticket. Since settling in this city he appears to have had nothing to do with politics except to vote. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and president of its board of deacons.

In July, 1882, Mr. Bacon was united in marriage with Miss Clara J. Cleland, of Niles, and they have one child.

JAMES M. DE FRANCE.

KIRKSVILLE.

JAMES MONTGOMERY DE FRANCE is, as the name would indicate, of French lineage. His great-grandfather, John De France, came to this country with General La Fayette, and after helping the colonies to free themselves from the British yoke, settled in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to Susquehanna county, same state. The De France family is traced back to nearly the close of the fourteenth century (1387), but we cannot learn that the subject of this sketch ever undertook to do any climbing for himself by means of the family ladder. Whatever rounds there are to his ladder are of his own hands' making. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1826, his parents being Allison and Martha (Montgomery) De France, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer and a soldier in the second war with the mother country, and his paternal grandfather was a wool carder and fuller, and later in life a farmer in Mercer county. The father of Martha Montgomery was an ardent politician, and was in his prime when anti-Masonry formed one of the great parties of the day. He was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature by that party, and served two terms.

In 1845 Mr. De France came to the West, being nineteen years of age; taught school the following winter in southern Illinois; went to Grant county, Wisconsin, the next spring; taught a few months there; then engaged in lumbering on the Kickapoo River, and did so well that he accumulated funds enough to take him through a course of classical studies. He is a graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, class of '54, and nearly completed his legal studies before receiving his degree of bachelor of arts. He came to this state, finished his law reading at Plattsburgh, and was then licensed to practice by Judge Dunn. Mr. De France practiced at Milan, Sullivan county, until the spring of 1862, when he went to Colorado, and while practicing law engaged also in the cattle business. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Missouri, and settled in Kirksville. He has always stood well, both as a lawyer and a citizen, and his success has been far

above the average. In connection with his profession he has dealt extensively in land, though not as an agent, and latterly he has made real-estate law a specialty. He is one of the fortunate ones, and placed himself years ago in very comfortable circumstances. Pecuniarily his ladder has had the happy faculty of multiplying its rounds from time to time until their number is quite respectable.

Mr. De France is trying to work his way out of practice, and does nothing except for old clients, whom he does not like to refuse.

Mr. De France was for some time one of the regents of the North Missouri Normal School, at Kirksville, and president of the board, and for a period of ten years he was attorney for the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company.

He is a strict constructionist democrat of the stanchest kind, but has lost no flesh in pining for office. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

Mr. De France was first married November 4, 1856, the day that James Buchanan was elected president, to the oldest daughter of Wesley Halliburton, now state senator from Sullivan county, she dying in 1876, leaving two children, and two having preceded her to the spirit world; and the second time in December, 1881, to Mrs. Mary Jane Thompson, widow of Major John Thompson, of the regular army.

HON. THOMAS L. ANDERSON.

PALMYRA.

THOMAS LILBOURNE ANDERSON, the oldest lawyer in practice in Marion county, was born in Green county, Kentucky, December 8, 1808. His parents were David and Jane R. (Bullock) Anderson. His maternal grandfather, John Bullock, was a captain in the war of the revolution. His father, a native of Virginia, was a farmer, and reared his family in habits of industry. The subject of this sketch read law at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was there admitted to the bar in 1829, before he was of age. After practicing at Bowling Green a few months, he left Kentucky for Missouri, and practiced two years at Saint Charles.

In October, 1832, over fifty years ago, he settled in Palmyra; and in northeastern Missouri was often pitted against some of the ablest lawyers in the state, such as James S. Green, Uriel Wright, Samuel T. Glover, John D. S. Dryden, James S. Lindley, and others. Colonel Anderson, so called because he was once on the governor's staff, has long been the Boanerges of the Marion county bar, being a splendid advocate, an able expounder of the law, and in all respects a manly man, as well as successful attorney. In 1846 he was elected to the legislature as a whig, and served one term. In 1845 he was a member of the constitutional convention, but refused, with a few others, to sign the new constitution, and it was rejected by the people.

In 1856 Colonel Anderson was elected to congress as an American, and was reelected, leaving the national legislature on the breaking out of civil war. Since

that time he has acted at times with the democrats, and later with the green-backers. He is an independent thinker, and carries his conscience into politics and everything else.

"Forty years ago," writes a former resident of Marion county, "and down to the period of the rebellion, Hon. Thomas L. Anderson had no peer in northeast Missouri as a jury advocate and popular speaker. He was a man of excellent moral character; was possessed of great exuberance of spirit, and was a genial, mirthful man, and you may well imagine, therefore, that he was a power with the masses of the people. As a speaker he was vehement and declamatory, and wore an earnestness of manner that to the common mind was simply irresistible."

Colonel Anderson is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church nearly fifty years. He is a generous-hearted man, a strong advocate of temperance, and one of the most eloquent speakers on that subject in north Missouri.

He has been twice married, first at Saint Charles, in 1832, to Miss Russella Easton, daughter of Colonel Rufus Easton, attorney general of Missouri before it became a state. She died in 1840, leaving three children, only two of them now living, both being lawyers, Rufus E. at Hannibal, and William R. at Palmyra. His second marriage was in 1843, to Miss Fanny M. Winchell, of Palmyra, and a native of Hampden county, Massachusetts. By this wife he has had eleven children, only six of whom are now living. Four died in infancy.

WILLIAM R. ANDERSON.

PALMYRA.

WILLIAM RUSSELL ANDERSON, son of Hon. Thomas L. Anderson, whose biography appears preceding this, was born in Palmyra, March 15, 1835. He was educated at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, being graduated in the classical department in 1857. He read law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and since that date has been in practice in his native city, the shire town of Marion county. He was with his father the first three or four years, and since then has been alone. As a lawyer he has always maintained a high character for integrity, and an excellent position at the bar of his county. He knows nothing of the tricks of small-minded men, and is above them, and is fair in his dealings with everybody.

Some years ago, Mr. Anderson served as city attorney two or three terms; was a member of the board of school trustees several years, and of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth general assemblies. In the twenty-ninth he was chairman of the democratic caucus; was chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform in the thirtieth; and also in the thirtieth was a member of the special committee appointed to revise the statutes; was a member of the so-called slush committee, and conducted the examination of witnesses in that case. He made

himself a very useful member of the legislature, but declined to serve any longer. Since leaving that body he has devoted his time exclusively and very attentively to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Anderson is a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of irreproachable character. He was married May 30, 1860, to Miss Annie McPheeters, a native of Marion county, and they have three sons and three daughters living, and lost their oldest daughter at the age of twelve years.

GEORGE R. BALTHROPE.

EDINA.

GEORGE ROBERT BALTHROPE, prosecuting attorney of the county of Knox, is a Virginian by birth, a son of Napoleon B. and Elizabeth (Marshall) Balthrope, and was born in Fauquier county, forty-five miles from Washington, District of Columbia, August 22, 1841. Both parents were also born in the "Old Dominion." His grandfather, John Balthrope, was from Glasgow, Scotland, and a captain of Virginia troops in the second war with England. The father of Elizabeth Marshall, who was a relative of Chief Justice Marshall, was also in the war just mentioned. She was a sister of Hon. James M. Marshall, minister to Belgium under President Lincoln, and first assistant postmaster general under President Grant. Captain Balthrope was the inventor of the axle-tree of field artillery, which we understand is still in use, and the double shovel plow, having a good deal of inventive talent.

George Balthrope came to this state with the family in 1857, and finished his literary studies at the Hannibal Institute. He was engaged with his father in farming until 1861, when he joined the confederate army as a private in Colonel Carter's regiment of General J. B. Clark's brigade. In the spring of 1862 he went to Virginia, and became lieutenant of company A, Major Richardson's battalion of scouts, guards and couriers, serving in that capacity until the war ended.

Mr. Balthrope returned to Missouri in the autumn of 1866, having previously read law at Winchester, Virginia; was licensed to practice at Palmyra, and settled in Knox county in January, 1867. He worked up a fair business in the course of four or five years, and took a respectable stand at the Knox county bar. His reputation in all respects is commendable.

In 1880 Mr. Balthrope was elected to the county office already mentioned, was reëlected in 1882, and in the performance of the duties of that office is exhibiting his fine legal talents to the very best advantage. As a prosecutor, he is above the average in the state, and is rising.

Mr. Balthrope is a democrat, like his father and grandfather before him, the principles of that party being thoroughly ingrained in his nature. During an important election he usually takes the "stump," and he does yeoman's service in the interest of his party. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor.

He was married May 20, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth V. Pierce, daughter of Michael P. Pierce, of Knox county, Missouri, and sister of John W. Pierce, attorney at law, Abilene, Kansas. They have five children, three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Balthrope has a dark complexion and hazel eyes; stands perfectly erect; is six feet tall; has a somewhat military air and commanding appearance. A stranger passing him would be tempted to take a second look at him.

WORDEN C. HOLLISTER.

EDINA.

WORDEN CADY HOLLISTER is a son of Hugh and Maria (Cady) Hollister, and was born in Tompkins county, New York, December 2, 1833. For further particulars of the family, see sketch of his brother, Mortimer D. Hollister, elsewhere mentioned in this work. Worden went with the family to De Kalb county, Illinois, in 1847; was educated at the Aurora Seminary, and the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, and taught, off and on, for eight or nine years. He read law at Knoxville, Illinois, with Hon. A. M. Craig, now of the supreme court of that state; was admitted to the bar of this state at Mexico, before Judge Campbell, in the autumn of 1865, and has since been in practice at Edina, the shire town of Knox county. He has good legal attainments, as well as talents; reasons with clearness and candor, and as an advocate he is above the average. He is very good on facts, and in working them up in a case in such an adroit and admirable manner as to win.

Mr. Hollister was county attorney two years, and has been mayor two terms, serving efficiently in both positions. He is a republican, but more devoted to his profession than to politics. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Honor.

The wife of Mr. Hollister was Miss Carrie M. Risor, of Knoxville, Illinois. They were married in May, 1865, and have one son, Carl W., aged fourteen years.

THOMAS B. KIMBROUGH.

HUNTSVILLE.

THOMAS BRUMMELLE KIMBROUGH is a son of John S. and Lucinda C. (Hamilton) Kimbrough, and was born in Randolph county, where we now find him. His father was born in Surrey county, North Carolina; came to Howard county in 1829; settled in Randolph county the next year; took part in the Black Hawk war (1832), and farmed till his death in 1875. His widow, a native of Kentucky, is still living. Her father was in the second war with England. Thomas B. Kimbrough was reared on the farm till fifteen years old, having meanwhile fitted himself for a teacher, and at that early age took a school, and

continued to teach more or less each year until past his majority. He is a graduate of Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, class of 1861; read law in Howard and Randolph counties; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been in steady and successful practice at Huntsville, the county seat, since that date. His practice is of all kinds, civil and criminal, and in all the courts. He is studious, painstaking and persevering, doing everything connected with the law with great care, and his clients have full confidence in his thoroughness, faithfulness and integrity. He has many friends in the county.

Mr. Kimbrough was attorney for the town of Huntsville four years, and has been a trustee of Mount Pleasant College, and secretary of the board since 1868. He is a democrat in politics, and a third-degree Mason. In local county-seat and court-bill fights, Mr. Kimbrough takes the stump, and does valiant service for his town, which came out victorious in both county-seat contests and one court-bill contest. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and stands well morally as well as legally.

Mr. Kimbrough has been twice married: first, in 1863, to Miss Julia A. Roan, of Randolph county, she dying in 1870, leaving one child, which did not long survive her; and the second time, in 1875, to Miss Carrie L. Vroom, a native of Toronto, Canada, by whom he has had a daughter and son, burying the former. The name of the son is Roscoe Perry Kimbrough.

NATHAN FRANK.

SAINT LOUIS.

NATHAN FRANK is a son of Abraham Frank, who was born in Germany; married Brannetta Weil, and came to this country in 1847. He settled at first at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and removed to Peoria, Illinois, in 1848, where the subject of this sketch was born, February 23, 1852. In 1867 the family settled in Saint Louis, and Abraham Frank is one of the heaviest wholesale dry-goods dealers in the city, being senior member of the firm of A. Frank and Sons. Nathan was educated in the Saint Louis public schools, the Washington University (Saint Louis), and Harvard University, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws at the last-named institution in 1871. Mr. Frank spent one year in Cambridge as post graduate in the law school, and in 1872 opened a law office in Saint Louis, soon building up an excellent practice. His specialty is commercial and corporation law, and it is doubtful if any other lawyer at the Saint Louis bar is doing a larger business in that line. He has four men at work under him, and is one of the busiest attorneys in the city. During the existence of the bankrupt law of 1867, his practice was largely confined to this branch of the law, and in 1874 he issued "Frank's Annotated Bankrupt Law," which had a large sale. He is of the firm of Patrick and Frank, his partner being William Patrick, a finely educated lawyer, who was for four years (1872-76) United States district attorney



Nathan Banks

Miss J. H. K. (Miss J. H. K.)

My dear Miss J. H. K. - I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and have been thinking of you ever since. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write you a few lines. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write you a few lines. I hope you are well and happy.

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Yours truly,

J. H. K.

I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write you a few lines. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write you a few lines. I hope you are well and happy.

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H.C. Coe & Co.

Nathan Frank

at Saint Louis, and during the four years immediately prior was assistant attorney in the same office.

Mr. Frank has the reputation of having a good judicial mind, and in 1882 his republican friends nominated him for judge of the eighth judicial circuit. He is a man of a good deal of public spirit and enterprise, and is vice president of the Missouri and Kansas Railway Construction Company, which has about three hundred miles of road under way.

Mr. Frank is president (the present term being his third) of the Harmonie Club, one of the largest and wealthiest social clubs in the West, its building in Saint Louis costing \$75,000. He is also a member of the Reformed Jewish Church, and his social and moral worth, like his legal standing, is high.

DANIEL MCGOWAN.

SAINT LOUIS.

DANIEL MCGOWAN was born near the village of Kinlough, in County Leitrim, Ireland, in the year 1834. His father's name was Terence and his mother's name was Barbara, and both of the same family name, though no relationship but that of marriage connections was ever claimed to exist. Their parents were farmers, and their genealogy could be traced to a long line of ancestors by those old residents who took an interest in the traditions of the families.

The subject of this memoir, after obtaining the advantages of a common-school education at his birthplace, entered Queen's College in Belfast as a matriculated student, in the department of civil engineering, in 1853. He obtained a scholarship in mathematics the same year, through which half his fees in the college were remitted, and an allowance of thirty pounds a year for ordinary expenses. There were thirty-three scholarships offered by the faculty of the college for superior excellence in arts, law, medicine and engineering, with the same emoluments attached to each. They were won by competitive examination at the commencement of each term, under the charge of the professors, and were awarded solely upon the merits of the candidates. The old adage,

"As the fairest flower grows on the sharpest thorn,
So the hardest labor brings forth the sweetest fruit,"

was never realized more truly than in the experience of the students in their efforts to secure the honors and emoluments of these scholarships.

In 1856 Mr. McGowan finished his course of study, and through the advice of some of the professors went to London with strong recommendations, and applied for an appointment on the engineering staff for the construction of railways in the East India service. There were no vacancies at the disposal of the government for six months, and becoming impatient at so long a delay, he concluded to cast his destinies in the free and open field of competition and enter-

prise among the American people. He left London in May, 1856, and proceeded to Liverpool, where he took passage on a vessel called the *Constellation*, to New York, and arrived, after a voyage of six weeks, at that port July 4. It was a day of general excitement and rejoicings in the city. Many of the societies were out in full uniform, marching in processions with their regalias and banners. The streets were all bustle and confusion. Every one took part as usual in celebrating the anniversary of American independence. He stood solitary and alone, and was not very favorably impressed with the display and character of the rejoicings. He retired from the demonstrations, and began to reflect, sorely and sadly, upon the hasty steps he had taken in migrating to a strange land, where all appeared in anarchy and confusion. However, the die was cast, and his fate and fortune must be followed up courageously.

He decided to come west, and arrived at Beardstown, Illinois, where he joined a surveying party who were engaged in locating a railroad between Rockford and Rock Island in that state. He remained in this employment until the subscriptions to the building of the road were exhausted. He set out on the world once more and directed his course to Saint Louis. He found employment here, and was chiefly engaged in the civil-engineering business till the breaking out of the war. In politics he was a southern sympathiser, and went to Saint Genevieve, a hotbed of secession, to evade imprisonment, until the storms of the times were blown over. In Saint Genevieve he accepted the appointment of a teacher of the English branches in a school or academy which was managed and controlled by a very estimable young Catholic clergyman named Hendricks, who also took charge of a class in French. He, too, was impregnated with southern sympathy, and subsequently removed from the state rather than take the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the Drake constitution, which was soon afterward adopted.

Mr. McGowan devoted himself very diligently to the duties of the academy as teacher, and was induced by one Oliver Harris, owner of a local newspaper called the "*Saint Genevieve Plain Dealer*," to write some articles for his paper upon the current topics of the day. The articles selected were comments on the merits of the struggles between the northern and southern people, and the courage and heroism of the respective armies. These articles attracted the attention of the government authorities in Saint Louis, and in consequence thereof a detachment of home guards entered the town of an early morning, in the spring of 1863, and seized all the printing material of the newspaper establishment, carried it off and suppressed the publication of the paper. It was a sad blow to the owner of the paper and to the author of the articles, who was hardly influenced by any motive but to make the paper readable by whimsically indulging in writing vigorous articles peculiar to his own notion of the issues of the day.

Mr. McGowan henceforth renounced politics and occupied his spare time in reading elementary works of law in order to prepare himself for admission to the bar. His reading and studies were directed by Mr. Watkins, a leading

attorney of the Missouri bar in Saint Genevieve. He was admitted in 1864, and returned to Saint Louis in September, 1865, where he opened a law office and entered upon its practice. He remained here for two years, and refused to take the oath as prescribed by the new constitution. He removed to East Saint Louis, where he opened a law office. He was induced subsequently by the city council of said city to take the position of city engineer. He held this position for four years, and in the meantime made some successful speculations in real estate, when he concluded to resign, and again opened a law and real-estate office in that place.

In 1874 a city court of record was established in East Saint Louis, having concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil cases. He was elected judge of that court. In 1879 Mr. McGowan returned to Saint Louis, and was united in marriage the same year to Miss Mary Anne Fallon, a worthy companion, whose estimable qualities make the home and its associations happy and cheerful. She was a resident of Saint Louis, but born in New York, to which her parents emigrated many years ago from his own native county in Ireland.

Since his return to this city Mr. McGowan has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law in the civil courts, and has always maintained an irreproachable reputation for integrity and attention to business. He has been a commissioner of deeds and notary public, the only offices which he has held in this city. His politics are democratic, and his religion Roman Catholic, but his feelings and wishes are equally true for the welfare and happiness of all.

WILLIAM H. WOODSON.

LIBERTY.

WILLIAM H. WOODSON is the descendant in a direct line of a family of lawyers. His great-grandfather was Hon. Tucker Woodson, member of congress from Virginia, and his grandfather was Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, Sr., who was elected to congress to fill the seat made vacant by the election of Henry Clay to the United States senate. His father was Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, a member of congress from Missouri, and late judge of a circuit court in western Missouri. Judge Woodson was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1815; was educated at Center College, Danville, being graduated in 1838 with first honors of his class. He married Miss Margaret J. Ashby, of Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, in 1838, and had by her eleven children. She is still living, and retains the vigor and ability for which she has been known throughout life. The success of Judge Woodson as a politician, lawyer and judge is said to be in a measure due to her aptness and kind assistance. She is a lady of fine intellect and accomplishments. Judge Woodson removed to Independence, Missouri, in 1840; was elected to the constitutional convention in 1845; was the whig candidate for

congress in 1848, and made the race against John S. Phelps, in 1852; was elected from Jackson county to the legislature, and was the whig candidate for speaker in 1856. In 1858 he was reelected to congress over General John W. Reed and General George R. Smith. He went to Texas in 1862, and remained there until the close of the war. He then returned and renewed practice with his old partners, under the firm name of Woodson, Chrisman and Comingo. He canvassed every county through which the Missouri Pacific railroad passed before its location, and through his influence and efforts, more than those of any other man, it was laid out where it now runs.

Judge Samuel L. Sawyer, of the Kansas City judicial circuit, having resigned his office on account of ill health, Governor Charles H. Hardin appointed Mr. Woodson to fill his place. He was reelected in 1880, and died in June, 1882. On the day of his death he held his court until four o'clock in the afternoon, and he died at eleven the same night.

Judge Woodson had a remarkable memory of faces, names and dates. It has been said that if he was once introduced to a man he could always remember him and call him by name. He had no enemies, and as an electioneering champion he had few equals. There is not a public school building in western Missouri that he did not give from fifty to five hundred dollars to. No worthy man in need ever appealed to him in vain for assistance. He was a generous, whole-souled, noble man, and an upright judge. His kindness of heart endeared him to his sadly bereaved family, his professional brethren, and a large circle of friends. His is the true fame, based upon good works, upon duty done, and a life beyond reproach.

William H. Woodson, the son of Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, whose brief memoir precedes this sketch, was born January 6, 1840, at Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky. He removed, with his parents, to Independence, Missouri, shortly after his birth. He was educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, and graduated in June, 1860. He studied law at Lexington, Kentucky, under Hon. George Robertson, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of Kentucky, being the same man under whom his father had studied law nearly thirty years before. William was made assistant adjutant general for the state of Missouri in 1861. After the close of the war he was married in Platte county, Missouri, to Miss Cora A. Winston, daughter of Colonel John H. Winston, of Platte county. He commenced practice in 1865 in Platte county, and removed to Liberty, Clay county, in the spring of 1866. In 1870 he received the democratic nomination for state senator, and was defeated. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the district, and in 1878 was reelected by the largest vote ever given for any officer in Clay county. During the four years that he was prosecuting attorney there were more convictions of parties charged with felony than there had been in that county from the time the county was organized, in 1822, to 1876, the time he was elected. In 1882 he lacked but a few votes of a nomination by the democrats for congress.

Mr. Woodson is a lawyer of fine abilities. He has a mind powerful in its grasp. His arguments are to the point, and he is possessed of great fluency, and his choice of language is very fine. He is over six feet in height, with keen black eyes, black hair, and features of a classic mold.

JABEZ N. BROWN.

MACON.

JABEZ NORTON BROWN, one of the oldest lawyers in Macon county, hails from the Empire State, being born in Oneida county, February 22, 1812. He spent two years at Hamilton College, Clinton, leaving at the end of the sophomore year, and afterward taught school between one and two years in Pennsylvania and Missouri, coming to Columbia, this state, in 1840. He had read law in New York with Hon. Timothy Jenkins, once a member of congress from the Oneida district.

In 1844 Mr. Brown located at Macon, where he practiced law until 1863, when, the civil war being in progress, he went to Saint Louis, and engaged with other parties in the wholesale grocery business. Pecuniarily this proved an unfortunate move, and in 1868 Mr. Brown returned to Macon.

He was treasurer of Macon county for seven years before going to Saint Louis; was city attorney one or two terms, and was president many years ago of the West Bank of Missouri, at Bloomington, Macon county, the same being a branch of the mother bank at Saint Joseph.

Mr. Brown has always stood well with the people, having their fullest confidence in his integrity, as well as competency. As a lawyer he is much respected by his associates at the Macon county bar.

The wife of Mr. Brown was Miss Elizabeth H. Sheckels, of Randolph county, this state. They were married in 1849, and have buried two sons, and have four children living.

HON. NICHOLAS P. MINOR.

BOWLING GREEN.

NICHOLAS PETER MINOR, judge of the probate court of Pike county, and one of the oldest lawyers in the county, was ushered into the world August 26, 1823, in Albemarle county, Virginia. His parents, Samuel Overton Minor and Lydia Laura (Lewis) Minor, were also born in that state. His mother was a relative of Meriweather Lewis, who led the expedition of Lewis and Clark in discovering Columbia River, Oregon. The same side of the family is remotely related to Rev. William Douglas, who came from England to Virginia at an early period in colonial history, having a grant of a large tract of land there, part of which is still in the hands of the family. In the "times that tried men's souls,"

the Minors steadfastly adhered to the interests of the Old Dominion, two or three of them, including the grandfather of Nicholas P. Minor, shouldering their flint-lock muskets, and showing how fields were won. A great uncle of Nicholas P. Minor, in one of the battles, lost his life.

In 1835 Samuel O. Minor brought his family to this state, and settled near where Eolia, Pike county, now stands, where he opened a farm, and where he died in 1838; his wife died in 1833. Nicholas P. Minor was reared in habits of industry, and it is not unlikely that he owes his good health to-day and his robust constitution, to the early physical training which he thus had, as well as to the care which he has since taken of himself. He received some mental training in the local schools, and was permitted to enter Illinois college, at Jacksonville, being in the sophomore year when the death of his father rendered it necessary that he should leave.

In 1840 Mr. Minor came to Bowling Green, taught the academy six months, and thereby made money enough to take him through his course of legal studies, which he had commenced while teaching. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and commenced practice as the sole proprietor of four law books, including Chitty and Blackstone. He was not long in enlarging his stock of legal literature, and in a few years had an excellent library, which he still replenishes from time to time.

In 1846 he was the democratic candidate for the legislature against James O. Broadhead (whig), in a strong whig district, and came within three votes of an election. We believe he has since been glad that he was defeated, for had he gone into politics at that early age, a good lawyer in Pike county might have been spoiled.

In 1852 Mr. Minor moved to Louisiana, ten miles east of Bowling Green, and was there in successful practice for thirty years, making a highly praiseworthy record at the Pike county bar.

In 1854 he took J. B. Henderson's place at Louisiana, as judge of the court of common pleas, holding that position one year.

In 1855 he was appointed circuit attorney by Governor Price, when the district of country covered what is now divided into three or four circuits. That office he held by election until the outbreak of civil war, and however wide his field and onerous his labors as circuit attorney, he performed them promptly, with ability, and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He was in the Confederate army four years.

In 1882 Mr. Minor was elected probate judge, and returned to his old home at Bowling Green, which is the county seat. The duties of that office, for which he is most admirably fitted, he is performing with his usual care and executive ability. He was born in the Episcopal Church, and while a resident of Louisiana, he was senior warden of Calvary Church more than a score of years. He has lived an unblemished life.

Judge Minor has a second wife; the first was Miss Susan H. Lewis, a native of

Virginia, married in Kentucky in 1848; she died in 1859, leaving one son, Nicholas Lewis Minor, now a farmer in Pike county. He was married to his present wife in 1866; she was Lizzie T. Roots, daughter of Captain Thomas R. Roots, first of the United States navy, and afterward of the Confederate States navy. By her he has one son, Fontaine Meriweather Minor, who is an apprentice to the printer's trade.

HON. RICHARD S. MATTHEWS.

MACON.

RICHARD SMITH MATTHEWS, judge of the probate court of Macon county, is a native of the adjoining county of Randolph, and was born July 14, 1847. He is a graduate of McGee College, Macon county, class of 1869, and for three years immediately thereafter had charge of the preparatory department in the same institution. He was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1873, having previously, in August, 1872, been united in marriage with Miss Armada Gilstrap, daughter of his preceptor.

Our subject slighted nothing in his law readings; was as thorough in them as in his scientific studies, and very soon began to show the advantages of his thorough discipline of mind. As an advocate he is sound, logical and persuasive, and has an excellent standing at the county bar. He was elected to his present county office in 1878, and reëlected in 1882. His politics lean to the democracy, but all parties vote for him, he being one of the most popular citizens of Mercer county.

ENOCH B. GILL.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of these notes is a native of Kentucky. He was born, December 14, 1839, in Bath county, and is a son of Marcus and Sally Ann (Bruton) Gill. His father is a leading, wealthy citizen, and came to Missouri in March, 1854, and has resided in Jackson county up to the present time. His remote ancestor was Rev. John Gill, D.D., an English Presbyterian divine, who immigrated to America about one hundred years ago, and settled in New York. Our subject is a brother of Hon. Turner A. Gill, judge of the circuit court, division No. 1, Kansas City.

Enoch began his education in the common schools; he took a scientific and classical course under private tutors, and became a fine scholar. He taught school a number of years and during that time studied law under the tuition of different attorneys, and finished his legal course with Major Samuel Hardwicke, of Liberty, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar, January 1, 1873, and commenced practice at Liberty, where he remained eight years, doing well. In 1878 he removed to Olathe, Kansas, where he now resides, and has an

office, doing the largest business of any attorney in that place. He opened an office in Kansas City, April 2, 1883, where he intends to live hereafter. He has had many important cases, both in chancery and criminal practice, as the reports of Missouri and Kansas will show. He makes a specialty of real-estate law and chancery practice. He is an expert in making briefs. Among the many important cases in which he has distinguished himself may be mentioned one where the question arose as to the right of city authorities to grant a right of way to a steam railway company to construct a railroad through one of the principal streets of the city of Olathe without compensation to the abutting lot owners. Mr. Gill was counsel for the prisoner in the case of the state *vs.* Elisha Cravens, a notable fratricide case; the prisoner was discharged through the efforts of Mr. Gill, whose argument to the jury was very creditable to him. Mr. Gill's business is largely civil, a branch of practice he most enjoys.

He has been twice married, first in 1860 to Mary Lane, daughter of Colonel William Lane, and a niece of General H. S. Lane, of Indiana. His first wife died in 1879, and his second wife was a Miss Vina McCrum, to whom he was married in June, 1880. By his first wife he had five children, and has one child by his last wife.

FRANCIS L. MARCHAND.

MONTICELLO.

FRANCIS LEWIS MARCHAND, of the firm of Blair and Marchand, is a native of the Keystone State, being born at Leechburgh, Armstrong county, June 12, 1840. His parents, George W. Marchand, M.D., and Isabella (Kerr) Marchand, were also natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather represented his district in congress two or three terms, and his maternal great-grandfather, Colonel Bonnett, was an officer in the revolutionary war, and commanded a detachment of troops in putting down the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794, under order of President Washington.

Francis L. Marchand came to the West in 1853 with his parents, and finished his education at the Burlington (Iowa) Institute, where he took an irregular course and was not graduated. He read law at first with W. F. Conred, and then with M. D. Browning, both of Burlington, where he was admitted to the bar in 1862.

Mr. Marchand opened an office in Monticello in 1863, and is still in practice here. Since the spring of 1874 he has been of the firm of Blair and Marchand, his partner being Hon. James G. Blair, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Marchand stands high in his judicial circuit, both as a case and a jury lawyer. He prepares his briefs with unusual care, and does none of his legal work in a slipshod manner. As a general business man he has no superior in his profession in the county, and his integrity is unquestioned.

Mr. Marchand held the office of county attorney two terms, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature, one term in that body pacifying his ambition, which

does not seem to run to office-holding. Evidently he is contented to be a successful and growing man in his profession.

In politics he has always voted the democratic ticket, is a strong partisan, and at times quite active, attending county, district and state conventions, and taking the stump during an especially important canvass. He has acted as chairman of the democratic county central committee at sundry times, in all eight or ten years. He is a Master Mason.

Mr. Marchand was married January 1, 1868, to Miss Susan M. Leeper, a native of Monticello, and they have three children. He takes a good deal of interest in the cause of education; is a trustee of the Monticello Seminary, and a useful citizen.

FRANK P. HALL.

EDINA.

FRANKLIN PIERCE HALL, attorney at law and not long ago the youngest county clerk in the state of Missouri, was born on the line of Scotland and Knox counties, this state, November 22, 1854. His father is William B. Hall, a native of Kentucky, where he was a teacher in his younger years; subsequently a farmer, first in Scotland, then Knox county, now living at his ease in Knox City. His mother, Angeline A. (Roberts) Hall, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is also still living. His father was in the second war with the mother country. The paternal grandfather of our subject was in the Mexican war, and the great-grandfather was in the Indian wars.

Frank, as he always writes his name and is universally called, was educated mainly at the normal school at Kirksville, teaching about half the time from nineteen to twenty-three years of age, and thus paying every dollar of his expenses while obtaining his education. He early learned the worth of money and to be prudent and saving, and that is far from being the least valuable branch of one's knowledge. He is one of the best business men of any profession at the county seat.

In 1878, before he was twenty-four years of age, Mr. Hall was elected county clerk, an office which requires a head that is clear and level, and for four years he performed the duties of that office in such a manner as to give general and complete satisfaction to the citizens of this county.

He read law during all that period, devoting his spare time to that purpose, as he had done before while teaching, and he was admitted to the bar in March, 1883. He had formed a very extensive acquaintance in the county, had made many friends, and he stepped almost immediately into a fair practice. He has an excellent class of clients, which is increasing every month. Probably no young man in Edina ever opened a law office under more favorable circumstances than Mr. Hall, or did so well at the start.

He unites real-estate and the loan business with the law, and eventually will

be likely to make real-estate law and commercial law his specialties. Success has attended him in every branch of business which has engaged his attention, his energies and his talents, and we may expect to see him reach a highly creditable position at the bar of his judicial circuit.

In politics Mr. Hall is an anti-monopolist of democratic antecedents, and in Freemasonry he is a member of Ely Commandery, No. 22, of Kirksville.

October 25, 1882, Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Wirt, daughter of Colonel Samuel M. Wirt, formerly of Edina, now of Nickerson, Kansas.

JOSIAH J. WILLIAMS.

KANSAS CITY.

JOSIAH J. WILLIAMS was born May 3, 1858, at Carthage, Illinois, and is a son of Jesse C. and Mary Ann (Collier) Williams. His father was a highly respected merchant, holding numerous offices of trust, and being at one time a state senator. Young Williams was educated in the public schools and at Carthage College, from which he was graduated in 1877 with first honors. He studied law with Schofield and Edmunds, at Carthage, and was admitted to the Illinois bar, at Springfield, in 1879. He began practice in partnership with Bryant T. Schofield. In 1880 he went to Colorado; came to Kansas City in 1881, and opened a law office, and has been favored with a liberal amount of patronage.

Mr. Williams is a young lawyer of considerable ability. He is a diligent student, and has a retentive memory, being industrious and true to his clients. He exhibits aptness in the trial of causes, and makes an excellent argument before either court or jury. In political sentiments Mr. Williams is a democrat.

ELIJAH J. WHITE.

SAINT LOUIS.

ELIJAH J. WHITE was born in Northampton county, Virginia, August 6, 1844, descending from one of the oldest and best families in the Old Dominion. His father, James H. White, and his mother, Annie E. White, as well as their ancestors since the first settlement of the state, were born and reared in Virginia, and were of English origin. Both parents are yet living, aged respectively sixty-eight and sixty-nine years, and reside on their plantation, on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay. Mr. White's early education was acquired in the cities of Hampton and Portsmouth, Virginia, but at the time of the outbreak of the late war he was at school in his native county.

In June, 1861, although only a child, he left school to join in the unfortunate and sanguinary conflict which so soon thereafter deluged his state with the best blood of our land, and converted her fair bosom into a national graveyard. Leaving home June 8, 1861, he enlisted in the 39th Virginia regiment as marker



S. J. Miller

be likely to make
has attended
~~his~~

business which has ended this afternoon. I am expected to see him early in the morning and I expect to call on him.

the 17th was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Watt, daughter of Mr. W. C. Watt, of the city of Nashville.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1. 1. 1. 1.

John William Williams, born April 18, 1851, at Cartledge, Rhode Island, is the youngest of four children of John A. and Mary Ann (Collier) Williams. His father was a highly respected member of the Congregational churches, a trustee, and being at one time a state senator. Young Williams was educated in the public schools and at Cartledge College, where he was graduated in 1877 with first honors. He studied law with his uncle, John A. Williams, at Cartledge, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, in 1879. He began his legal partnership with

The following is a list of names sent to the local committee in Kansas City, Mo., and are not necessarily in the order in which they were received:

Mr. Williams is a young lawyer of considerable ability. He is a diligent worker, and is a very successful attorney, and is true to his clients. He was one of the main trial attorneys in the case of the excellent engineer, but on the other hand, Mr. Williams is a democrat.

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John WHITE, Jr., born in Louisa County, Virginia, on 11 June 1790, was the fourth of the sons and first families in the town of Louisa, born 11. White and his mother, Anne E. White, as well as his father, the first settlement of the state, were born and raised in the colony of English Virginia. His parents were living together on 17th and SIXTY-NINTH streets of the city of London when the ship *Thetis* left Bay of Biscay. Mr. White's early education was acquired in the district of Portsmouth, Virginia, during the years of his childhood, and he was sent to school in the colony.

He was sent to the military academy at West Point, Ohio, in the autumn of 1861, and served with the 3d Iowa thereafter, fighting his last battle with the 3d Iowa at Fort Fisher, and converted negro soldiers into a colored regiment, the 3d Iowa Col., 86th, he enlisted in the 2d Virginia regiment of negroes.



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for his regiment, but after serving in this capacity for two or three months, he became tired of carrying a flag, and throwing it aside he shouldered his musket and took his place in the ranks. November 15, 1861, he, with the major part of his regiment, was captured and held a prisoner until September, 1862, a period of ten months, when, under cover of night, he ran by the guard and made his escape, crossing the Chesapeake Bay, twenty miles wide, in a small canoe, and safely made his way to Richmond, where he immediately reenlisted, this time in the 19th Virginia, his old regiment having been disbanded, and served under General Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia from that time on to the close of the war, when he surrendered, and was paroled with his chieftain at Appomattox, after which he immediately returned to his old home in Northampton, presenting a picture both pitiable and ludicrous. As yet a mere boy, he entered Eastville, the county seat of his native county, shoeless and hatless, with but one lower leg to his old and tattered pants, and with a brand new grey jacket, with bright brass buttons, which the confederate government had but recently issued to him. His emaciated appearance, however, superinduced by the hunger, privation and hardship through which he had passed, forbade jest, and enlisted deepest sympathy for him.

In April, 1867, Mr. White came to Saint Louis, and has ever since made this city his home. Here he directly engaged in mercantile pursuits, but having from his childhood felt a fascination for the law, he soon commenced to prepare for the legal profession, and, while devoting his time to commercial business during the day, he, after first having perfected himself as an accountant and bookkeeper, and graduating at one of our leading commercial colleges, closely applied himself during the night hours to reading law, until he finally abandoned all else, and entering the Washington University, at Saint Louis, applied his whole time to the study of the law. In November, 1873, having pursued his studies over the midnight lamp for five years, he applied for admission to the bar, and after examination by the supreme court of the state, he was by that tribunal licensed to practice law, and has almost from the start enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in the higher state and federal courts, which has increased from year to year until now it may safely be said that no lawyer of his age at the Saint Louis bar has a larger, better paying or more respectable practice. Mr. White is a great lover of absolute independence, and generally consumes his time and manages his business regardless of the wishes and without the interference of others; he has never had a law partner, and has, with but two or three exceptions, tried alone every one of his cases during his entire practice, adhering to the conviction that too many doctors are likely to kill the patient. His practice is exclusively in the higher state and federal courts, and his clients are of the best mercantile and manufacturing firms and corporations of the city, who, he says, give him but little unnecessary trouble or annoyance, are almost invariably satisfied with the result of their business entrusted to his management, and pay his fees promptly and without complaint.

Mr. White is a lawyer whose whole heart is in his profession. He loves the law, and has the most exalted respect for its conscientious and honorable followers; most zealous in the care of and attention to business entrusted to his charge, he honors most the opposing counsel who bend their every legitimate effort to defeat him, and has no respect for those who waver in their duty to their clients. This characteristic of his nature, combined with his strict integrity, affable and courteous manner, and his bold and aggressive conduct of his cases in court, together with that determination for which he has become so well known and noted, the never-give-up policy, has won for him the large and enviable clientage which he enjoys. His reputation is that of a safe counselor, a fearless, eloquent, earnest and most convincing advocate, and among the lawyers of his age at the Saint Louis bar he has but few equals and no superiors.

Mr. White has fought and won many of the largest and most important cases tried at the Missouri bar, prominent among which was the celebrated case of *Eichhoff vs. Vornbrock*, which was a suit for malicious prosecution, and damages were laid at \$30,000. Mr. Vornbrock had had Mr. Eichhoff, a Texas merchant, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses, procured a requisition for him, and sent the marshal to Cairo, Illinois, where he then resided, for him; had him there arrested and taken from his house at night and thrown into prison until the next day, when he was brought to Saint Louis by the officer and carried handcuffed through the streets of the city to the jail, where he was kept in a cell during a period of thirty-seven days in the heated summer of 1878 before he was released on bond. Directly thereafter Mr. Vornbrock ascertained that the goods purchased by Eichhoff at the time the false representations were made had been promptly paid for, and that those purchased upon which his indictment and incarceration were predicated were sold to him afterward without any representations whatever. He immediately communicated his mistake to his attorney, Mr. White, to whom he explained how his bookkeeper had made the mistake in the dates given him, and thus unintentionally misled him. The criminal charge against Mr. Eichhoff was thereupon *nolle prossed* by the state's attorney, and the suit against Vornbrock followed. Lee and Chandler, one of the ablest law firms of the Saint Louis bar, were engaged by Eichhoff. Mr. White readily saw his client's danger, and advised and offered compromise, but opposing counsel exacted a small fortune, so sure were they of success, which Mr. White refused, and prepared for trial. There were two trials of this memorable case. At the first trial Lee and Chandler were assisted by Taylor and Pollard, another eminent law firm, while Mr. White stood alone and unaided on his side. At this trial the jury failed to agree. Some of them, however, it was ascertained, sought to find a verdict for Eichhoff for the sum of \$10,000, and some others for the sum of \$20,000. During the progress of the trial Mr. White endeavored to break down the plaintiff's case or mitigate the damages by assailing the reputation of Eichhoff in Saint Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, where it was shown he bought his goods and was well known, but the court held that the reputation of Eichhoff

could not be attacked outside of the city of Cairo, where he resided when he was arrested. Mr. White's attempt therefore rebounded upon his own head. When the case came on for retrial, however, Mr. White, who, as before, was alone and unassisted, succeeded in convincing the court that Eichhoff's reputation might lawfully be assailed anywhere within the scope of his neighborhood, and that in law his neighborhood was coextensive with his acquaintance and others' knowledge of him. He then showed that his neighborhood extended to the cities of Cincinnati, Saint Louis and Chicago, and thereupon proceeded to show that in these cities Eichhoff's reputation was bad, and produced nearly a score of prominent gentlemen from these cities who testified to his fraudulent conduct and bad reputation. The court assigned counsel one hour each for their closing arguments to the jury, and within that one hour allotted the defendant's counsel the reputation and character of Eichhoff were held up to the gaze of the jury in blackest colors, ventilated and stripped of its fine clothing, until it was completely annihilated, and Eichhoff seemed ashamed to look at the jurors, the expression of whose faces too plainly showed their contempt and lack of sympathy for him. When finally Mr. White concluded his speech, it was evident that Mr. Jefferson Chandler, who followed him, closing for the plaintiff, though conceded to be one of the most powerful advocates in the country, could never undo or disturb what his eloquent young adversary had accomplished. After conclusion of argument the jury retired and soon returned with a verdict for only one dollar. This case was appealed by plaintiff's counsel, and taken to the court of appeals, where Mr. White won it again, and thus finally settled in his client's favor one of the most dangerous and hardest-fought cases ever tried in our courts. The conclusion of this case was watched with great interest by the merchants and manufacturers of this state and neighboring states, and its result tended in a large degree to check the frauds which were continuously being perpetrated upon them by dishonest mercantile adventurers.

Another of less magnitude, though equally complimentary to Mr. White, was the case of *Wright vs. Bircher's executor*. There were also two trials of this case. Mr. White represented the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by three of our ablest lawyers. The suit was for \$4,000 unliquidated damages. At the first trial there was an offer of \$200 compromise made by defendant, which was rejected, and upon trial the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for over \$900. This verdict was set aside and a new trial granted by the court, and upon retrial the defendant called in the services of the late Colonel Slayback, whose great reputation as a powerful advocate and great jury lawyer at the Saint Louis bar was preëminent beyond question, who made one of his ablest and most strenuous efforts. Mr. White this time had the closing argument, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict in favor of his client for \$4,207.50, interest being added by the jury, or nearly five times the amount of the first verdict, which, under the Missouri law, it being the second verdict in favor of plaintiff, could not be disturbed, and the judgment was made final. "This case," Mr. White was heard to

say, "was the last I ever tried against poor Slayback—grand advocate, noble man that he was; he was soon thereafter taken from us."

Mr White is now in the prime and bloom of young manhood, though having been in delicate health for several years until quite recently. His health is now restored, and his prospects for the future are indeed bright. His manner is modest and retiring, avoiding ostentation and display at all times. He has never permitted his name to be used in connection with office or politics, evidently preferring to be respected and esteemed as a competent, conscientious lawyer and good citizen in preference to office seeking or holding.

October 19, 1881, Mr. White was married to Miss Cornelia Douglas Bissell, then twenty-two years old, and one of Missouri's fairest and most popular belles, noted alike for her strength of character and graceful beauty, a daughter of James R. Bissell, a wealthy land owner of Saint Louis county, and granddaughter of General Daniel Bissell, who, in the early days of Missouri, commanded the military districts of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, and owned several thousand acres of land in Saint Louis county. Of this marriage there was born, June 14, 1883, a little daughter, Annie Bissell White.

JOHN R. CHRISTIAN.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this notice is a native of Missouri, and was born in Randolph county, June 23, 1844. He is a son of Napoleon B. Christian, a Kentuckian by birth, having immigrated to Missouri in 1830, and settled on a farm in Randolph county, living there until he died, in 1868. His mother before marriage was Martha, daughter of George Swetman, an extensive farmer of Scott county, Kentucky. Our subject spent his early days on the farm. He entered Mount Pleasant College, and was graduated in 1862; commenced the study of law the same year, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1863. He commenced practice at Huntsville, where he resided until he removed to Saint Louis in 1881. He gained quite a wide reputation as a lawyer in Randolph and adjoining counties. The only office he ever held was county attorney from 1865 to 1867. He is a firm, consistent democrat in politics. He formed a partnership with J. S. Hunter in 1868, and founded and edited the Huntsville "Herald," continuing its editorial management two years, since which time he has devoted his time to the practice of his profession. He is a forcible talker, and has had great success in the management of his cases in court, seldom losing a case before a jury.

Since he has been a member of the Saint Louis bar he has been connected with a number of cases, the most important being the celebrated case of *Givens vs. Van Studdifed*. This case has been to the sub court twice (now pending). In the trial courts he got a judgment for \$3,500, which was appealed to the court of appeals. It has been the custom for years for the judges of the circuit courts

on the last day of the term to make a general order that all motions not disposed of be continued to the next term. The clerks never put this general order on the records; as the motion for new trial was not disposed of at the time at which the case was tried, and as the bill of exceptions did not show this order of continuance, he took the position in his argument and brief before the court of appeals that the case was not properly before them. The court, through Judge Bakewell, sustained this view, and offered the judgment of the circuit court. This decision was an important one, and it affected many cases then pending in court.

He has for a number of years given real estate a special attention, and has bought and sold it in considerable quantities. While he lived in Randolph county he laid out an addition to the city of Moberly containing two hundred and ten lots, which is known as Christian's subdivision.

Since his residence in Saint Louis, only two years, he has made two additions to the city, having subdivided about twenty acres on Côte Brillante, which is now known as Christian's subdivision and Christian's second subdivision. This property, through Mr. Christian and others, is now nearly all built up with cosy residences.

LOUIS H. BREKER.

SAINT CHARLES.

LOUIS HENRY BREKER, mayor of the city of Saint Charles, was born in Kamen, Westphalia, Prussia, October 8, 1848, being a son of Philip and Wilhelmina (Butfurhing) Breker. In his infancy (1849) the family came to this state, and settled in Saint Charles, where the father was a clothing merchant for many years, and where he still resides. Both he and his wife are in prime health. Louis Breker attended the public schools and a Catholic Church school in this city until his thirteenth year, when he became a drummer boy in the Union army. At fourteen he took a musket and carried it, serving, as drummer and soldier, between three and four years, being in company H, 1st Missouri state militia. On leaving the army, Mr. Breker worked for Nathaniel Reid, assistant assessor, until he had earned money enough to take him through a full course at Jones' Commercial College, Saint Louis, from which he was graduated in the summer of 1866. In the autumn of that year he entered the office of Joseph Maher, clerk of the circuit court, where he remained several years. He then transferred his connection to the office of Gustave Bruere, clerk of the county court and recorder. Subsequently he was with Henry E. Machens, as deputy collector and deputy sheriff, for half a year or more. He was clerk for Colonel Emmons, United States assessor, when the car shops were started; and when Colonel Emmons became the secretary of that company, Mr. Breker became his assistant, remaining with the colonel until 1875.

For some time our subject had had the profession of law in view, and now turned his whole attention to its study in the office of Senator Edwards, and was

admitted to the bar in the spring of 1876. He is doing a fair business in the civil and criminal courts, and is regarded as an upright and honorable lawyer, and a valuable citizen. His character in all respects stands well.

Mr. Breker is quite popular, and is kept almost constantly in some office. For three terms in succession he was elected a councilman from the fourth ward; and in April, 1882, he was elected mayor of the city, an office which he still holds. His politics are democratic. He has a good share of public spirit, and is progressive in his disposition. He originated the hook and ladder company, and was its first captain and president. The latter office he still holds. He is secretary of the Saint Charles Citizens' Association, recorder of the Saint Charles Lodge No. 105 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and vice dictator of Ivanhoe Lodge 1812, of the Knights of Honor.

Mayor Breker was married April 16, 1868, to Miss Elvira M. Charlesworth, of Saint Charles county, and five children, four daughters and one son, have blessed this union, all yet living. Mr. Breker is a Catholic.

He has taken care of himself since twelve years of age, and is largely self-educated as well as self-made. He learned to write while in the army, still in his teens; all through his younger years, while his mates were at play, he was with his book; and so the drummer boy of 1861 is mayor of Saint Charles in 1883-84.

JOHN D. DAVIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

SAINTE LOUIS is well represented in the legal profession by men who were born and reared here, and who, while growing to manhood in the midst of the evil temptations and influences common to all large cities, have maintained the dignity and purity of their character, and attained to an excellent standing in their profession. Prominent among this class is John D. Davis. He is a son of Horatio N. and Margaret (Johnston) Davis, and was born March 30, 1851. His father, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, came to Saint Louis in 1833, and until his death, in 1870, was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of the city.

Mr. Davis prepared for college at the Washington University, Saint Louis; entered the sophomore class of Princeton College in 1869, and was graduated in the class of 1872. He read law in the office of Glover and Shepley, Saint Louis, and at the same time pursued his legal studies at the Saint Louis Law School, a department of Washington University, taking his degree of bachelor of laws in 1874. Thereupon, he opened an office in Saint Louis, where he has since continued the active practice of his profession, without interruption, and with marked success. Real estate, corporation and commercial business have constituted the chief departments of his work, but from his admission to the bar he has been actively engaged in general practice, confining himself to no special branch of litigation.

The political leanings of Mr. Davis are toward the democratic party, but we cannot learn that he is an active partisan, or permits anything to turn him aside from his professional labors. He evidently loves the law, and is a studious, growing man.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Marion L., daughter of John R. Lionberger, of Saint Louis, November 6, 1877.

WILLIAM D. CARLISLE.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM D. CARLISLE is a native of Virginia. He was born in Philippi, Barbour county, May 20, 1851, son of the late Hon. John S. Carlisle, representative and senator in congress from Virginia, in all more than thirty years. He was United States senator at the time West Virginia was made an independent state. He framed the bill for its organization; was instrumental in pushing that bill through congress, and was afterward called "the father of the state." His loyalty to the Union cause during the war, and his great ability, caused him to be a prominent candidate for vice president, with Abraham Lincoln, in place of Andrew Johnson. His reputation was national. He was a very eloquent speaker. He attended the convention at Richmond, held to consider the question of secession, and made a powerful speech against seceding. The excitement was so great that his life was endangered by mob violence. Mr. Carlisle was surrounded by the loyal ladies of Richmond, and was protected by their presence. They presented him with a pure white stone, taken from his native mountains of West Virginia, with a charm attached, and an inscription was thereon written, expressing their admiration of him. He has been complimented as the strongest man in the senate at that time, and in appearance very much resembled the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

The grandfather of our subject was Jonathan Carlisle, a lawyer of great brilliancy, learning and distinction, in Virginia. He was the master of eleven different languages, and a descendant of the Black Douglas family, illustrious in Scotch history. The mother of our subject, before marriage, was Miss Mary E. Gettings, a first cousin of General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, familiarly known as Stonewall Jackson.

William D. Carlisle attended the Quaker school at Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at eleven years of age, and afterward the military institute at Cottonsville, near Baltimore, Maryland. He entered the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, but left that institution at the close of his junior year, at the age of seventeen years, on account of delicate health. He afterward attended Michigan University, at Ann Arbor; studied law in his father's office at Clarksburgh, West Virginia, and was admitted to the West Virginia bar on his twenty-first birthday. He commenced practice at that place, and was favored

with a liberal share of patronage. At the age of twenty-two he was elected to the legislature, by the largest popular majority ever cast for any candidate in Harrison county. He was an independent candidate, being the fifth in the field; was a member of the committees on finance, science and arts, and the judiciary, and was elected by *viva voce* vote, as one of the managers to prosecute the auditor and treasurer of the state, on articles of impeachment. During this time he was engaged in a number of murder cases, and had a large practice in the United States courts.

In December, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary S. Foster, of Chicago, and consulting her preference as to residence, resigned his seat in the legislature and removed to Chicago, where he remained two years, establishing a large and lucrative practice, but his health failing, he was compelled to seek a milder climate. He spent six months in Colorado and California, recruiting his health, and came to Kansas City, in December, 1878, where he does principally a commercial business.

Mr. Carlisle is an erudite and profound lawyer, in all branches of the profession. His mind is subtle, lucid and comprehensive. He possesses great fluency, and often illustrates his views with rhetorical figures. His delivery is energetic, without verging on extravagance. He is urbane in his manners, and is a gentleman of culture and refinement.

THOMAS A. WITTEN.

TRENTON.

THE subject of this sketch is a young lawyer of fine abilities. By enterprise, industry and close attention to the business of his profession he has gained the universal respect and confidence of all who know him. He was born July 4, 1858, at Beckley, Raleigh county, West Virginia, and is a son of R. W. Witten, a physician of considerable eminence. His mother before marriage was Miss Sarah F. Riggs. Our subject was educated at Grand River College, Edinburgh, Missouri. After graduating Mr. Witten was employed by H. H. Craig, acting manager for Bradstreet's commercial agency at Kansas City, and labored in the collection department and at office work, where he continued until September, 1879, when he was made first assistant of Marshall College State Normal School, at Huntington, West Virginia, which position he filled with much credit for one year.

Having been reading law with Judge E. Ward Guyandotte, of West Virginia, at intervals since 1876, he resigned his position, and was admitted to the West Virginia bar January 5, 1881. He removed to Kansas City, but on account of sickness soon removed to Trenton. He formed a partnership with H. L. Low, but Mr. Low soon removed from the city, and Mr. Witten has practiced law by himself since that time with excellent success. In April, 1883, he was appointed city attorney.

Mr. Witten is well read in his profession, and he possesses a comprehensive mind, which is well stored with useful knowledge.

He is a fluent speaker, and although he naturally reasons from cause to effect, he often illustrates his thoughts with happy rhetorical figures; metaphor, antithesis, simile and vision follow each other in rich and varied profusion, and the grace of his delivery is equal to the felicity of his diction.

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON.

KANSAS CITY.

AT Osceola, Missouri, August 4, 1848, the subject of this sketch was born. He is the son of Hon. Waldo P. Johnson, United States senator at the breaking out of the war, and afterward in the confederate senate. His mother was Miss Emily Moore. Mr. Johnson was educated at the University of Notre Dame, near South Bend, Indiana. He was graduated in 1868; read law with his father; was admitted to the bar June 29, 1872, and commenced practice at Osceola, where he remained until January, 1879, when he removed to Kansas City, and formed a partnership with John H. Lucas. They receive a reasonable share of patronage, and are attorneys for the Kansas City Cable Railroad Company, and Kansas City and Southern Railway Company. Mr. Johnson is a good lawyer, and practices in all of the courts, both state and federal. He is a gentleman of fine presence, has a high, commanding forehead, black eyes, brown hair and heavy beard, and even, full and classic features. He is courteous, refined and cultured, and is pleasant in his address, easy in his intercourse with mankind, and enjoys the society of his many friends.

CHAMP CLARK.

BOWLING GREEN.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Anderson county, Kentucky, and son of John H. and Aletha Jane (Beauchamp) Clark, his birth being dated March 7, 1850. His father was a native of New Jersey, his mother of Kentucky. He received his literary education at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, and Bethany College, West Virginia, being graduated at the latter institution in 1873, with the highest honors of his class. He was president one year of Marshall College, West Virginia, the first normal school in that state. His legal education he obtained at the Cincinnati law school, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws April 22, 1875, and commencing practice at Louisiana, Pike county, this state. While a resident of Louisiana he held the office of city attorney a little over two years. In December, 1880, Mr. Clark moved to Bowling Green, ten miles west of Louisiana, and the county seat, where he is quite successful in his

practice, as he was at Louisiana. He laid a good foundation in the first place in his education, legal as well as literary, and is building a good reputation as a sound lawyer and successful advocate. He was city attorney of Bowling Green six months, and has acted as prosecuting attorney *pro tem.* on two or three occasions. He fills any office in which he is placed with marked ability. He was a presidential elector in 1880 on the Hancock and English ticket, and stumped the state, as he did also in 1882, he being an able and popular speaker, clearly and forcibly presenting the principles of the democratic party. Persons who have often heard him on the rostrum give him credit for brilliancy as an orator. Mr. Clark is attorney for the Citizens' Bank of Bowling Green. He is a Chapter Mason, a Knight of Honor and a member of the Christian Church.

He was married, December 14, 1881, to Miss Genevieve D. Bennett, of Callaway county, and they have one son, Champ Clark, Jr.

BRADLEY D. LEE.

SAINT LOUIS.

BRADLEY D. LEE was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 24, 1838. He was the son of Henry B. and Mary (Austin) Lee. His father was a large farmer, builder and active business man. His grandfather, David Lee, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His father had five sons. Edwin R. was a captain in the 11th regiment Connecticut infantry, and was killed at the battle of New Berne, North Carolina, in 1862, and Henry B., Jr., was first lieutenant in the 7th regiment Connecticut infantry, commanded by Colonel Hawley, now United States senator from Connecticut, and was killed before Richmond in one of the last engagements in the war. Bradley went into the service as first lieutenant in the 19th regiment Connecticut infantry; was afterward appointed by President Lincoln on general staff service, with rank of captain, and afterward promoted to rank of major. He continued in the service until the close of the war.

He first received a common-school education, and afterward was some time in Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts. He read law with Hon. Hiram Goodwin, of Riverton, Litchfield county, for two years before entering the army, and upon retiring from the service entered Yale Law School, being graduated therefrom in 1866, when he came immediately to Saint Louis and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1872 he formed a law partnership with Hon. E. B. Adams, now one of the judges of the circuit court of Saint Louis, and remained with him until 1878, when he was elected to the bench. Mr. Lee then formed a partnership with Hon. Jeff Chandler, which continued for two years. Mr. Chandler removed to Washington in January, 1881, when Mr. Lee formed a partnership with Hon. D. P. Dyer and John P. Ellis, with whom he is at present associated.

He is an excellent trial lawyer, a good advocate, lucid, luminous, cogent and logical. He is thoroughly versed in all of the technicalities of the law, and the rules of practice in both state and federal courts, in which courts the firm has an extensive practice. Mr. Lee is a gentleman of strict integrity, and conducts all of his business according to the highest standard of professional ethics.

He is a gentleman of fine presence, of medium height, of robust form, an intellectual countenance, auburn hair and blue eyes; easy, courteous, gentlemanly, and enjoys the society of his many friends.

He was married to Miss Waterman, daughter of Hon. A. P. Waterman, of Beloit, Wisconsin, an estimable lady. They have two sons.

GEORGE M. STEWART.

SAINT LOUIS.

GEORGE M. STEWART is a native of Hampden county, Massachusetts, and the son of Adams and Lucinda Hicks (Leonard) Stewart. His paternal grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. George prepared for college at Monson, Massachusetts, Academy; entered Union College, Schenectady, and was graduated in 1863. After a term of service in the army he read law in the office of Ashmun, Leonard and Wells, of Springfield, Massachusetts; came to Saint Louis in the spring of 1866; was admitted to the bar, and immediately opened an office. He has been in the general civil practice ever since. In 1872 he was appointed dean of the Saint Louis law school, which position he filled until 1878, when he resigned.

OLIVER C. CLAY.

MONTICELLO.

OLIVER CARROLL CLAY, prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, is a son of Little B. and Barbara G. Clay, and dates his birth in the city of Saint Louis May 27, 1849. His father, who was a native of Kentucky, brought his family to Lewis county in the summer of 1861, and settled on a farm three miles northeast of Monticello, and the next day commenced teaching his son, then twelve years of age, how to do farm work. Three or four years later the father went on the river, and took his old position as captain of a steamboat, leaving Oliver to manage the farm, promising him an opportunity, by and by, to secure an education. Captain Clay invested his money in a steamboat, had bad luck, and when Oliver wanted to prepare for college, he learned that he must pay his own expenses. This he did, and was graduated at the Christian University, Canton, June 4, 1871, taking the full bachelor of arts course. At the start, on entering that institution, he took the post of janitor, which he held the full four years. During the last three years he also heard two lessons daily, keeping up with his

own classes. During the latter half of that period he was also one of the editors of the "University Record," a monthly periodical. In addition to thus supporting himself he had to help his father.

On leaving the university Mr. Clay was owing a small sum of money, and to liquidate this debt he entered the ripened wheat fields in Illinois three days after receiving his diploma, and worked his way northward into central Minnesota, spending the time harvesting, earning money enough to square accounts with his creditors, and returned home September 4. In that autumn he taught school three months north of Canton, then took a subordinate position in the public schools of Canton, and the next year became principal of those schools, gaining great credit by his ability and his fidelity as a teacher. In 1874 he took Professor Gout's place in the mathematical chair of the university, and occupied it for three years, reading law at the same time under the preceptorship of Blair and Marchand, of Monticello. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1876, while still teaching in the university, an example of industry and perseverance worthy of all commendation.

Mr. Clay began practice at Monticello in June, 1877, and was not long in building up a good business, for he had many friends who had witnessed his struggles. In 1882 he was elected to the county office already mentioned, and is making an efficient prosecutor. His industry is scarcely matched among the fraternity of the county. He is a man of excellent judgment, a good counselor, a high-toned man of fine literary accomplishments, and popular in the county. This may be seen from the fact that there were two candidates against him for prosecuting attorney, and he had twice as many votes as both of them.

Mr. Clay has uniformly voted the democratic ticket; is an Odd-Fellow, and holds the office of grand conductor of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and has represented his district in the Grand Lodge at three sessions; is a member of the Christian Church, and a trustee of Christian University, and is a man of solid moral as well as legal character.

He was married June 25, 1877, to Miss Charlotte Biggs, daughter of James Biggs, of Lewis county, and they have buried one daughter, and have two sons and one daughter living. Mrs. Clay is a graduate of the classical department of the Christian University, and a refined and accomplished lady.

In January, 1883, Mr. Clay took into partnership James T. Lloyd, who had been a law student of his, and at an earlier day one of his brightest pupils in the Christian University.

A gentleman who has known Mr. Clay from boyhood, and who witnessed his struggles in obtaining a classical education, thus writes: "As prosecuting attorney Mr. Clay is giving, I think, very good satisfaction. Securing an abstract of the title of the lands in the county on an improved plan, he is well acquainted with our landed interests, and has inspired our people with perfect confidence. He does a good deal in the real-estate business, buying and selling for other parties, borrowing money and investing it for others, etc. He is regarded as a

Christian gentleman; has never betrayed the confidence of his political party, and his influence is always on the side of virtue and good order. It is almost needless to say that he has strong convictions in favor of right, honor and justice. As a well furnished lawyer, faithful to every trust, industrious and painstaking, he has the bright promise of a successful career.

JOSEPH T. SANFORD.

PARIS.

JOSEPH THOMAS SANFORD, public administrator for the county of Monroe, is a native of Henry county, Kentucky, a son of Pryor M. and Sarah Ann (Dawson) Sanford, and was born September 1, 1849; both parents were also born in that state. In 1859 the family came to this state, and the next year settled in Monroe county, on a farm near Paris, where the father is still living; the mother died in 1881.

Joseph Sanford worked on the farm and attended school until eighteen or nineteen years old; teaching two terms. He read law with Hon. A. M. Alexander, now member of congress for the second district; attended one course of lectures at the Saint Louis Law School; was licensed to practice in 1876, and the next year commenced practice in Paris, the shire town of Monroe county. He is diligent in his studies and in his business, sacredly regards the interests of his clients, and has the confidence of the community in his honesty as well as ability.

Mr. Sanford was elected public administrator by his democratic constituents in 1876; was reëlected in 1880, and is now serving his second term. He is faithful in the discharge of any trusts confided to him.

Mr. Sanford is an Odd-Fellow, and has taken all the degrees in the subordinate lodge. He is a young man of good character, and of ambition enough to stimulate him to close application to his legal and social duties.

ORLANDO HITT.

MEXICO.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a son of Abram C. and Amanda (Netherton) Hitt, and was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, June 23, 1853. His parents were also born in that county, and belong to the agricultural community. In 1856 the family moved to Audrain county, Missouri, and have lived here since that time, except during a portion of the period of the civil war, when they were with their friends in Kentucky.

Orlando Hitt received most of his literary education at the Missouri State University, at Columbia, where he spent four years. He gave one year to study in the law department of the same institution, and was one year in the State

University of Kentucky, at Lexington, where he was graduated in 1877. Since that date he has been in practice at Mexico, and has built up a good business in the several courts of the state. He is a young man of good common sense, energetic and industrious, and has acquired an accurate, practical knowledge of the law. He has considerable of that tact necessary to a successful trial lawyer, and while he has not a vivid imagination, he has a strong, logical mind, and states and argues a case with clearness and precision. He has a high sense of honor, and is prompt in all his business transactions. He has never applied for an office, either elective or appointive, which he has not obtained.

Mr. Hitt was elected justice of the peace in the autumn of 1878, and resigned that office in the early part of 1881, in the spring of which year he was elected city attorney. He was reelected in 1882, and held the office two years, performing its duties faithfully, and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He has been United States commissioner for the last three or four years.

Mr. Hitt belongs to the democratic school of politics, but is not, we understand, particularly active. He is not only a close student at law, but has considerable literary taste, and a choice collection of miscellaneous books, the works of none but standard authors. He is a studious, well informed man, of courteous and gentlemanly demeanor, an attendant of the Christian or Disciple Church, and a man of excellent standing in the community.

ALPHONSO C. STEWART.

SAINT LOUIS.

ALPHONSO C. STEWART is a rising lawyer of fine abilities. He was born at Lebanon, Tennessee, August 27, 1848, and is the son of General Alexander P. Stewart, a graduate of West Point, and first entered the confederate army as major of artillery. He was promoted successively to brigadier general, major general and lieutenant general; took part in all of the battles under Generals Bragg and Joseph E. Johnston in Alabama and Tennessee, and the principal battles in the Mississippi Valley and in Kentucky, doing gallant and effective service, as the history of the war in those states more fully shows. The mother of our subject before marriage was Miss Harriet Chase, a relative of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, late chief justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Alphonso was educated at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in 1868, and receiving the degree of bachelor of laws. Being under twenty-one years of age, and consequently too young to be admitted to the bar, he remained as a post graduate at the law school a year, and presided as judge of the moot court. He was then admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Winchester, Tennessee, with good success, remaining there one year, when he received a proposition from Judge Sylvanus Evans to go to Mississippi. Judge Evans had an office at Meridian and another at Enterprise. Mr. Stewart was

placed in charge of the office at Enterprise, but not as an equal partner. At the end of the first year he accepted an offer to become a partner on equal terms for a term of five years. The business of this firm was very extensive. They were the attorneys of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for that division and other corporations. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Stewart then removed to Saint Louis, and practiced alone a little over a year, and was then associated in partnership with Judge Andrew King and Judge J. W. Phillips, which lasted six months, and was dissolved at the request of Mr. Stewart. The partnership of Phillips and Stewart was then formed, and still continues. They are doing a large business, devoting their attention principally to corporation and commercial law; are attorneys for the Saint Louis Cotton Compress Company, general solicitors for the Texas and Saint Louis Railway Company, and have a large collection department in their office, managed chiefly by two clerks, J. S. Jones and G. H. Ten Broek.

Mr. Stewart is active, energetic and a good trial lawyer and excellent counsel, a fluent speaker, good advocate and excellent citizen. He married Miss Elizabeth Smith, the only scion of the Smith family in Franklin county, Tennessee, an estimable and refined lady. Her people were the most prominent of any in that county. They have two children, one son and one daughter.

HON. GEORGE DENISON.

SAINT LOUIS.

GEORGE DENISON was born in Windsor county, Vermont, November 24, 1831; the son of Daniel and Pamela (Head) Denison. His grandfather, Colonel George Denison, was a prominent man, who emigrated from Connecticut and settled in Vermont, where he owned a large estate, about one hundred years ago. His father was educated to the profession of the law, and was several times a member of the state legislature. The progenitor of this large and favorably known family in the United States was William Denison, who landed in Massachusetts in 1631, in whose family the celebrated Indian missionary, John Eliot, was employed as a tutor at the time of his immigration to this country. The founder of the branch of the family from which our subject is a descendant was Captain George Denison, a soldier and the most successful Indian fighter of his time. Himself and wife were both celebrated for their elegant personal appearance. Captain Denison died in Hartford, Connecticut, October 23, 1694. George was graduated from Amherst College in 1855. He afterward attended the law university at Albany, graduating from that institution in 1857, and was admitted to the New York bar. He came to Saint Louis in 1858, and his practice extended into all of the courts, both state and federal, and the supreme court at Washington, District of Columbia. In 1870 he was republican candidate for judge of the probate court of Saint Louis county, and in 1883 he was republican

candidate for judge of the court of criminal correction of the city of Saint Louis. In 1877 he was appointed judge of the Saint Louis police court, which position he held six years, giving the utmost satisfaction, and in 1883 he was again appointed to the same position, which he now holds. He is a sound lawyer in all of the departments of the profession.

Judge Denison was married, in 1864, to Miss Emma Abbott Webster, a lady of rare accomplishments and highly educated.

JOHN A. HARRISON.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN A. HARRISON was born at Lexington, Missouri, November 9, 1850. He is the son of Rev. John A. Harrison, an eminent clergyman, a native of Lynchburgh, Virginia. His mother was Miss Emma Mauro, daughter of Phillip Mauro, an old resident of Saint Louis, and principal of the female seminary, about the year 1840. Our subject was educated at West Tennessee College, at Jackson, Tennessee, receiving his degree in 1869. The following year he commenced the study of the law, with the late Charles G. Mauro, of Saint Louis; was admitted to the bar in November, 1871, and has practiced with excellent success since that time. In February, 1882, he formed a partnership with Mason G. Smith. They are doing a flourishing civil practice. Mr. Harrison is well posted in the statute law, and in the decisions of the courts; has a sound practical judgment and a copious flow of language. He stands high as a citizen; is a diligent student, and there are very few men at the Saint Louis bar who spend as much time at close work in the law library as Mr. Harrison. He has a remarkably good clientage.

He was married April 26, 1881, to Miss Marietta G. Hall, a highly accomplished and estimable lady.

THOMAS W. COLLINS.

SAINT JOSEPH.

THOMAS W. COLLINS was born November 1, 1825, in Scioto county, Ohio; the son of Thomas and Susannah (Carey) Collins. His parents were both Virginians, and removed to Ohio at an early day. Young Collins commenced his education in the common schools, and finished it in the seminary at Muncie, Indiana. He read law with James Craig and James Foster, of Holt county, Missouri; was admitted to the bar at Oregon, Holt county, by Judge Almond, in 1852; went to California in that year, where he followed teaching until 1855, when he returned to Missouri, settled in the practice of the law in Oregon, and was favored with a liberal share of patronage. He was appointed county attorney of Holt

county in 1873. He was the democratic candidate for circuit judge in 1872, and was defeated by Judge Kelley by only a few votes, although the district was largely republican. In 1875 he removed to Saint Joseph, where he has been in the practice of the law ever since. Mr. Collins is an able lawyer, having a comprehensive mind, and is a logical reasoner. He is a gentleman highly respected for his integrity and uprightness.

Mr. Collins was married May 11, 1855, at Oregon, to Miss Sarah Burnett, daughter of Roland and Nancy Burnett. They have had two children, one of whom, John B. Collins, is still living. He is a graduate of Yale College, class of 1881. He was captain of the Yale boating crew that won the prize in 1881. After graduating he went to Europe, and traveled one year, returning home; he then journeyed to California and returned; he is now reading law in his father's office, and is a promising young man.

SAMUEL A. DYSART.

LANCASTER.

SAMUEL ANDREW DYSART is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Marshall county, October 13, 1843, his parents being Milton Hall Dysart and Harriet C. (Neill) Ewing Dysart. They were both natives of Tennessee. The father was a Presbyterian minister. In 1854 the family went to Davis county, Iowa. The son attended the Troy, Davis county, Academy, and Knox College, Galesburgh, Illinois, leaving in the sophomore year. He taught school a short time afterward; read law with Palmer and Weaver, of Bloomfield, Iowa; was admitted to the bar at Bloomfield in 1867, and commenced practice that year at Lancaster.

In 1871, in company with Henry A. Miller, he bought the "Lancaster Excelsior," and made it a democratic newspaper, and two years or more afterward disposed of his interest to Mr. Miller, having previously founded the "Scotland County News" at Memphis, another democratic organ. In 1875 he sold out, returned to Lancaster, and, his health being poor, went into the mercantile business.

In 1879 Mr. Dysart returned to the practice of the law, forming a partnership with N. M. Shelton, and the firm of Shelton and Dysart still continues.

Mr. Dysart is a painstaking and accurate lawyer; never gives an opinion or undertakes a cause without mature deliberation and careful, conscientious investigation; is thoroughly informed, and yet is an industrious student; is a man of deep convictions, and cherishes his opinions as he would a nursling; is a fluent speaker, a close, logical reasoner, and tries a cause with equal success either before the jury or the court; an under current of native humor in his make up frequently manifests itself when before the jury, that goes far toward rendering his speeches effective.

Mr. Dysart has held different offices of trust and responsibility, and discharged their duties with fidelity to the public. While in Iowa he was for three years superintendent of the public schools of Davis county; he was treasurer of Schuyler county in 1876-78, and since January 1, 1883, has been prosecuting attorney of the county.

He is a somewhat active democratic politician, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The wife of Mr. Dysart was Eliza Higbee, daughter of Elder Jesse Higbee, of the Christian Church, married at Drakesville, Davis county, Iowa, June 2, 1868, and they have buried one daughter, and have five children living.

LOUIS R. QUIN.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Pike county, Mississippi, and was born in October, 1853. He is the son of the late Hon. James B. Quin, once probate judge of Pike county, and a member of the constitutional convention held in Mississippi after the war. Judge Quin was a gentleman highly respected for his intellectual attainments, and principles of honor and uprightness. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Narcissa E. Smith. Louis was educated at the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, graduating from the law department in 1880. He commenced the practice of his profession, with excellent success, in Sumner and Le Flore counties. He came to Kansas City in December, 1882, and formed a partnership with his brother, H. S. Quin, under the firm name of Quin and Quin, where they have made a good beginning in the practice of law. Mr. Quin is well read in his profession, tries his cases well, and is a painstaking, conscientious lawyer, and a gentleman highly respected wherever he is known.

HUGH S. QUIN.

KANSAS CITY.

HUGH S. QUIN is a member of the firm of Quin and Quin, and to the sketch of his elder brother reference is made as to his parentage. He is a brilliant young lawyer, having a legal mind of high order. He is a fluent, easy speaker, and will undoubtedly become one of the finest orators at the bar of his district. His mind is subtle, clear and comprehensive. His success thus far at the bar has been very marked, and some of his forensic efforts have been pronounced superb. He is the master of elegant expression, and his style is remarkable for pure English. He was born in Pike county, Mississippi, in July, 1856, and was educated at the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in that state, and graduated from the literary department in 1879, and received the degree of bach-

elor of arts from the law department of that institution in June, 1880. He commenced practice at Winona, Mississippi, July, 1880. About six months later he became the senior member of the firm of Quin and Adair, at Johnsonville. He then formed a partnership with William Wilson, of Carrollton, under the firm name of Quin and Wilson. He also had a partner at Winona by the name of Robert Bunton. Mr. Quin was the advocate for the three firms. When the overflow came, in 1882, he left Mississippi, and came to Kansas City, Missouri, and formed a partnership with his brother, Louis R. Quin.

In September, 1882, he was married to Miss Lulu Lee, a highly accomplished lady, formerly of Jacksonville, Illinois.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

NEW FLORENCE.

THOMAS JEFFERSON POWELL was born where Danville, Montgomery county, Missouri, now stands, September 15, 1827, being a son of James and Nancy (Shelor) Powell. His father was a soldier in the second war with England. Both parents were natives of Orange, now Green county, Virginia, members of old families in that commonwealth. James Powell came from Virginia to Montgomery county in 1820, while Missouri was a territory, and died on his farm in 1828. His widow lived till a few years ago. Thomas was reared on the farm, and received, meanwhile, the mental drill of the common school of the place. In 1847 he went to Iowa; remained there nearly one year, returned to Missouri, and has ever since resided in Missouri. He taught school in Montgomery county one year, then went on the old homestead farm at Danville, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with real estate, official duties and, since 1865, the law, with his other pursuits. He seems to have made a success in almost everything to which he has put his hands. He retains the old homestead at Danville; has a finely improved farm of five hundred acres half a mile from New Florence; other lands in this vicinity, and most of the vacant lots in the village just named. He is one of the largest real-estate dealers in Montgomery county. Most of his accumulations are the result of industry, shrewd management and wise foresight.

In 1852 Mr. Powell was elected sheriff of the county, and held that office and that of collector four years. In 1856 he was the democratic candidate for the legislature, and was defeated by the American or know-nothing party. In August, 1860, he was again elected sheriff, and in 1861 was deposed from office on account of his political affiliations, which were with the confederates. During the civil war he managed the large farm on which he now lives, and was a merchant at New Florence in the firm of Powell, Hunter and Company. While holding the county offices already mentioned, Mr. Powell was accustomed to read law more or less, and became very familiar with the statutes of the state,

etc., and in 1865 he was admitted to the bar. Since that date he has practiced in connection with farming, and has a decidedly creditable standing among the legal fraternity. It is a noteworthy fact that since 1852, when he first took the shrievalty, he has never missed attending a session of the circuit court, regular or adjourned, held in Montgomery county. He was appointed notary public by Governor Fletcher in 1865, and still holds that office. Mr. Powell was public administrator for the county in 1858-59, and is holding that office at the present time. Immense sums of money have passed through his hands, and every dollar has been faithfully accounted for, Mr. Powell being eminently trustworthy as well as capable. He is local attorney for the Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, and politically a democrat.

The subject of these brief notes was married, in May, 1852, to Miss Mary M. Davault, of Montgomery county, and they have had fifteen children, thirteen of whom are yet living. Mr. Powell is a plain-appearing man, guiltless of anything like overdone primness, kind to his neighbors, courteous to strangers, obliging to everybody, and thoroughly respected by everybody who knows him.

HON. ELIAS V. WILSON.

EDINA.

ELIAS VICKERS WILSON, formerly judge of the fourth judicial circuit, was born in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, February 17, 1824. His father was John K. Wilson, a native of Kentucky, a lawyer by profession, a prominent politician, and for two terms sheriff of Butler county; and his mother was Mary James, a native of New Jersey. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, taking an irregular course, including Latin, and omitting Greek, and taught a year or more. He read law at Hamilton, in the office of Weller and Ryan; was admitted to the bar at Columbus before the supreme bench in bank, and was in practice at Hamilton from 1847 to 1849, in which latter year he settled in Edina, his present home. In a few years Mr. Wilson rose to prominence at the bar of his judicial circuit, and ere long it became manifest that he had peculiar fitness for the bench. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Fletcher, judge of the fourth judicial circuit, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Wagner, who had been appointed to the supreme bench. He was reëlected, and served in all nearly ten years, leaving the bench with a spotless record, at the close of 1874. He donned the judicial ermine with that candor and firmness of nature that had always characterized his conduct with the people. His thorough knowledge of the law, acquired by long study and extensive practice, with firm convictions of the right, tempered by moderation, well qualified him for the bench, which he occupied with honor to himself, and credit to the state. With the members of the bar and the litigants in his forum, he was the just judge, mediator and friend of all. His rulings and decisions were so strongly imbedded

in law and justice that very few of them failed to stand the test of the higher courts, and when he had ended his official career, and mingled again with the people, he was hailed with the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Judge Wilson has always shown himself a public-spirited citizen, ready to serve in any capacity in which he could be useful. At the organization of the public schools, he was appointed the school commissioner, and did a very valuable work in organizing the entire county.

In 1856 he was a candidate for the legislature against the democratic nominee, in a strong democratic county, and won the race, refusing to serve longer than one term. In 1864 he was elected to the state senate for the term of four years, but resigned to take his place on the bench, as already intimated. Prior to this time, in 1861, he organized the first military company for federal service in the county, and held the rank, first of captain and then of mayor.

The judge was originally a democrat, but not a slavery extensionist. He voted the Bell-Everett ticket in 1860, and, since the breaking out of the civil war, his association has been with the republican party. He has been a Blue Lodge Mason since 1850.

The judge was married in May, 1847, to Miss Jane Delaplane, of Hamilton, Ohio, and they have buried two children, and have nine living.

HON. THOMAS V. BRYANT.

KANSAS CITY.

THOMAS V. BRYANT was born in Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky, July 16, 1839; son of Doctor John Bryant, who removed to Independence, Missouri, in 1850. His mother, before marriage, was Martha A. Vaughn. Thomas was graduated at Bethany College, West Virginia, in 1860; commenced the study of the law that year in the office of Chrisman and Sawyer, of Independence, Missouri, where he continued until 1867, when he commenced the practice of the law as junior member of the firm of Woodson, Shely and Bryant, which partnership continued until 1871, when Judge Woodson went on the bench. He then formed a partnership with Meade Woodson, a son of the judge, under the firm name of Woodson and Bryant. This partnership continued until 1873, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Bryant entered into partnership with D. B. Holmes, his present partner, under the firm name of Bryant and Holmes. In April, 1882, Hon. James R. Waddill was admitted to the firm, which has been continued up to the present time.

Mr. Bryant has received a liberal patronage from the beginning, and he has been very successful. He is a well read lawyer, possessing a sound, practical judgment; is industrious, and stands high in the profession and as a citizen.

He was elected to the state senate in 1880 for a term of four years. At the special session of 1882 he was chairman of the committee for redistricting the

congressional districts of the state, and at the session of 1883 was chairman of the committee on ways and means, a member of the judiciary committee, of the committee on constitutional amendments, state printing, and the committee on insurance. Mr. Bryant took an active part in the progressive legislation that characterized that assembly. He is a Knight of Pythias, and in politics a thorough-going democrat.

AUGUST REBENACK.

SAINT LOUIS.

AUGUST REBENACK was born August 22, 1849, at Bavaria, Germany. He is the son of Christopher Rebenack, a teacher by occupation, and Susanna (Cron) Rebenack. He immigrated to America in 1858, and landed in New Orleans, where he remained a month, and then came to Saint Louis, where he arrived in July of that year. He attended his father's school, both in Germany and this country, and also Jones' Commercial College, in Saint Louis. He taught school until he was twenty-three years of age; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, but he continued to teach school two years after that date. He then opened a law office in Saint Louis, and has been favored with a reasonable share of business, and has a respectable clientage. He has been a hard student all of his life; has a retentive memory, and has a rich store of legal knowledge.

Mr. Rebenack is a good advocate, speaking both English and German fluently; is a man of excellent habits, a courteous gentleman, and has many friends. He was the democratic candidate for the legislature in 1878, running far ahead of his ticket in a hopelessly republican district.

He was married, May 10, 1879, to Miss Anna Agnes Frehsman, an amiable lady. They have two children.

DAVID T. GENTRY.

MEXICO.

DAVID TANDY GENTRY, one of the youngest members of the Audrain county bar, is a son of Rev. Pleasant T. and Mary (Quisenberry) Gentry, and was born in Clark county, Kentucky, November 24, 1852. In 1855 the family came into this state and located in Randolph county. The parents are now living in the western part of Audrain county, where the father, though seventy years of age, has charge of a Baptist Church.

Our subject was educated at Mount Pleasant College, Randolph county, taking the scientific course, and teaching one term while pursuing his studies. He afterward occupied the chair of mathematics two years in that college, and then went to California, and there taught two years, studying law more or less at the same time.

Returning to Missouri in 1878, he finished his law studies at Huntsville, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1880, since which time he has been in general practice in Mexico. He is a thoughtful young man, understanding the value of close application to the study as well as duties of his profession, and he does all his legal work to the very best of his abilities.

Mr. Gentry was elected city attorney in April, 1883, and is now performing the duties of that office; is secretary of the democratic county central committee, and at times somewhat active in political matters; is a member of the Baptist Church, the leader of its choir, and a young man of good influence in the social and religious circles of the city.

Mr. Gentry was married in June, 1876, to Miss Mollie E. Eubank, of Boone county, and they have three children.

WASHINGTON ADAMS.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this biographical notice was born April 16, 1849, in Booneville, Cooper county, Missouri. He prepared for college at the school of F. T. Kemper, a brother of ex-Governor Kemper, of Virginia; entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and in 1867 commenced the study of law at that place, which he continued with his uncle, Hon. Washington Adams, formerly one of the judges of the supreme court of Missouri.

Washington Adams moved to Kansas City in the summer of 1870, where he has been actively engaged in practice since that time. He was elected city attorney in 1875, and again in 1876. In the spring of 1880 he was appointed city counselor, which office he held one term.

Mr. Adams has attained high rank at the bar for a man of his age. His judgment is of high order; he has the faculty of grasping the pivotal points of a case with great ease; his mind is active and subtle, and he is practical and discriminating in his legal practice. He is a diligent student and stands high with professional brethren. He is a strong, logical reasoner, and a good advocate. Among the important cases in which Mr. Adams has been engaged may be mentioned the celebrated case of John Broesnahan *vs.* J. W. Rucker, constable of Kan township. It was on a petition for *habeas corpus*, brought to test the validity of the statute prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Missouri; tried in the summer of 1883 at Kansas City before Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court; McCrary, United States circuit judge, and Krekle, United States district judge, of west Missouri. Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, Charles K. Offield, of Chicago, and Tichenor Warner and Dean appeared in the interests of the manufacturers of New York and Kentucky, and Mr. Adams and E. P. Gates represented the state. The argument of Mr. Adams was very able, and he received high encomiums from the bench and bar in attendance. Justice

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Yours truly
E. M. Whitney

St. Louis Bank Note Company



Yours truly
E. M. Whitney

St. Louis Bank Note Company

Mr. Whitney practiced at Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, and at Troy, New York, until after the close of the war, and in the autumn of 1866 he settled in Saint Louis. Here his practice has been exclusively civil and highly remunerative.

In August, 1882, Mr. Whitney was appointed by President Arthur the Collector of Customs at this port, and shortly afterward was made United States disbursing agent. He has the best-paying federal office in the state, the duties of which he is discharging with the utmost promptness and fidelity.

Mr. Whitney cast his first vote at a presidential election for Colonel John C. Fremont in 1856, and has never voted any other than the republican ticket. He is an indefatigable worker in the interests of his party, because he believes that the triumph of its principles is for the welfare of the country.

Mr. Whitney was one of the originators of the Legion of Honor in this city, and was supreme chancellor of the order for two terms, receiving at his second election every vote. He is a popular man, and has great influence in any cause in which his energies and talents are enlisted.

ALEXANDER DAVIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch descended from patriotic stock. He is the son of George N. and Harriet (Bragg) Davis. His grandfather and seven brothers, one of whom was a captain, were soldiers in the revolutionary war. George N. Davis was born during the period of that memorable struggle. Alexander lived in Kentucky, where he was born February 28, 1832, until eighteen years of age, when he went to Saint Joseph, Missouri, and studied law with Judge Henry M. Lohries, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. From 1856 to 1860 he represented Buchanan county in the Missouri state legislature. He was an able, influential member, and his counsel was sought in all matters of importance by his associates. He was honest and fearless, and looked well to the interests of his constituents. He began practice at Saint Joseph, where he continued until 1861, doing a prosperous business. He then went into the confederate army and served two years. He was a daring soldier, always prompt to do duty whenever called. He was captured, and paroled by Governor Hall on condition that he would go west on his parole of honor. He went to Montana before the territory was organized. He was in the convention called for the organization of the territory, and assisted in its organization; was elected judge of the people's court in 1863, which position he ably filled several years. A little episode in his experience will illustrate some of the phases of frontier life in those days. The notorious outlaw Slade had been before Judge Davis several times and fined for minor offenses, and upon one of these occasions he drew a pistol on the judge and threatened his life. The popularity of Judge Davis was so great that the populace demanded speedy justice. Slade was seized, tried by a vigilance committee and hung. Just

before he was executed, he sent for Judge Davis and asked his pardon for the act, which was granted, and one of the terrors of Montana was swung into eternity. [A full account of the foregoing incident may be found in Mark Twain's "Roughing It."] In 1869 Judge Davis returned to Saint Louis, and he has been in the successful practice of the law since that time.

Judge Davis is of medium height, with keen perceptive faculties, a Roman nose, and he wears a look of determination on his countenance that seems to indicate great force of character. His eyes are mildly blue, and his manners easy.

ALBERT C. DAVIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

ALBERT C. DAVIS is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Livingston county, July 20, 1856, and is a son of George J. Davis, a prominent Saint Louis lawyer. He also descended from a race of lawyers on the side of his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Cornelia Smith, daughter of Judge Albert Smith, late of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a granddaughter of Hon. James W. Stevens, late judge of the court of common pleas of Genesee county, New York. Albert was educated in Saint Louis, graduated from the high school in 1876, and from the Saint Louis law school in 1878; read law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1878, and has been in active practice ever since. He is one of the brightest and most active young men at the Saint Louis bar, possessing a strong memory and an excellent mind. He is a logical reasoner, and will some day be distinguished for his judicial acumen and knowledge of the law.

He has a fine presence, an intellectual countenance, and an easy social turn that wins many friends.

FRANK L. SCHOFIELD.

CANTON.

FRANK LEE SCHOFIELD, of the firm of Anderson and Schofield, a prominent law firm in the fourth judicial circuit, is a son of William and Phebe (Jones) Schofield, and was born in Moundsville, Virginia, October 1, 1849. In 1851 the family came to Missouri, and settled in Lewis county, where Frank was reared and educated, he being a graduate of the Christian College, Canton, class of 1871. Before he was graduated he taught school two or three terms; was accustomed to work in the harvest field, and also learned the printer's trade, entirely paying his own way while pursuing his studies.

Mr. Schofield read law at Canton with Mr. Louthan, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He commenced practice at Canton; was appointed prosecuting attorney of the county in 1873, to fill out an unexpired term; was elected to the same office in 1874, and served in all three years. In the spring of 1878 Mr.

commenced the study of the law before leaving Ohio; completed his studies here, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He actively engaged in the practice of the law alone in 1874, and continued until August, 1879, when he formed a partnership with L. Isham White, which expired in 1882. He has a large and lucrative practice, taking a front rank among the members of the Nodaway county bar. Judge Alderman is a lawyer of good ability, and well read in his profession. He is careful and accurate, has a well balanced judgment and a retentive memory. He tries his cases well, and for uprightness, he has no superior, having the entire confidence of the community where he moves.

Politically Judge Alderman is a republican, and an able advocate of the principles of that party. He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last twenty-four years; is superintendent of the Sunday school, and was a lay delegate to the general conference held in May, 1880, at Cincinnati. He was one of the first members of the Missouri Bar Association, and was a charter member, and is adjutant of Sedgwick Post, No. 21, department of Missouri, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is aide de camp on the staff of General Warner, department commander.

He has three children: Dale V., born July 14, 1869; Ada A., born May 8, 1871, and Ira Verne, born January 16, 1877. One son, Glen L., died in infancy.

WILLIAM R. WALKER.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON WALKER, of the firm of Walker and Walker, is a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeen, January 22, 1840, his parents being William and Mary (Robertson) Walker. He received most of his education in the arts in private, his course of studies including the higher mathematics and classics. He read law with Milne and Walker, advocates, Aberdeen; came to Saint Louis in 1868, and for a while was deputy clerk in the United States court. He was married in New York city in 1869, to Miss Marjory Galen, who died the following year.

Mr. Walker was admitted to the bar of Saint Louis in 1873, and in the same year made the tour of Europe. For a few years after entering upon his profession, Mr. Walker's practice was largely bankruptcy, and quite extensive, he making a success, so to speak, from the very start. His practice is now general, and is quite remunerative. The firm of Walker and Walker has been connected with many important cases, involving great interests, and exhibiting decided skill and extensive knowledge of law on their part. They have just won, with other counsel for defendants, an important suit in the circuit court of the United States, eastern district of Missouri, the suit of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, and Isaac L. Ellwood, against several parties, for manufacturing and selling barbed wire, involving the validity of different patents.

in the common schools and at Danville (Indiana) Academy; read law with Colonel J. W. Blake, of Indianapolis, judge of the circuit court, and was admitted to the bar April 17, 1867, at Indianapolis. He then came to Trenton, where he still resides, and began the practice of the law. He entered at once upon a successful career, and has done an extensive business. He was elected judge of the probate court in 1871, which office he ably filled until 1879. He held the office of city attorney two terms.

Judge Hall is a lawyer of excellent judgment, and is discriminating in his practice. He has a good memory, and is a strong reasoner and an excellent advocate before both court and jury. He is learned in the law, and has the utmost confidence of the community. He is an affable gentleman, social in his intercourse with mankind, and has a large circle of warm friends, who prize him for his true manhood and intellectual attainments.

He was married April 15, 1869, to Miss Rachel A. Smith, an estimable lady of Trenton. They have four children.

ALFRED F. POULTON.

CANTON.

ALFRED FRANKLIN POULTON is a son of Alfred and Lydia (Lyder) Poulton, and was born near Columbiana, Columbiana county, Ohio, November 4, 1849. His parents were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia. In the spring of 1857 the family immigrated to Marion county, Missouri, and settled in Palmyra, where the son was educated in Saint Paul's College, an Episcopal school, of which the noted educator, Doctor William B. Corbyn, was principal.

For three years he was deputy circuit clerk of Marion county, and dipped into law books some during that period. He finished his legal studies in the office of Hon. Waller M. Boulware, of Palmyra; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and since that date has been in practice at Canton, Lewis county. Latterly he has made a specialty of real-estate law, collections and probate business, and is upright, straightforward and prompt in all business transactions. A gentleman who knew him when he was a law student as well as since, thus speaks of him: "Mr. Poulton was a clear-headed young man, of a strong and vigorous mind, diligent in his application to books, of excellent habits in all respects, and he is eminently reliable and trustworthy."

He was city attorney two terms and mayor two terms, being elected to the latter office without opposition. During his administration the debt of the city was settled and adjusted, and the city placed on a sound financial basis. He made an efficient chief magistrate.

In 1878, Mr. Poulton was the opposition candidate for judge of the probate court, in a strong democratic county, and ran two or three hundred votes ahead of his ticket, but was defeated. He aided in starting the "Canton News," a

Mr. Morsey has been prosecuting attorney for Warren county since 1874, and is performing the duties of the office with promptness and ability. His politics are republican. He is a past grand in Odd-Fellowship.

Mr. Morsey was married in May, 1879, to Laura A. Pullian, daughter of the late Judge John A. Pullian, of Warren county, and they have two sons.

ROBERT H. KERN.

SAINT LOUIS.

ROBERT HORACE KERN, of the firm of Laughlin and Kern, hails from Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was born November 18, 1850. His father, Strother Kern, was also born in Kentucky, descending from a Virginia family, and his mother, who was Charlotte Letton before her marriage, was born in Maryland. Robert was educated in the Kentucky University, Lexington, and the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, in which latter school he attended law lectures the last year. After leaving Charlottesville he taught school nearly two years in his native state, continuing his legal studies at the same time.

In 1874 Mr. Kern came to Saint Louis, was admitted to practice, and has done well in his profession. For the last five or six years he has been local attorney for the Chicago, Alton and Saint Louis Railroad Company, and since January, 1883, he has been a partner of Hon. H. D. Laughlin. His standing at the Saint Louis bar has been creditable from the start.

Mr. Kern is an active democratic politician, sometimes taking the stump for others, but we do not hear of his asking anything for himself. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterians. He was married, February 27, 1883, to Miss Leckie Murison, of Chicago.

ROBERT G. MITCHELL.

MACON.

ROBERT GWYN MITCHELL, of the firm of Dysart and Mitchell, is a son of James B. and Martha C. (Dysart) Mitchell, and dates his birth in Monroe county, Missouri, October 19, 1852. His father is a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, born in Virginia, and his mother is a native of this state, and a sister of Benjamin R. Dysart, one of the leading lawyers in Macon county, and mentioned in preceding pages of this work. The family came to Macon county in 1853, before Robert was a year old, and his father was president of McGee College for many years, being now pastor at Kirksville.

The subject of this notice farmed until seventeen years old, attending school during the winter terms, and then took a classical course in McGee College, Macon county, and was graduated in 1874. Afterward he taught three years in Chariton and Macon counties, making quite a success as an educator. He read



W. Hogan, under the firm name of Hogan and Peabody. He is now of the firm of Bentley, Morris and Peabody, and they are doing a flourishing business.

Mr. Peabody is a thorough lawyer, well posted in every department of the profession; practices in all of the courts, both state and federal, and is a good advocate. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and has many admiring friends.

JOE H. RODES.

PARIS.

JOE H. RODES, prosecuting attorney for the county of Monroe, was born in Ralls county, this state, March 24, 1855, being a son of Tyree and Eliza (Tipton) Rodes. His father was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, a graduate of the State University, Virginia, and a prominent member of the medical profession, dying in Ralls county, this state, in 1861. The family were among the pioneers of Kentucky, settling there long before it became a state, and are somewhat conspicuous in the early annals of the dark and bloody ground. The Tiptons were a Tennessee family, where the mother of Joe was born. He is a graduate of Central College, a Methodist institution at Fayette, Howard county, class of 1875. He commenced teaching at eighteen years of age, and after receiving his degree devoted three years to that profession.

Mr. Rodes read law with Hon. Theodore Brace, now judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit, finished his legal studies at the State University, Columbia, and commenced practice at Paris, in 1881. He was elected to his present county office in 1882; is very assiduous in attending to its duties, and is giving good satisfaction. He has a bright intellect, and by his studious and otherwise excellent habits he is taking the right course to keep it burnished.

The politics of Mr. Rodes are democratic, inbred and thorough, and he can do good work for his party when he undertakes it. He is a third-degree Odd-Fellow, and of high social standing.

HON. ELIAS SCOFIELD.

MEMPHIS.

ELIAS SCOFIELD, judge of the probate court of Scotland county, is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, born July 27, 1841. He is a son of Doctor Elias Scofield, a native of Maryland, and Rebecca (Kaufman) Scofield, of the state of Pennsylvania. His mother was of German extraction. The Scofields are an old Maryland family. Our subject is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, scientific department, class of 1860. He afterward taught four years, reading law at the same time at Columbus, during the summers; was admitted to the bar in 1864; practiced at Columbus until the autumn of 1869, and then

settled in Scotland county, his present home. As a lawyer he has always been painstaking and very careful, strictly regarding the interests of his clients. He is an excellent office lawyer, being prudent in counsel.

Mr. Scofield was mayor of the city for five consecutive terms; was justice of the peace for seven years—part of that time while municipal head of the corporation; was appointed judge of probate in 1879, and elected in 1880, and reëlected in 1882. He carries his diligent business habits into the duties of this office, and is giving excellent satisfaction as a county official. He is attorney for the Scotland County National Bank. His politics are democratic; he is a Knight Templar in Freemasonry, and has been master of Memphis Lodge, No. 16, five years in succession, and holds his religious connection with the Presbyterian Church.

His wife was Miss Mary F. Barr, of Columbus, Ohio, their marriage being dated in March, 1870. They have one adopted daughter. In moral character Mr. Scofield stands high, and he is one of the best citizens of the county.

AMOS R. TAYLOR.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMOS RILEY TAYLOR, one of the successful jury lawyers of Saint Louis, is a native of Daviess county, Kentucky, a son of Howard and Elton (Riley) Taylor, and was born January 23, 1842. His father, who was a farmer, was born in Virginia. His paternal great-grandfather, William Graham, raised a company in the valley of the Rappahannock, known as the Silver Grays, which he commanded under Washington, in the times which tried men's souls.

The subject of this sketch, after spending two or three years at Owensborough College, Kentucky, entered the junior class of Yale College in 1860; and on the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, closed his books, returned to Kentucky, and entered the confederate army in company A, 1st Kentucky cavalry, under General Helm. He was taken prisoner at Tuscumbia, Alabama, and exchanged at Huntsville twenty days afterward; was paroled at Columbus, Mississippi, in May, 1865, being at that time captain of company H, 8th Kentucky cavalry.

Mr. Taylor read law at Owensborough; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced there for two years, serving most of the time as county attorney. This office he resigned in 1868, and moved to Saint Louis, where he has since been engaged in general practice in the civil courts only.

"Mr. Taylor," writes an eminent jurist of this city, one before whom he has frequently practiced, "is a profound thinker in the metaphysics of the law; is a man remarkably devoted to the interests of his clients; always commands the closest attention of the court, for his candor, and the clearness and strength of his logic, and he is one of the most successful jury lawyers at the Saint Louis bar."

Mr. Taylor was a member of the late constitutional convention (1875), and was chairman of the committee on the revision of the constitution, and also on the committees on judiciary and suffrage and elections. His politics are democratic.

The wife of Mr. Taylor was Anna Rudd, daughter of Captain James Rudd, of Louisville, Kentucky, a leading citizen of that city, and a member of the last constitutional convention of that state, their marriage being dated November 26, 1868. They have four children.

HON. HENRY T. KENT.

SAINT LOUIS.

HENRY THOMPSON KENT is a native of Virginia, a state celebrated for having produced erudite scholars, brilliant orators and wise statesmen. He is one of her most worthy sons, and was born in Louisa county, February 26, 1851, the son of Robert M. Kent, an active and prominent business man, and worthy citizen, and Sally G. (Hunter) Kent. His maternal grandfather, John Hunter, was a prominent business man, and a representative in the state legislature, prior to the civil war.

Our subject was educated at the University of Virginia, taking the degree of bachelor of laws in 1872, and was awarded a medal as the best debater in the Jeffersonian Society, of that institution. He came to Saint Louis in the autumn of 1872, and was admitted to the bar, where he has diligently applied himself to the duties of his profession, and by strict fidelity to his clients, and honorable, upright, manly dealing, he has gained the confidence of the courts, before whom he practices, the good will of his brethren at the bar, and the esteem of all who know him. He was elected to the state legislature in November, 1882, and as evidence of the high regard in which he is held in the community in which he is best known, it may be remarked that he ran ahead of the remainder of his ticket several hundred votes, and in the convention which gave him the nomination, he received all of the votes cast, except two. Upon the reassembling of the legislature, he was chosen chairman of the Saint Louis delegation. He was appointed on the judicial committee, and was one of its most active and influential members. Recognizing the fact of the supreme importance of effecting a change, whereby a more speedy hearing of causes in appellate courts might be had, he addressed himself to the question, and took a most active part in establishing the supreme court commission, making a very able argument in its favor, of which the press throughout the state spoke in the most complimentary terms, pronouncing his speech the ablest one delivered in that debate. He was also appointed on the committee on banks and corporations.

On his return from the legislature, Mr. Kent received, at the University Club, a banquet from the leading citizens of Saint Louis, without distinction of party,

which was presided over by Hon. J. J. Lindley, on which occasion numerous speeches were made in approval of Mr. Kent's course. A leading newspaper editorially spoke of the banquet as follows: "It was a tribute worthy to be bestowed. Despite Mr. Kent's apparent youth, he acquired the distinction of being one of the readiest, ablest and most eloquent debaters in the house. He was earnest, honest and fearless in the discharge of his duties, and was a member of whom not only the city but the state should be proud."

Mr. Kent is a refined, courteous gentleman, with graceful, easy manners, possessing that candor and sincerity that wins the confidence of all, and always retains it. He has never married, though well and extensively known in social circles, and is often seen at the leading gatherings in Saint Louis.

EDGAR L. MARSTON.

SAINT LOUIS.

EDGAR L. MARSTON is a native of Burlington, Iowa. He was born March 8, 1860, and is the son of Rev. Sylvester W. Marston, D.D., an eminent Baptist clergyman, and an author of considerable note. Edgar commenced his education in the public schools of Saint Louis. He entered La Grange College at thirteen, and was graduated at seventeen years of age, taking the honors of his class. In 1878 he went to the Indian Territory, and remained one year. In 1879 he entered Saint Louis Law School, took the honors of his class in 1880 and was graduated in 1881. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and commenced practice, making an excellent beginning. He is associated in partnership with E. T. Allen, a prominent and well known lawyer, under the firm name of Allen and Marston. He is a thorough student, careful, accurate and conscientious. No man at the Saint Louis bar stands higher in point of integrity and true manhood. He may look forward with confidence and hope to realize his fondest anticipations of success at the bar.

DANIEL DILLON.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the city of Saint Louis, September 26, 1841. Both his parents, were from Ireland. His father was a farmer, and the son was reared in the country until eighteen years of age, attending public schools and teaching two winter terms. He finished his education in the Academy of the Christian Brothers, and was nearly ready to graduate, when, being seized with the war fever, he enlisted as a private, August, 1862, and served till June, 1866, coming out as captain. His regiment was with Sherman for some time; was at the siege of Vicksburg and in the battles generally in the Mississippi Valley. On being mustered out he returned to Saint Louis, read law in private and

with Coonley and Madill, and at the opening of the law school in this city (autumn of 1867) he became a member of the first class. He attended two sessions, and received his diploma in the spring of 1869, having been admitted to the bar the autumn before.

Mr. Dillon was formerly of the firm of Clarke and Dillon, but latterly he has been alone in practice. His business extends into the national as well as state courts, and is quite thriving. Mr. Dillon has a thorough legal education; is a diligent student and hard worker; has an acute, strong, logical mind, and makes a good argument, and, having a judicial cast of character, some of his friends regard him as predestined for the bench.

In politics Mr. Dillon affiliates with the democratic party. His religious connection is with the Catholic Church. October 1, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary J. Fox, then a teacher in the Saint Louis public schools, and they have four children.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

MEXICO.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, one of the rising young attorneys of Mexico, dates his birth in Mahaska county, Iowa, June 2, 1852, his parents being James R. and Margaret Louisa (Barkley) Robertson, natives of Tennessee. James R. Robertson is a farmer, now living in Randolph county, this state. He is a son of George Robertson, who was a soldier in the second war with England, and grandson of Joseph Robertson, who was in the first war with England, and at the battles of Eutaw Springs, the Cowpens, etc. This branch of the Robertson family are of Scotch extraction, and are largely a class of clergymen, lawyers and jurists, there being scarcely a family of it that has not its preacher or lawyer. The father of Margaret L. Barkley belonged to a prominent family in his part of the state.

When our subject was very young the family went to Tennessee, and at the close of the civil war returned to Randolph county. George received most of his education at the Moberly Academy and Kirksville Normal School, being raised, meanwhile, on the farm, until nineteen years old. He taught four years; read law with Judge Forrest, of Mexico; was admitted to the bar in October, 1876, and has since been in general practice at the seat of justice of Audrain county. He makes a specialty of no branch of the profession, but he is attorney for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is loaning considerable money in this vicinity on real estate, and much of his practice is in the real-estate law. He is a great reader, well informed in history and politics, as well as law, and is a growing man in his profession. He had a hard struggle at the start, but has always paddled his own canoe, and latterly has found no breakers. He supported himself while securing his education, and is a good sample of a plucky self-made man of high tone. The world respects such men.



Mr. Robertson has served three terms as prosecuting attorney for the city, and was defeated for the same county office in 1882. He is public administrator for the county, and a faithful official.

Mr. Robertson is a democrat in politics, a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Christian or Disciple Church, and a man of good moral as well as legal character. He was married September 3, 1879, to Miss Laura Hiner, daughter of David A. Hiner, of Mexico.

JOHN O'NEILL RYAN.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE man of fewest years whose name will probably appear in this work, is J. O'Neill Ryan, who was born in Saint Louis, January 5, 1860. His parents, Richard and Margaret (O'Neill) Ryan, were from Ireland. His father was a civil engineer, and died in 1866, when our subject was only six years old. The latter was educated in the public schools of this city; read law with his kind friend, Given Campbell, whose sketch appears on other pages of this work, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1880. His practice is civil entirely, commercial and corporation law being his leading lines.

Mr. Ryan has a mother, a sister and her two children to care for; and he is a quiet, steady, indefatigable worker in his profession, preparing his cases with great care, and doing well everything he undertakes. "He is," says an associate of his, "a young man of high principles and high promise, thoroughly devoted to his professional duties, and with talents sufficient to guarantee success, should he live."

Mr. Ryan is an Irish nationalist, taking a good deal of interest in league matters, being in hearty sympathy with every movement likely to improve the condition of the mother country of his parents. He is a Roman Catholic.

REUBEN F. ROY.

NEW LONDON.

REUBEN FINNELL ROY, one of the younger and highly promising class of lawyers in Ralls county, is a native of Marion county, this state, and was born January 7, 1854, his parents being Fantley J. and Vienna (Finnell) Roy. His father was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, he being a son of William Roy, of that state. Both were farmers. The mother of Vienna Finnell was Vienna Russell, a native of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and daughter of a sea captain. The families on both sides were very early settlers in this country.

Reuben was educated at the Shelbyville Academy, in which he also taught one year as first assistant. Subsequently he taught three or four long winter

terms in other places. He read law with Hon. Thomas L. Anderson, of Palmyra; was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1877; practiced at Palmyra a short year, and in March, 1878, settled at New London, the shire town of Ralls county. From 1879 to 1883 he was in partnership with William Christian, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work.

Mr. Roy accepts no political office, but gives his entire time to his professional duties. He has an excellent mind; is well read in the fundamental principles of law, and is very thorough in examining any legal questions or propositions coming before him. He has great tenacity of purpose, and is exceedingly difficult to choke off, being as true to his clients as the needle to the pole. He is scrupulously exact and accurate in all his accounts, and as correct in life as in his business dealings.

Mr. Roy votes the democratic ticket, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His wife was Maggie Hays, daughter of George C. Hays, merchant, New London. ¶ They were married, December 19, 1882.

THOMAS H. BACON.

HANNIBAL.

THOMAS HENRY BACON is a son of George and Catherine (Lakenan) Bacon, and dates his birth at Palmyra, Marion county, July 10, 1839. He is descended from a very old family in this country, the progenitor being William Bacon, the great-grandfather of Thomas' grandfather. He came from England, and settled on the Chesapeake Bay. George Bacon was born in Sussex county, Delaware, and Catherine Lakenan in Fairfax county, Virginia. The father of each of them was in the war of 1812-14, the paternal grandsire being among the Delaware troops at the bombardment of Lewes, and the maternal was in the federal army, and wounded at the battle of Baltimore.

The subject of this brief notice received an academic education, which he supplemented largely by private study, he having quite a desire for knowledge. He commenced reading law in February, 1860, in the office of Lamb and Lakenan, of Hannibal; responded to the call of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, June 9, 1861; was severely wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, on Bloody Hill, August 10 of that year, and laid up for a long time, his wound supposed, at first, to be mortal; June 6, 1863, was elected lieutenant of the battalion of sharp shooters, 4th Missouri brigade confederate states army; was in the battle of Helena, July 4, and the battle of Little Rock, September 10 following; January 2, 1864, was appointed judge advocate division court martial; February 3 following, was appointed first lieutenant of artillery, for ordnance duty; and October 1, 1864, he was appointed captain of the same, serving until the close of the war.

December 12, 1865, Mr. Bacon was licensed, at Hannibal, to practice in the

courts of Missouri, and May 7, 1875, he was licensed, at Saint Louis, to practice in the United States circuit court. He is the author of a monograph on the township bonds of Missouri, published in 1877.

Mr. Bacon votes the democratic ticket, but gives very little time to politics. He does everything with great care, and it is doubtful if any man in the state takes more pains with his briefs. So thorough has been their preparation, that the supreme court of the state has seen fit to step aside from its usual course and compliment him on this class of his legal work. His practice has been from the start confined to civil cases, and his business in law only.

November 30, 1876, Mr. Bacon was united in wedlock with Miss Jennie Walters, of McVeytown, Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and are interested in the religious enterprises of the day.

JOHN F. WIELANDY.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMONG the substantial members of the legal profession, we are pleased to record the name of John F. Wielandy, a native of Switzerland. He was born in Geneva, in 1831; received a fine education in the best schools in Germany, and immigrated to America in 1849. He purchased a farm in Madison county, Illinois, on which he lived for a number of years, but his health failing, he abandoned that occupation, went to Elmira, New York, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Springfield, Illinois, and commenced the practice of the law in that state, which he followed up to 1859, when he opened a law office in Saint Louis. In 1861 he entered the Union army as adjutant of the 2d Missouri infantry, serving under the brave and gallant General Lyon, through the memorable campaign in the Southwest, culminating in the battle of Wilson's Creek. He left the service in 1862, and removed to Jefferson City, where he resided until 1874, when he returned to Saint Louis. Here he has assiduously applied himself to the practice of the law. Under the administration of President Johnson he was appointed register of the government land office, at Boonville, but the senate failing to confirm the appointment, he held the position only a few months.

He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture a number of years, and acted as its secretary for three years. He was also appointed a curator of the State University, by Governor Brown, in 1871. He was elected a member of the twenty-sixth general assembly in 1870, as a democrat, by a majority of over three hundred votes over all opposing candidates. During the war he was a consistent Unionist, and is now a republican.

Mr. Wielandy has a literary turn of mind, and has heretofore contributed quite extensively to the newspapers and magazines. He speaks and writes with

equal ease and fluency French, German and English. While in the legislature he distinguished himself by strict attention to business, and carefully looking after the interests of his constituency. He was placed on important committees, and was chairman of one or more.

Mr. Wielandy is a thorough lawyer. He possesses a comprehensive mind, has an extensive practice, and enjoys the patronage of some of the best men in the city.

CALVIN R. J. MCINTURFF.

CHILLICOTHE.

THIS lawyer was born January 15, 1850, in Carter county, east Tennessee. He is the son of Rev. Daniel McInturff and Harriett (Jones) McInturff. His father is a well known preacher, of the Christian denomination. Calvin was educated at Buffalo Institute, Carter county, Tennessee, and at North Missouri Normal School. He came to Missouri in August, 1871, taught school ten years and studied law with L. A. Chapman and James L. Davis. He was elected school commissioner of Livingston county in 1879, and reëlected in 1881, holding that office four years, to the entire satisfaction of all. In May, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and has been in practice at Chillicothe ever since, and enjoys a fair share of patronage. He devotes his attention principally to abstracts of title and real-estate law.

Mr. McInturff is well read in his profession, and is a hard-working, diligent, upright man, and he may look forward with hopes of realizing his fondest anticipations of success at the bar. He was married, March 6, 1877, to Melinda Perren, a lady of rare accomplishments and beauty. She died, October 5, 1882, leaving one child, Earle. He was again married, October 10, 1883, to Miss Lucy Turner.

WILLIAM W. RAMSAY.

MARYVILLE.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON RAMSAY is a prominent lawyer of fine abilities. He is a descendant of an old Virginia family. His great-great-grandfather, Josiah Ramsay, was captured by the Indians in the colonial days, and remained in captivity for a period of seven years. On his release he returned to the settlements of the then Virginia colony, and was married to a lady by the name of Patterson. In the month of November, 1775, Jonathan Ramsay was born of such marriage, and in 1788, Josiah Ramsay and family, consisting of wife and young Jonathan, moved from Virginia to Robertson county, Tennessee, where May 2, 1793, Jonathan Ramsay was married to Hannah Lambkin, a native of North Carolina. Sometime during the year 1794, Josiah Ramsay, Jr., was born of this latter marriage, and in 1796 or 1797, Jonathan Ramsay, with his wife and

infant son, moved to Kentucky, where he resided for several years. During the war of 1812-14, Jonathan Ramsay was commissioned brigadier general of Kentucky militia, and commanded a division of men under General Samuel Hopkins in the northern campaigns. General Ramsay was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1813, as will be seen by inspection of Collin's History of Kentucky. He removed from Kentucky to Callaway county, Missouri, about 1817, and there resided until near the time of his demise, which occurred June 1, 1860, at the residence of his daughter, Jane Ewing, near Jefferson City.

Josiah Ramsay, Jr., was in the southern campaigns during the war of 1812-14, and engaged in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. He was married soon after the close of the war to Martha W. Lockwood, daughter of Captain Lockwood, then commanding the garrison at Belle Fountain (a garrison in Saint Louis county, Missouri). Of this marriage, Lycurgus Lockwood Ramsay was born, May 10, 1818, in the city of Saint Louis. In Saint Louis and Cole counties he grew to manhood, and was married February 8, 1838, at Columbia, Boone county, to Elizabeth Jane Fenton, a native of Missouri, and then a resident of Columbia. They settled in Andrew county, and had seven children, five sons and two daughters, the youngest of whom is the subject of this biography.

William W. Ramsay is a native of Andrew county, his birth occurring April 6, 1850. The excitement over the discovery of gold in California was then at its height, and although his father was comfortably situated on his fine farm, he so longed to behold the gold fields of the new Eldorado, that he put a heavy mortgage on his farm to procure funds with which to perform his journey to California. Thus our subject was left when less than two months old, to the sole control of his mother, with his little brothers and sisters. He attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home, and with the assistance of his mother, he mastered such elementary studies as were then taught in the common schools, at the age of ten years. It was the earnest desire of his mother to continue his education, but the old homestead was wrested from her under the mortgage, and she was obliged to rent and move from place to place annually, and his older brothers were forced to work out to support and maintain the family. It was then that James M. Ewing, principal of the North Prairie Farmers' Institute, offered to take young Ramsay into the school without charge, and teach him all the branches therein taught. This favorable opportunity for acquiring a thorough education was improved, as the family decided that his labors on the farm could be dispensed with. He accordingly entered that institute, where he continued during the following winter and spring. Here he made a thorough review of the elementary studies; advanced in the higher branches, and was favorably situated to pursue his studies farther, when the breaking out of the civil war suspended the institute. His school days ended for several years. He went to Nebraska City in 1864, and in the spring of 1866, concluding to try his fortunes in the West, he hired out as a teamster for \$45 per month, and drove an ox team to Pike's Peak, and returned that summer.

In company with his mother and one brother, in the autumn of 1866, he went to Texas, where he spent one year. In the summer of 1867 he returned, and on his journey his mother died of cholera, July 23, 1867, at North Fork, Indian territory. He went to Hamburg, Iowa, where he attended the public school under Professor Beard, in the winters of 1867 and 1868. He came to Nodaway county in the fall of 1869, and commenced teaching school, in which vocation he continued, reading law at intervals, until the spring of 1875, when he removed to Maryville, entering the law office of Dawson and Edwards. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1875, and two months later formed a partnership with Judge Andrew Royal, which was dissolved in about one year, by the removal of Judge Royal to Saint Joseph. Mr. Ramsay practiced by himself until January 1, 1878, when he formed another partnership with his present associate, John Edwards.

Mr. Ramsay is a democrat, and takes an active part in political work. He was chairman of the democratic central committee of Nodaway county from 1876 to 1878. In 1878 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of prosecuting attorney, and in 1880 was reëlected to the same office, and held the same until January 1, 1883, performing its duties ably, and to the utmost satisfaction of all. He took the stump in the campaigns preceding the elections of 1876, 1878, 1880 and 1882. He is upright, honorable and just in all matters concerning his political action, as well as in matters of private life. Although he loves debate, and is always found anxious to meet his opponent in joint debate, he has never allowed his time or attention to be diverted from his professional duties. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession, and is never happier than when engaged in its most arduous labors. He loves the law as a science, never tiring in his research of authorities; he traces principles to their source, and seeing a point clearly can express himself in a lucid manner. He is a cogent reasoner, is graceful in his delivery, and the propriety of his diction is unsurpassed. He has measured lances with some of the ablest lawyers of the West, and among the many important cases in which he has been victorious and gained renown may be mentioned two cases where indictments for murder in the first degree were found, being the celebrated cases of *State vs. Otto Sharp*, and *State vs. Tabbotts*. During the four years Mr. Ramsay held the office of prosecuting attorney no indictment drawn by him was ever quashed for informality.

The business of this firm extends into several counties, and they have business to considerable extent in all of the courts, both state and federal. Mr. Ramsay periodically corresponds with the "Central Law Journal." He compiled the political history of his own county, and is a literary gentleman of considerable merit. His articles on legal subjects have received high encomiums from the profession, and as a political writer he has probably no superior in northwest Missouri. Energy and perseverance have raised him from the lowest levels of poverty to his present enviable standing among his fellow men, and though his life work has been a constant struggle, no man has said that he ever dealt unfairly, or sought to advance his own interests at the expense or disadvantage of others.

Being eminently fair and just in all his purposes, he detests hypocrisy and deception in man, and despises above all things the arts and intrigues of the traitor. February 22, 1874, he was married to Madora A. Lamar, only daughter of Charles J. and Kasiah Lamar. He has but one child, a son, Charles A. Ramsay, born November 1, 1876.

MILTON R. DOWNS.

KANSAS CITY.

MILTON ROBERT DOWNS was born June 1, 1857, in Pettis county, Missouri; son of James A. J. Downs and Caroline (Sandridge) Downs. His father was a farmer, and young Downs worked on the farm until fifteen years of age; he then attended the normal school and graduated at Warrensburg in 1877. He taught school one year at California, Missouri, reading law in his spare time during that period, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1878. He came to Kansas City the same year and entered the office of Colonel J. W. Wofford, where he remained one year. He then opened an office for himself, and entered upon the practice of the law. June 4, 1839, he married Miss Mary U. Smith, an accomplished lady of California, Missouri. She received her musical and literary education at Christian College, Columbia.

Mr. Downs has continued in the practice of the law at Kansas City up to the present time, and he enjoys more than an average amount of patronage, which is steadily increasing. Considering the length of time Mr. Downs has been in practice, he has probably succeeded in his profession as well as any young lawyer in Kansas City. He has a good class of clients and many friends, who prize him for his moral and intellectual worth. He is well read in his profession, is a diligent student and a discriminating practitioner. He tries his cases with a good deal of aptness, and is a fluent, easy and logical speaker, and an honorable gentleman in all of his dealings and intercourse with mankind. He is urbane in his manners and a worthy citizen.

WILLIAM E. FISSE.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE young man who starts out in life with one end in view, and only one end; who keeps his eye steadily on the mark, and presses straight forward, is very likely to reach the goal of his ambition. The subject of this sketch seems to belong to that class. He early made up his mind to be a lawyer, and with that end in view, laid a broad foundation, on which he is building slowly and steadily, with no cessation of manly endeavor.

William Edmund Fisse was born in the city of Saint Louis, August 20, 1857, being a son of John H. and Emma Monroe (Brison) Fisse. His father was born

in Hanover, Germany, and was formerly a retail dry-goods merchant in this city, and was afterward in the wholesale trade, same line of merchandise. He is still living in Saint Louis. His wife died in 1866. The grandfather of William emigrated from Germany about 1830. His mother was from Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He was educated in the Saint Louis public schools; read law with Jacob Klein, one of the leading lawyers of Saint Louis, mentioned on other pages of this work, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Not satisfied with his legal attainments, Mr. Fisse went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and took a course of study in the law department of Harvard University. Thus equipped, he commenced practice in 1880, in company with his preceptor, Mr. Klein, and the firm of Klein and Fisse still continues, their business being almost entirely in the civil courts.

Mr. Fisse is one of the most industrious young men of his profession in the city. Whatever he does he does well, and he is steadily rising. There is no let up to his diligence at his books, as well as his alertness and care in making out briefs.

Mr. Fisse trains in the republican ranks, but he is not so strong a partisan as to let politics interfere with the one aim of his life, — to be a good lawyer, and to attain an honorable position at the bar of his native city.

FRED W. PERKINS.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born April 15, 1850, at Milford, New Hampshire. He is the son of George H. and Harriet (Wright) Perkins, and is eminently a self-made man. At the early age of twelve years he was left in care of his father's family, as his father and brother, Lieutenant George O. Perkins, of the United States regular army, entered the United States service when he had arrived at that age. But he was equal to the occasion. He went to work in the United States armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, in order to help provide for the family. He commenced his education in the public schools at Springfield. In 1866 he moved to Missouri, and was employed in the clerk's office of the United States district court at Jefferson City with his uncle, Doctor Adams Peabody, clerk of that court. He was messenger of the Missouri house of representatives of the twenty-fourth general assembly in 1866 and 1868. He attended the University of Missouri at Columbia; read law with Karnes and Ess at Kansas City, and was admitted to the bar April 29, 1876. He commenced practice at Kansas City, and continued until 1879, when he entered Washington University at Saint Louis, and was graduated from the law department in 1880. He resumed practice at Kansas City in July of that year, and has been successful ever since.

June 20, 1881, he was appointed commissioner of the United States circuit court for the western district of Missouri, and in March, 1882, was appointed

deputy clerk of the United States district court in charge of the office for the west division, which positions he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all up to the present time. In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Perkins is a commissioner of deeds for all of the states and territories, and is a notary public. He is an exact, painstaking lawyer, systematic in all of his business affairs, and well read in his profession. He is a worthy and highly respected citizen, and a prominent member of the First Baptist Church in Kansas City.

Mr. Perkins married Miss Mary A. Thompson, an accomplished and estimable lady of Jefferson City. They have four children, one daughter and three sons.

BEZALLEEL WELLS.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born November 5, 1840, at Steubenville, Ohio, the son of James R. and Ann Eliza (Wilson) Wells. His grandfather, Bezalleel Wells, was one of the first settlers of eastern Ohio, and bought a thousand acres of land and laid out the town of Steubenville. Indians lived in the township. Then Fort Steuben, after which the town was named, was occupied by government troops. His great-grandfather on the maternal side was Colonel Thomas Stokely, of the revolutionary army; he was an enthusiastic patriot and a firm friend of General Washington. Colonel Stokely served throughout the war, and also responded to General Washington's order to suppress the whisky insurrection, as it was called, in Pennsylvania.

When our subject was a boy, his father, with his family, embarked on a steamboat, went down the Ohio River to Cairo, thence on the Mississippi to Dubuque, Iowa, and was one of the earliest settlers in eastern Iowa. Our subject returned to Ohio, attended Kenyon College, and was graduated in 1861. He taught school two years, then joined a military expedition under General Alfred Sully, went to Dakota to fight Indians, and had a long and arduous campaign during that summer, enduring forced marches, hot weather, and subsisting on poor provisions. He resigned, and came home in December, at the end of the campaign. In January, 1864, he was appointed to a position in the war department at Washington, District of Columbia, and was connected with the ordnance corps at that city until the close of the war. He was in Washington during the most eventful period of the war, when the city was surrounded by rebels, and was among those who responded to the call of the secretary of war, to defend the city against the expected attack of the rebels. He was also there when the city was wild with excitement over the death of President Lincoln, the surrender of General Lee, and the capture of Richmond. He was well acquainted personally with Hon. E. M. Stanton. At the close of the war he was assigned by the secretary of war to the charge of the captured archives of the confederate states, and spent five years in collecting, assorting and arranging them so that

they could be conveniently used by the United States. The archives proved to be very serviceable to the government. Mr. Wells made use of them in defeating fraudulent claims against the government. By being thus managed they saved the government between four and five millions of dollars. Mr. Wells was jokingly called by his friends the "administrator of the confederate states." At the time when Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason at Richmond, Virginia, Mr. Wells was sent by the secretary of war to Richmond with all the original documentary evidence to sustain the charge.

He was well acquainted with all of the general officers of the army who were doing business with the war department, and Adjutant General E. D. Townsend considered him one of his mainstays in that office.

While thus engaged in the war department Mr. Wells spent his evenings in studying law in Columbia College law school. After three years' study he was graduated in 1868 in a class of one hundred and five, and took the highest prize for the best legal essay. In 1871, on account of ill health produced by over work and study, he tendered his resignation to the adjutant general, who accepted it in a very complimentary letter, expressing his regrets at Mr. Wells' wish to leave the service. He then came west, expecting to locate in the state of Kansas, but settled in Kansas City, in October, 1871. He has practiced law ever since, doing a general business in all of the courts, with a preponderance of commercial and corporation law. He has been successful in several important cases in the supreme courts of the states of Missouri and of Kansas. Mr. Wells is diligent and persevering, is a logical reasoner, and makes a vigorous argument before both court and jury. He is an upright gentleman and an excellent citizen.

He was married in 1869, at Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Mary Clark. They have four children.

RUDOLPH HIRZEL.

SAINT LOUIS.

RUDOLPH HIRZEL is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, a son of Otto and Rosa (Tritschler) Hirzel, and was born December 9, 1845. His father was a government officer; after the revolution of 1848 he became a farmer, and reared his children in habits of industry. Rudolph attended the public schools in his early youth; took a partial course in the gymnasium, and attended an agricultural college one year before coming to this country. He also did more or less farming, acquiring a good knowledge of that branch of industry by the time he had passed out of his teens.

In September, 1865, Mr. Hirzel came to this country, and in October, 1866, came to Missouri, and for some time was engaged in farming and teaching in Gasconade county. He entered the junior class of Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Missouri, and was graduated in 1871, taking the classical course. He read law with Lay and Belch of Jefferson City, where he was admit-



Yours truly
Rudolph H. H. H.

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H. O. Conner, Jr. & Co.

Yours truly
Rudolph H. H. H.

ted to the bar in December, 1872. He began practice at Hermann, Gasconade county, April 19, 1873, and on the same day was married to Miss Matilda Nasse of that place. They have three children. Mr. Hirzel had considerable criminal as well as civil practice while at Hermann, he being for four years prosecuting attorney for his county.

In December, 1879, Mr. Hirzel settled in this city, and here his business is, from choice, almost entirely in the civil courts. He has a good class of clients, and is very punctilious and faithful in attending to his business. "He is," says an old acquaintance of his, "a man of excellent character, accurate and reliable, of fair talents and a well trained mind, careful in preparing his cases, and true to the interests of his clients."

He was the attorney for the defense in the case of *The State vs. Baron Bechtolsheim*, the Austrian Consul at Saint Louis, and cleared him on the ground that the state courts had no jurisdiction over foreign consuls.

In July, 1883, he was one of the attorneys for the Saloon Keepers' Association of Saint Louis, and brought the question on the Sunday law to a successful end.

Mr. Hirzel was an active politician of the republican faith while at Hermann, but since coming to Saint Louis he has given politics largely the go-by, and devoted himself very closely to legal pursuits. He is a third-degree Mason, and a member of the Legion of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a finely educated man, with good address, and the courtesy and polish of a gentleman.

FRANK D. TURNER.

SAINT LOUIS.

FRANK D. TURNER is a man of comprehensive mind. He is an excellent trial lawyer, and can with great readiness state a principle, and refer to the authorities that illustrate. He is eloquent and logical, and no man in Saint Louis more appreciates or better improves the technical opportunities offered him than Mr. Turner. He is fluent and witty, and during his active career as a lawyer has measured lances with some of the ablest lawyers in the West, and the succession of victories that has crowned his efforts gives evidence to the marked ability accredited to him. Considering his age, he has attained high rank as a lawyer, built up a large and lucrative practice, by which he has accumulated a handsome fortune.

Mr. Turner was born in Quincy, Illinois, and is the son of Napoleon B. Turner, a brother of Hon. John Turner, a circuit judge in Kentucky. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Margaret A. Hoard, daughter of Judge Hoard, of Kentucky. Frank removed, with his parents, from Quincy to Saint Louis in infancy. He traveled all over the United States, leaving home in 1860, and, returning in 1870 to Saint Louis, settled here.

He was educated in the public schools in Saint Louis, and Wyman Univer-

sity: studied law with great assiduity in the offices of W. H. H. Russell and Robert S. McDonald, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1875. He commenced business by himself, and so continued until July, 1882, when he was associated with Thomas Morris, his present partner, making a specialty of criminal law. He was attorney for George Gassert, *alias* Mitchell, who killed Officer Cummings in 1876. Gassert was found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years, and served out two years of his sentence, when the case was appealed to the Saint Louis court of appeals, and from that court to the supreme court, where the doctrine was established that in order to constitute murder in the second degree, there must be proof of an intention to kill, which was contrary to the rulings of the supreme court up to that time. In consequence of this ruling, Gassert was cleared and released from prison. Mr. Turner was also one of the counsel in the celebrated case of Charles F. Kring, charged with murder. The case was appealed three times to the supreme court of the state, and afterward to the supreme court of the United States. Kring was in jail, and died within three weeks after having secured his liberation on bail. Our subject was counsel in the gambling cases in which the Johnson gambling law was tested, where upwards of eight hundred indictments were found against various persons, R. C. Pate, the noted horseman, being one of the principals. He was also in the case of the State *vs.* David Rugan, where the question arose involving the right of the respondent in criminal causes to testify in his own behalf. He was also counsel for the respondent in State *vs.* Patrick Devlin, indicted for the murder of two women. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, and after three trials, the prisoner was found not guilty and released. Mr. Turner was also counsel for the respondent in the case of the State *vs.* Valentine Burke, charged with burglary and larceny. Burke was one of the most notorious thieves in the United States. He told Mr. Turner that if he would get him clear, he would never commit another crime. Mr. Turner successfully defended him, and, true to his word, Burke has ever since been an honest man. The associate of Burke in crime, on the same state of facts, was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, and is now serving out his sentence. At the last session of the legislature of Missouri, a law was passed prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. The enforcement of this law by the state authorities meant a loss of hundreds and thousands of dollars to the brewers and saloon keepers of the city of Saint Louis. In their dilemma they employed Mr. Turner to extricate them, and he, in investigating the question, found a law upon the statute books, passed in 1857, which granted a special privilege to saloon keepers for the sale of beer, wine, etc., on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, in the county of Saint Louis. The state attempted to prove the invalidity and repeal of this statute, but Mr. Turner successfully controverted their position, and proved the validity of the statute. Hence in Saint Louis liquor is sold on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, according to law, while throughout the state, outside of Saint Louis, it is on that day prohibited. Several other

cases arose under the enforcement of the prohibitory Sunday law, notably the street railway cases and cigar cases, all of which were decided in favor of the defendants, Mr. Turner being the senior counsel in all those cases. The foregoing are a portion of the cases successfully managed by Mr. Turner. He has been engaged in seventeen murder cases during his career as a lawyer, and has lost but one.

Mr. Turner is a gentleman of fine personal appearance; below the average height, well proportioned, active in his motions, with regular features, full hazel eyes, and dark hair. He is courteous in his intercourse with mankind, and enjoys a luxurious home.

He was married February 28, 1879, to Miss E. Bell Hawley, daughter of the late Rev. Doctor Hawley, a Methodist clergyman of considerable ability; a brother of Doctor T. S. Hawley, of Saint Louis. They have two children, Frank D., Jr., and Maud.

HON. CHARLES W. MERYHEW.

KATHOKA.

CHARLES WESLEY MERYHEW, of the firm of Givens and Meryhew, dates his birth December 7, 1830, in Richland county, Ohio. His parents were John and Elizabeth E. (Bias) Meryhew, both natives of New York. His father was a millwright and carpenter, and built several mills, still standing on different streams in Ohio. He was also a soldier in the second war with England. Charles received the mental discipline of a common school, and fitted himself in part for an educator, while feeding cattle for his father, who was a stock breeder as well as millwright. He taught school several winters, and by his studious habits during that period acquired a fair English education.

In 1856 Mr. Meryhew came to Missouri, continuing to teach during the winters. The summer of 1858 he spent in Kansas, and the following autumn and winter taught in Richland county, Illinois. The next spring he commenced reading law at Olney, in that county, with Preston and Livingston; in February, 1861, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the southern district of Illinois, and was in practice at Olney when the American flag was insulted at the South. The autumn before he had commanded a company of Wideawakes, who escorted Governor Yates through Egypt, Illinois, and when President Lincoln made his first call for troops Mr. Meryhew joined the 8th Illinois infantry, a three months' regiment. At the expiration of that time he tried to get into General Fremont's escort, but was half an inch too short.

In August, 1861, he joined the Black Hawk cavalry, which in March, 1862, was consolidated with Missouri companies, and formed the 7th Missouri regiment of volunteer cavalry, in which, as lieutenant, he commanded company K, between one and two years, and company G, nine months. He was then detailed as assistant commissary of musters of the seventh army corps, and shortly afterward

was detailed as aide de camp to General Carr, and was on his staff, until July 13, 1864, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Mr. Meryhew came to Clark county, his present home, in the autumn of 1864, was appointed general agent of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, and in January, 1865, he was married to Miss Harmenia A. Heil, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and settled at Waterloo, then the seat of justice of Clark county. They have three children. In the autumn of 1866 he was elected judge of the probate court; was reëlected in 1868, and served two terms, making an efficient and faithful county official.

In 1870 he followed the county seat to Kahoka, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years, 1874-76, which he gave largely to the improvement of his farm, attending to such suits as he had on his hands. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1880, and after serving six months was counted out. He is a man of fine common sense, and is a very able advocate. Before a jury he is candid and logical, sometimes witty, and easily places himself on good terms with a jury.

Mr. Meryhew was president of the Clark County Agricultural Society three years, while at Waterloo, and has held the same office during the last two years. He is one of the most public-spirited men of the county, and has done a great deal to build up agricultural and other interests. He has been an Odd-Fellow for a quarter of a century, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. Latterly he has made a specialty of insurance, fire, lightning and tornado, and is doing a heavy business in that line; is eminently reliable and trustworthy, as well as energetic, and has the fullest confidence of the people.

HENRY H. DENISON.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of the Empire State. He was born at Lockport, October 28, 1837, and is the son of Rev. George Denison, an Episcopal clergyman, who lived the latter part of his life in Keokuk, Iowa, where he died. His mother was, before marriage, Miss Janette B. Ralston. Mr. Denison was graduated from Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1857. He came to Missouri, and was employed in 1858-9 as professor of ancient languages in Saint Paul's College. He was admitted to the bar in 1861. He entered the 8th Vermont infantry, and served in various states in the South during the war, always on detached service. He was mustered out in 1865, and resumed the practice of the law. He was married at Royalton, Vermont, October 16, 1865, to Miss Lucia Skinner, who died May 5, 1876. Two children survive her, Dudley Chase and Grace Maria. He was elected to the Vermont legislature in 1867. From 1865 to 1869 he acted as assistant United States attorney for the district of Vermont.

In the spring of 1870, Mr. Denison removed to Saint Louis, where he has since

been in the practice of the law, doing a general business with a preponderance of real-estate and equity cases, to which branches of practice he has given special attention. He is a well read lawyer, and is thoroughly posted in the statutes and the decisions of the courts. He is accurate, careful and painstaking, with industry that deserves success. He tries his cases well, and is a good logician. He is a refined, scholarly gentleman, who has gained the confidence of all who know him, for his honesty and intellectual attainments.

JOSEPH M. LOWE.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born December 13, 1844, in Pendleton county, Kentucky. He is the son of Moses Lowe, a farmer and a citizen of high standing, who has been honored with offices of trust and responsibility. His mother's maiden name was Nancy W. Porter. In his boyhood, Mr. Lowe lived on the farm, and attended the public schools, taking a classical course. He read law in Greenfield, Indiana, with Hon. James L. Mason, and was admitted to the bar at Plattsburgh, Missouri, in 1870.

He was successful almost from the start. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and reëlected in 1876, 1878, 1880 and 1882. This office he still holds, performing its duties to the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Lowe is well read in every department of his profession; has an analytic mind; is energetic and industrious, has a strong memory, and is a fluent advocate.

He married Miss Mary E. McWilliams, daughter of Doctor J. Q. A. McWilliams, late of Plattsburgh. They have two children. In the autumn of 1883, Mr. Lowe removed to Kansas City, and settled in the practice of his profession.

WALTER B. DOUGLAS.

SAINT LOUIS.

WALTER BOND DOUGLAS, an industrious and reliable young member of the Saint Louis bar, is a native of this state, being born in Chariton county, December 20, 1851. His parents, James Marsh and Caroline (Bond) Douglas, were born in Vermont, his father being a distant relative of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and of the same profession. J. M. Douglas died in 1881; the widow is still living, her home being in Saint Louis.

Mr. Douglas received his literary education at Westminster College, Fulton, Callaway county, and his legal at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, obtaining the degree of bachelor of laws in June, 1877. In February of the next year he was admitted to the bar, and in the following May commenced practice in Saint Louis, confining himself exclusively to the civil branch. His business is

not limited to the state courts, and considering the length of time that he has been at the bar, his success is greatly encouraging. He is very attentive to the interests of his clients, and perfectly trustworthy. The judges and ex-judges before whom he has practiced give him an excellent name. He has a well disciplined mind, well established habits and manly purposes, and is a young man of decided promise.

In January, 1883, Mr. Douglas formed a partnership with William H. Scudder, Jr., and they are doing business under the firm name of Douglas and Scudder. Both are very much devoted to their profession.

We do not learn that Mr. Douglas has much, if anything, to do with politics, more than to vote the democratic ticket. He is an Odd-Fellow, and has passed the several chairs in the subordinate lodge.

WILLIAM HINDE SCUDDER, JR.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS promising young lawyer is a native of this state, and was born in Marion county, August 1, 1859. His father, whose full name he takes, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Hinde, were born in Kentucky. A great uncle of his mother was a surgeon in General Wolfe's army, and was with that brave and heroic British officer when he fell on the Plains of Abraham, in the autumn of 1759.

Mr. Scudder finished his classical studies in Washington University, Saint Louis, leaving in the sophomore year, and his legal drill he had at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, receiving his degree in 1881. Afterward he was with Hon. Chester H. Kram, Saint Louis, nearly two years. In January, 1883, he formed a partnership with Walter B. Douglas, and the firm of Douglas and Scudder is rapidly working into a good business. Mr. Scudder, like his partner, has the elements of true manhood—a proper sense of the dignity of his profession, high aims in that profession, and correct principles for his guide.

HON. ARTHUR M. ALLEN.

KANSAS CITY.

ARTHUR M. ALLEN was born January 14, 1836, at Fairfax county, Virginia, son of William T. Allen, a man of considerable prominence as a citizen and politician. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Susan M. Pritchett. Both parents are of excellent old Virginia families. Arthur was educated at a private school, taught by Patrick Raney, taking a thorough classical and scientific course, also studying French and Spanish. He read law with William H. Delaney, of Fairfax county, and was admitted to the Virginia bar before Judges

John W. Tyler, Richard H. Field and Richard H. Parker. He came west in 1855, and was in the employment of the United States as deputy surveyor for Kansas and Nebraska, and was engaged for several years surveying public lands. He was appointed deputy sheriff for Jackson county, and rode from 1859 to 1865. In 1866 he commenced the practice of the law, and has continued in it up to the present time. He was presiding justice of the Jackson county court from 1875 to 1877.

Judge Allen is a sound lawyer, eminently practical in all of his business, and prompt and energetic. He is a worthy citizen, and one in whom all have the utmost confidence. In religion he is a Baptist. He was a member of the thirty-first general assembly, from Jackson county; was chairman of the congressional reapportionment committee, and made a good record as a legislator.

In political sentiments Judge Allen is a democrat, and is chairman of the Jackson county democratic central committee. He was married to Miss Mary E. McGee, daughter of Allen B. H. McGee, of Westport, Missouri, in 1857.

HON. WILLIAM H. HORNER.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM HENRY HORNER, of the circuit bench of Saint Louis, is a son of Hon. John Scott Horner, a native of Virginia, and in his day an eminent lawyer, who went to what is now the state of Wisconsin, long before it took the name of Wisconsin Territory, where he was territorial governor under President Jackson, and afterward on the bench in that state. Judge J. S. Horner married Harriet L. Watson, a native of Virginia, and her brothers were prominent army and navy officers fifty years ago.

William Henry was the fourth child in a family of six children, and was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, March 23, 1845. He was educated at Ripon College, that state, and the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1865. At twenty-one years of age (1866) Mr. Horner settled in Saint Louis, and was not long in building up a good practice in the several courts, state and federal, of this city. He is an able lawyer, and while in practice had a large business in civil law generally, and especially in commercial, probate and real-estate. He is regarded as a first-class counselor, and was engaged in many important cases. His readings are extensive; he has a wide knowledge of the principles of law, and is happily possessed of a tenacious memory, and can often cite books, pages, etc., with astonishing accuracy.

In the autumn of 1880 the subject of this sketch was elected one of the judges of the eighth judicial circuit, and took his seat on the bench January 1, following. He was the only prominent democrat on the ticket who was successful, he running far ahead of his party's candidates, being quite popular. Prior to going on the bench, he was a very active and influential partisan, but since donning the

ermine, he has shown his excellent good sense by keeping quiet, and preserving the dignity of his office. On the bench he is very much liked, especially by the younger class of lawyers, to whom he is very kind. He is courteous to all the bar, and is a considerate, impartial judge.

Judge Horner began some years ago to invest in real estate, and being successful there as well as in the practice of law, he placed himself in a financial condition independent of his profession.

Judge Horner is a member of the Legion of Honor, and an adherent of the Episcopal Church.

In October, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Sophie St. John Field, daughter of Matthew C. Field, in his day a noted journalist and *littérateur* of Saint Louis; and she died in March, 1882, leaving two sons. Mrs. Horner was a lady of fine accomplishments, and the attraction of a large social circle.

The judge has gray eyes and a clear complexion, is tall and firmly and symmetrically built, has unusual physical as well as mental strength, and has great endurance, never getting tired in performing the onerous labors of his profession.

HON. JOHN MEGOWN.

NEW LONDON.

THE late judge of the probate court of Ralls county, whose name appears above, is an early settler in this county, coming hither with his parents from Pennsylvania when only three years old. He was born near Pittsburgh, February 18, 1834, being a son of Samuel and Julia Ann (McKready) Megown, both natives of the Keystone State. His grandfather, John Megown, came to this country from Ireland in 1784, the year after peace was declared. When the family came to Ralls county in 1837, they settled in the woods on preëmpted lands. Samuel Megown was a brick maker, and brick mason and builder, and while getting a common-school education, and teaching winters, John commenced aiding his father at manufacturing brick, and in building, acquiring a fair knowledge of the carpenter's trade. He continued to teach winter schools almost constantly until nearly thirty years of age, reading law at the same time, and marrying Miss Mary E. Coun, of Ralls county, in April, 1856. She is a native of the adjoining county of Marion.

Not long after being licensed to practice law, Mr. Megown moved to Pike county, and opened an office, but his wife's health failed ere long, and he returned to Ralls county, practicing and teaching until 1860. In that year he was appointed United States marshal, and took the census of the county. While the civil war was in progress, 1861-65, he was engaged in farming. In 1866 he was appointed the assessor of the county; in 1868 moved into the village of New London, and in 1870 was elected probate judge, which office he held for twelve consecutive years. From 1878 to 1881 he was also county judge. He is one of the

best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Ralls county, and very faithful to every trust confided to him. He is a notary public, and chairman of the board of school directors, having served in the latter office with punctilious regard to duty, for several years. He has ten living children, five sons and five daughters, and has buried one child. He takes good care that his children are well educated, and reared to habits of industry.

Judge Megown picked up much of his literary as well as his legal knowledge by private study, and is very much of a self-educated, self-made man; is well informed on other subjects than law and politics; he is a democrat, and is a pleasant man with whom to converse. His farm near town absorbs a portion of his time, but he does more or less law business, and is constantly adding to his law library, where he may usually be found when not in the court room or on his farm. If laziness ever stole into the Megown family, he does not seem to have inherited any of it.

ASA PARKER McCANNE.

MONTGOMERY CITY.

ASA P. McCANNE is a native of Missouri, a son of Thomas and Polly Ann (Jones) McCanne, and was born in Randolph county, October 31, 1844. His parents came from Lincoln county, Kentucky, where they were born, to this state in 1830. His father was a teacher in early and middle life, and later a farmer, moving to Louisiana in the boyhood of Asa P. McCanne, and afterward to Texas. Both parents are dead.

The subject of this sketch received an ordinary English education in public schools and seminaries in Missouri, and in his youth devoted his time, when not studying, to farm pursuits. His tastes early inclined to the legal profession, and after mature consideration and advice of friends, he commenced the study of law in New York city in 1866, and was graduated at Columbia College, that city, in 1868.

Instead of then entering upon the practice of his profession, Mr. McCanne went to Lincoln county, Kentucky, the birth place of his parents, and there taught school from 1868 to 1870, when he became president of Home College, in Marion county, a position which he filled for four successive terms. He then declined to serve further, wishing to locate somewhere in his chosen profession. During this period Mr. McCanne had his mind on the law as his life pursuit, and in 1873 he returned to his native state, and practiced law two years in Martinsburgh, Audrain county, and then settled in Montgomery city, Montgomery county, where he is having fine success in his profession. He makes a specialty of no one branch of the law, yet he seems to have had, from the very start at Montgomery city, a liberal share of criminal cases, having been retained in a majority of such cases that have been tried in his county since locating there, and it is a noteworthy fact that he has never lost a criminal case. No lawyer in Montgomery

county is truer to the interests of his clients than Mr. McCanne. From his success in this class of cases, he is known as the "jury" lawyer of his county, where in civil practice he has but few equals.

His political affiliations have always been with the democracy, but we cannot learn that he covets office. He was elected mayor of the city in 1881, but would not consent to serve a second term. He has good social qualities, commands the respect of all parties, and is truly a useful citizen.

Mr. McCanne being a modest and an unassuming man, refusing to give the particulars of his life, we have obtained our material for this sketch mainly from his neighbors, and from a state volume of the prominent and self-made men of Missouri, published in 1878.

HON. EDWARD C. KEHR.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMONG the members of the Saint Louis bar who have achieved honorable distinction in the profession, and exercised considerable influence on public affairs, is Edward C. Kehr, member of the legal firm of Kehr and Tittmann. Mr. Kehr is of German parentage, but a native of Saint Louis, having been born in this county, November 5, 1837. He is the son of Adolph Kehr, a man of excellent social standing and of university education, who came to this country with his family in 1833. Edward received an academic education, and read law with Christian Kribben, being admitted to the bar February 18, 1858, and during twenty-five years of active practice has maintained an unsullied reputation, and won the respect and esteem of all classes of society. His practice is exclusively civil, and confined to the circuit court, court of appeals and supreme court of the state, also the federal courts, and he was enrolled in the supreme court of the United States in 1876.

Mr. Kehr, although devoted to his profession, has always exhibited a live and practical interest in public affairs. His political affiliations have been with the democratic party. During the civil war he was an unconditional Union man, and in the spring of 1861 he entered the three months' service. In 1874 he was elected to the forty-fourth congress from the first district of Saint Louis, his term running from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877, and during the second session he took part in the electoral count. For four years, commencing April, 1879, Mr. Kehr was a member of the council which is the upper branch of the municipal assembly of the city of Saint Louis, and for the first half of his term he was vice president of that body. He was elected president of the Saint Louis Bar Association in 1882, and is also a member of the state and national associations.

Mr. Kehr is a fluent and graceful speaker, with perfect control of the English and German languages. As a lawyer he is remarkable for accuracy and thoroughness, and a conscientious regard for the interests of his clients. He is careful

and deliberate in utterance and in preparing his briefs and arguments, and there are few lawyers on whose conclusions and opinions greater reliance may be placed, as they are never delivered without exhaustive examination of the points involved. He has never allowed himself to be connected with litigation of a questionable character, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his professional associates and of all classes of citizens. His personal popularity was indicated by his election to congress as a democrat in a district nearly always showing a large republican majority. During his connection with the municipal assembly, Mr. Kehr was careful and exact in all his actions, and rendered substantial service to the city.

HON. GEORGE W. LUBKE.

SAINT LOUIS.

GEORGE WILLIAM LUBKE, one of the younger judges of the circuit court of the city of Saint Louis, was born in this city February 22, 1845, being a son of H. William and Christine (Penningroth) Lubke. His parents were from Germany. He was educated in the public and private schools at Saint Louis; read law with Hon. Henry Hitchcock; was admitted to the bar in 1864; became a partner of his legal preceptor, and was in steady and successful practice at the Saint Louis bar until he went on the bench as already indicated, on the first of January, 1883. He never held any office before, having devoted himself strictly to the practice of his profession.

An ex-judge of the circuit court in another part of the state, now a practicing lawyer in this city, a man of ripe judgment and discriminating mind, and nearly twice the age of our subject, thus speaks of him: "Judge Lubke I regard as a learned man in the law, he being unusually well read in his profession for a man of his age. He is candid, cool, impartial and conscientious; thorough in his investigations, untiring in research, and a man of decided promise."

Judge Lubke affiliates with the democratic party; is a member of the Lutheran Reformed Church. He was married, in September, 1868, to Miss Henrietta Luttercord, who is also a native of Saint Louis. They have four children.

JOHN W. MATSON.

LOUISIANA.

JOHN WELBORN MATSON, one of the younger members of the Pike county bar, is a native of the county of Ralls, Missouri, and dates his birth April 29, 1856. His father, Doctor James T. Matson, is a native of Pike county, where he is still living. He was a member of the legislature before the civil war, and of the constitutional convention of 1861. His wife was Eliza Donnelly, a native of Tennessee. She had four children, of whom John was the second child. She is still living, also all the children.

The subject of this sketch was educated in Pike county and at the state university, Columbia; was graduated at the Saint Louis Law School in May, 1878, and since that date has been in general practice at Louisiana. He has a complete set of the abstracts of Pike county, and incidentally does a good deal in real-estate law, though he makes a specialty of no one branch. He is systematic and attentive to his business, is very prompt, has a good reputation for integrity as well as industry, and the fullest confidence of his clients and of the community. He makes a good argument for a young man of his age, and his opinions have weight. He is as studious as he was before being admitted to the bar, hence his friends have high hopes of him. He was city attorney in 1880-81, being elected by his democratic friends. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor.

November 15, 1882, Mr. Matson was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Lynott, daughter of John P. Lynott, of Pike county.

GEORGE E. MAYHALL.

NEW LONDON.

GEORGE ELLOIT MAYHALL is a son of Samuel W. and Louisa (Alsop) Mayhall, his birth being dated at New London, his present home, September 24, 1834. His father was a son of William Mayhall, a soldier of the war of 1812-14, and came to this state in 1830, from Franklin county, Kentucky, where he was born. The father of William Mayhall was from Ireland, and settled in Virginia. Louisa Alsop was a native of Caroline county, Virginia, and was a daughter of George Alsop, a native of the Old Dominion, for whom our subject was named.

Mr. Mayhall finished his education at McGee College, Macon county, where he spent two years, and took the full English course of studies. In 1859 he went to New Mexico, and was engaged in government survey one year, deriving a good deal of benefit in more than one respect from that trip. On his return, he read law at New London with J. P. Lancaster, and was licensed to practice in 1862. In that year he was elected clerk of the county court, and held the office until 1875, practicing at the same time in the circuit court.

To the law Mr. Mayhall adds real-estate and insurance business, and financially as well as professionally, he has made a success. He is a safe and reliable business man, and has the confidence of the citizens of Ralls county, and of all who know him.

As a politician, Mr. Mayhall is quite independent, usually voting for the best men, irrespective of their party associations. He is not in one respect in politics himself, as he seeks no preferment. He is interested in educational matters; has been a director of the public schools the last twelve or thirteen years, and is regarded as a truly useful, as well as worthy citizen. Such men are none too numer-

ous in any community. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The wife of our subject was Teresa McDonough, who was from Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. They were married October 18, 1864, and have four children, two sons and two daughters.

CLINTON B. SEBASTIAN.

COLUMBIA.

CLINTON BANKS SEBASTIAN, prosecuting attorney of Boone county, is a native of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, a son of Alexander H. and Tabitha Ann (Jacobs) Sebastian, and was born March 24, 1852. In his infancy the family moved to this state, and his father engaged in farming in Boone county, six miles east of Columbia. Clinton, after advancing as far as he could in the common schools, entered the state university, and took the philosophical course. Upon finishing this course he engaged in teaching, and soon gained an enviable reputation as an educator. In the spring of 1875 he entered the law office of Hon. John H. Overall, and was soon admitted to the bar, and entered the law department of the Missouri State University, taking the full course of two years in one; was graduated with distinction in March, 1876.

Mr. Sebastian was in college very popular among his fellow students, and the position he held among them gave evidence of his success in life. He joined the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and is now the state president of that society.

After receiving his diploma from the law college, Mr. Sebastian at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Columbia, and at the April term, 1876, was appointed, in connection with his classmate, Curtis B. Rollins, by Hon. George H. Burkhart, to defend Wright Christian, who stood indicted for murder in the first degree, for the killing of Sidney Smith. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. Shannon C. Douglass, was assisted by Colonel McCabe, of Palmyra. The case was tried at the August term, 1876. The prevailing opinion was that the defendant would be hung; but his counsel so skillfully and successfully managed his case that he was only found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The appointment of so young a man as Mr. Sebastian by Judge Burkhart in such an important case gave evidence of the high opinion he entertained of his ability, and the able and skillful manner in which he discharged the duties fully sustained the judge's opinion, and gave Mr. Sebastian a prominent place at the bar and a good practice, which by his industry, honesty and ability he has built up and maintains.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Sebastian was, by a large majority, elected to his present county office, and among the first cases he was called upon to prosecute was that of *The State vs. Michael Schroyer*, who stood indicted for killing his wife in the northern portion of Boone county in October, 1876. Her remains were not

found until February, 1877. Meantime the murderer had left the state; but circumstances pointed his guilt, and in the summer of 1882 he was arrested near Joplin, Missouri, and brought to Columbia for trial. In prosecuting him, Mr. Sebastian was indefatigable in procuring testimony, having to send to Kansas, Indiana and Illinois, as well as different parts of this state, and it was owing to his perseverance in this respect, and to the tact and skill in bringing out all the facts and circumstances and managing the case, that the murderer was convicted. At the same term of court (the April term, 1883), which was the first time Mr. Sebastian appeared as public prosecutor, he convicted four for the crime of murder, and has so far convicted every one who has been indicted for a felony. His honest, plain and able manner of presenting the law and the facts carries conviction, and gives him alike the good opinion of the members of the bar, the judge and jury.

He is zealous in his legal work, untiring in his efforts to progress, and, if spared, can hardly fail to obtain a high and honorable rank at the bar of the state.

Mr. Sebastian is a democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religion; is an Odd-Fellow, and has passed all the chairs in the encampment. He is not active in politics, but takes that interest in all matters which concern the good of his county and state, and the welfare of the people, which every good citizen should. He is devoted to his profession, and is a diligent student and a growing lawyer.

WILLIAM H. KENNAN.

MEXICO.

WILLIAM H. KENNAN is a native of Missouri, and was born in Boone county September 16, 1837. His father, Samuel Kennan, was a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and his mother, Harriet W. (Rogers) Kennan, of Fayette county, that state. His grandfather, William Kennan, was a soldier under General St. Clair when the latter was defeated. William was educated at the Missouri State University, Columbia, being in the junior year when the civil war began, in the spring of 1861. In May of that year he enlisted in company C, 16th Missouri confederate infantry, and served to the end of the war. During the last year he was adjutant of Seary's battalion of sharpshooters.

Mr. Kennan had read law some before going into the army, and early in 1866 went to Texas and there resumed his legal studies, teaching school at the same time. Returning, he was admitted to the bar at Columbia in 1868, and since September, 1869, he has been in practice at Mexico. His business extends into the federal as well as state courts, and is largely civil litigation. He is a sound lawyer, a safe and careful counselor, a zealous and faithful worker in the interests of his clients, and a high-toned gentleman.

Mr. Kennan held the office of prosecuting attorney of the city nearly two

terms, and then resigned, having no partiality for criminal practice. Mr. Kennan belongs to the democratic party, and is chairman of the county central committee; also a member of the Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Baptist Church.

He was married, November 2, 1871, to Miss Cordie P. Jenkins of Audrain county, near Mexico, and they have five children, four daughters and one son.

FRANK J. DONOVAN.

SAINT LOUIS.

FRANK J. DONOVAN is one of the rising young lawyers of Saint Louis, with fine natural talents, which have been greatly strengthened and polished by education. His perceptions are keen; his memory is retentive, and he is well posted in the theory and practice of law. He was born in Saint Louis, September 13, 1845, and is a son of the late Daniel H. Donovan, in his day a prominent citizen of Saint Louis, occupying various places of trust and honor. His father was a member of the city council of Saint Louis, with other members of the oldest families, before he was twenty-three years of age. He came from Philadelphia when quite young, and when he settled in Saint Louis it was still but a small village. Half a century ago he was a member of the Missouri legislature, when the journey to the state capital had to be made on horseback. He was the organizer of the first water-works system of Saint Louis, a stanch friend, organizer and member of the first fire department. He was the first to urge upon the city the metropolitan police system; was the author of the first mechanics' lien law, and many other law reforms. He was surveyor of the port of Saint Louis, under President Buchanan, and resigned, to cast, at great sacrifice to himself and his family, his fortunes with the confederacy. He was a powerful speaker; a man of great energy and usefulness in public and private life, and universally respected.

His son, Frank, was educated at the Saint Louis University; read law with Judge Bakewell, and afterward with the late Judge John M. Krum; subsequently took the course of law at Harvard College, graduating there in 1867, and on his return to Saint Louis in the autumn of the same year, he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been in active and successful practice in this city.

Among the many important cases intrusted to his care may be mentioned that of *Sessinghaus vs. Frost*, a case of a contested seat in the United States house of representatives, reported in three large volumes, containing 2,832 pages. In this case Mr. Donovan gained great credit for adroit management, practically securing a victory for his client, as Mr. Frost actually held his seat the entire term, with the exception of about thirty-six hours.

Also in the Central Savings Bank cases, arising out of one of the heaviest bank failures of Saint Louis, Mr. Donovan was of counsel for the assignee, and caused to be issued many legal proceedings in those cases, being eminently successful in all of them.

Through all the varying fortunes of the old Saint Louis "Times," Mr. Donovan was the trustee, holding and executing a most dangerous and delicate trust. He was frequently called upon to assume full charge, and be responsible for the management of every department of a great newspaper. Although he sold the paper many times, still each new syndicate requested him to act as trustee for the new bondholders. In the last great struggle between contending factions for that newspaper, when there were two Saint Louis "Times" being printed, each claiming legitimacy, he promptly decided as to his course, and steadily pursued it. Heedless of clamor and threats of damage suits, and libel suits, he supported the old management in its effort to preserve the identity of the paper, and throughout the warfare in the courts, published it as trustee until he was relieved of the trying position by the final order of sale.

An associate of our subject at the Saint Louis bar, thus writes in regard to him: "Mr. Donovan's reputation as a careful, painstaking lawyer, stands very high. He has been largely engaged in banks and other corporation cases, and has met with gratifying success. He has also had the management of several contested election cases before the house of representatives in Washington, cases involving vast detail work and complicated questions of law, where his careful preparation, and logical presentation of his cause, met with much encomium from the congressional committees. His practice is exclusively civil."

Mr. Donovan has the polish of a gentleman, and manifests a good deal of courtesy, as well as cordiality, in his intercourse with his fellow men.

He was married, in 1874, to Miss Virginia M. Lynch, a great-granddaughter of the Count De Charleville, one of the French refugees, who settled at Kaskaskia, Illinois, fifty years before Laclède landed at Saint Louis. They have two children.

HON. XENOPHON J. PINDALL.

MEXICO.

XENOPHON J. PINDALL, formerly a resident of Missouri, late judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, Arkansas, and again a resident of this state since the spring of 1883, was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, August 13, 1835. He is a son of General Evan Shelby Pindall, who was born in the same county, being of Welsh-English lineage, and is yet living in Monroe county, this state, in his eighty-third year. In his prime he was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He was general of the Virginia state militia. Jacob Pindall, grandfather of Xenophon, a native of Maryland, settled in what is now West Virginia, fought against King George the Third, and was sheriff for many years of Monongalia county. The paternal great-grandmother of Xenophon was Rachel Shelby, daughter of Evan Shelby, and sister of General Evan Shelby, of revolutionary fame, the father of Governor Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky. The mother of our subject was Drusilla Barker, a native of Monongalia county, and daughter of an early settler in West Virginia, where members of the family still reside.

Judge Pindall, being raised on a stock farm, early formed an attachment for the business of stock dealing, and tradition has it that he became a trader in cattle at twelve years of age, following that business, somewhat to the neglect of his studies, until nearly ready to pass out of his teens. His father wished to send him to college, but he appears, at that age, to have had more fondness for stock than for study, and he remained on the farm, having as yet only a fair English education.

In 1853 the family came into this state, and settled in Monroe county, and two years afterward our subject began to read law, and to do something at burnishing his literary armor. He was admitted to the bar at Mexico, where we now find him in the spring of 1858; he practiced one year in Monroe county, then went to Bloomington, Macon county, and was there when the civil war began. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Missouri confederate militia, under General Sterling Price, Clark's division, and was elected lieutenant of Poindexter's company, thus serving until Price invested Lexington. He was then transferred to Colonel Brevier's regiment, and served as lieutenant colonel until mustered out in May, 1862. He then reënlisted in the confederate army, and was appointed major and quartermaster of Marmaduke's brigade, and served on staff duty in that and Parson's brigade until the close of the war. Among the battles that he was in were Oak Hills, Lexington, Elk Horn, Hartsville, Cape Girardeau, Bayou Meter, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Ditch Bayou, etc. He was frequently complimented by his superior officers for his gallantry.

The war being over he proposed to return to the practice of the law, but the Drake "test oath" stood in his way in this state, so he went, in January, 1866, to Napoleon, Desha county, Arkansas, and on the removal of the county seat to Watson in 1875, he settled in that place. He soon rose to prominence at the bar of that state, owing his success, says a writer in "The Encyclopædia of the New West," to his thorough knowledge of Blackstone, which he began to study in boyhood." His father put that book in his hands when he found that the son would not go to college. His mother, likewise, recommended certain standard works, which he read with great benefit in early life, including the Bible, Eusebius, etc. "These works laid the foundation of that broad culture, those comprehensive views and discursive talents which characterize Judge Pindall, and give him a rank among leading minds."

In 1872 he was elected by his democratic constituents to the legislature from Desha county, and in 1874 he was elected to the senate for Chicot and Desha counties. While a member of the house, in the extra session of 1874, he was chairman of the judiciary committee; and in the senate, first session, he was chairman of the committee on railroads, and also on the judiciary committee; and in 1877 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and on the finance committee. He is the author of the general election law of that state.

In 1878 he was elected judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, composed of Arkansas, Desha, Lincoln and Jefferson counties, and served with impartiality and decided ability for the term of four years.

Mr. Shelton was the democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of Schuyler county in 1880, and was defeated by five or six votes, the cause of his defeat being very much to his credit. He is master of Lancaster Lodge, No. 236, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member of the Baptist Church. He is a stockholder and director of the Schuyler County Bank, and the firm of Shelton and Dysart are the attorneys for that institution.

Mr. Shelton was married, November 21, 1878, to Miss Belle T. Garges, of Lancaster, and they have two children, a daughter and son.

THOMAS S. RUDD.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch, is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, being a son of James and Ann (Phillips) Rudd. His father was born in Maryland, moved to Louisville in 1806, and was one of the prominent men of that state, a personal friend of Henry Clay, and a man of great wealth and influence, dying in 1868. The paternal grandmother of James Rudd was a sister of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Ann Phillips was a native of Kentucky. Thomas was educated at the Jesuit college, Georgetown, District of Columbia, being graduated in 1864, receiving also the diploma of the Greek Academy. He is a graduate of the Louisville Law School, class of 1866, at the same time receiving the degree of master of arts, and in that year commenced practice in his native city. In 1875 he came to Saint Louis, and was admitted to the bar of this state. Mr. Rudd does a general business in the civil courts, and has a fair and growing practice, the law being his leading, but not his sole pursuit. Whatever he engages to do is done promptly and faithfully.

Mr. Rudd has considerable literary taste and talent, and often writes for the newspapers and literary magazines, some of his articles attracting no inconsiderable attraction. He is a democrat, but has nothing to do with politics except to vote. He was reared in the Catholic faith, and sacredly adheres to that church. His character is irreproachable.

WILLIAM M. ECCLES.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM MARTIN ECCLES is a son of Jacob and Minerva (Overturf) Eccles, and was born in Morrow county, Ohio, May 25, 1841. His father, who was a teacher by profession, was also a native of Ohio, and a son of a North of Ireland emigrant, of the Presbyterian faith. His mother was of German parentage, and a Buckeye by birth. William entered Oberlin College in 1861, the next year went into the army in company K, 43d Ohio infantry, which

Provenchere married Mrs. Mary J. Saugrain, widow of Alfred Saugrain. She was a native of Virginia, but while she was still young, her father, John Linton, moved with his family to Little Rock, Arkansas. He afterward became a prominent lawyer in that state.

P. William Provenchere was born in Saint Louis, July 23, 1852; received his classical education at the Saint Louis University, finishing in 1871. He attended the law department of Washington University, Saint Louis, one term, and then went to the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, receiving the degree of bachelor of law from the latter institution in 1873.

In the autumn of that year Mr. Provenchere opened an office in Saint Louis, and for ten years has been in the steady practice of his profession in the civil courts only. His business has been fair, and is growing. He is a diligent student, a cautious adviser, true to his clients, painstaking and strictly upright in all his business transactions. As a lawyer he is esteemed by his associates at the bar, and as a citizen he is respected by his large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Provenchere was elected to the legislature on the democratic ticket in 1880, and served one term, being on the committees on ways and means, internal improvement, and one or two others. This, we believe, is the only office he has ever held. It is evidently his intention to be known as a lawyer rather than as a politician. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

NATHANIEL M. SHELTON.

LANCASTER.

NATHANIEL MEACON SHELTON, of the firm of Shelton and Dysart, is a son of Meacon A. and Anna (Berger) Shelton, and was born at Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, March 17, 1851. Both parents were born in Virginia. The paternal grandfather of our subject fought for freedom from the British yoke. His maternal grandfather was from Switzerland.

Nat, as he is universally called, and as he always writes his name, was reared to farm labor, and finished his scientific and classical studies at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, leaving before completing the full course. He taught school two terms in Lincoln county; went to Danville, the shire town of Montgomery county; held the post of deputy circuit clerk, and read law at the same time; finished his legal studies at the state university, Columbia; was admitted to the bar under Judge Porter, at Danville, in April, 1875, and commenced practice at Lancaster in June of that year.

He combines the qualities of a good counselor with those of a successful advocate; is a forcible and logical speaker, and peculiarly strong and clear in the discussion of legal questions, and is careful in forming opinions, and tenacious in maintaining them. His books are his constant companions, so that he can always refer to authorities to sustain his opinions on legal propositions.

has become very much attached. He has ambition enough to prompt him to be studious and painstaking, and that is the class likely to rise in the profession. He is a growing man. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Ellington was married, July 27, 1882, to Miss Josie Hammett, daughter of Frank Hammett, of Huntsville, and their first-born and only child, a son, died in July, 1883.

JEPHTHA WELLS.

TROY.

THE prosecuting attorney of Lincoln county, with whose name we head this notice, is a son of the late Doctor John C. Wells, a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of the medical department of the Louisville University. He came to this state when a young man; married Kitty Custer, a cousin of the late General Custer, of the United States army, and was in practice at Troy at the time of his death, in 1857. The widow is still living in Troy, where Jephtha was born, September 18, 1852. He was educated at the Christian Institute, Troy, taking the full course, and is a graduate of the Saint Louis Law School, class of 1874. Since that time he has been in practice in this place. He was public administrator four years, being elected by his democratic constituents in 1876, and was elected to his present office in 1882. As a prosecutor he is alert and efficient, and happily realizing the hopes of his best friends. He is a sprightly young man, with an excellent mind, and with constant and close application to his law books will progress.

He is a member of the Triple Alliance, and is allied, we believe, with no other secret order, being thoroughly wedded to his profession, and bound to make a success in it. He is a nephew of the late Judge Carty Wells and of Joseph B. Wells, elsewhere mentioned, and who were both shining members of the Lincoln county bar. Jephtha Wells has the example of two brilliant uncles once at the bar to spur him on.

JOE H. CUPP.

CENTRALIA.

JOE HENRY CUPP, attorney at law and notary public, Centralia, Boone county, is a young member of the bar, but studious and ambitious, and likely to advance. He was reared on a farm, and early inured to hard work, which was no detriment to his muscles and health; but his mind was on books, and at twenty years of age he commenced going to school half the year or more, teaching the rest of the time, and thus he in a measure gratified his longing for knowledge. He was born in Chariton county, Missouri, January 1, 1853, being a son of George W. and Catherine (Wilson) Cupp, both natives of Tennessee. His paternal grandfather came from Germany, and was a soldier in the war of 1812-14. His

father died in 1854; his mother is still living, her home being in Kirksville. At that place Joe Cupp finished his education at the state normal school, having meanwhile taught more or less, being thrown entirely upon his own resources. After leaving school he taught steadily for three years, making a success in that profession.

Mr. Cupp read law at Kirksville with Harrington and Musick; was admitted to the bar in November, 1880, and a few months afterward opened an office at Centralia, where he already has a fair business, which is gradually increasing. His character stands well; he has the confidence of the people in his integrity, and will be likely to succeed. He belongs to the Methodist Church South, and votes the democratic ticket.

May 11, 1881, Mr. Cupp was joined in wedlock with Miss Edmonia Sneed, daughter of Thomas S. Sneed, one of the first settlers in Centralia. They have one daughter.

HON. WILLIAM HEREN.

SAVANNAH.

WILLIAM HEREN was born November 15, 1825, near Zanesville, in Muskingum county, Ohio. His ancestors were from Virginia and Maryland. They were prominent business men and were members of the learned professions. His father, Robert Heren, was a farmer, and his mother, before marriage, was Miss Henrietta Denney. He attended the public schools, and commenced teaching and studying law when he was about twenty-one years of age. He is self-taught in the rudiments of his profession. When he was about eighteen years old his parents moved to Andrew county, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar by Hon. Solomon Leonard, judge of the twelfth judicial circuit. Being out of health, he went on a farm, where he remained six years. After recruiting his health, he commenced practice at Savannah, where he has done a large business. He was elected to the state senate in 1862. He resigned, and was elected judge of the circuit court in 1863, holding that position six years, faithfully performing its duties. At the end of his term of office he resumed practice, which he has continued up to the present time.

Judge Heren is an able lawyer, profound in the principles of the law, and is thoroughly posted in the subtleties of legal science. His mind is analytic, and he is a clear and able logician and an able advocate. He is a citizen to whom all refer with pride, and is an honor to the state and the profession.

Judge Heren has been twice married: first, to Miss Miriam Small, who died in 1869; and in 1874 to Mrs. Louisa Smither. By his first wife he has had six children, three sons and three daughters.

His second son, Cyrus Heren, born in 1855, was thoroughly educated in the public schools; read law with his father, and was licensed to practice in March, 1875, and formed a partnership with his father in 1877. He is a promising young

man, well posted in the law. He makes admirable briefs, and is a logical and fluent advocate before a jury. He was married in November, 1877, to Miss Mary L. Davis. They have two children.

JAMES T. LLOYD.

MONTICELLO.

JAMES T. LLOYD, one of the youngest members of the Lewis county bar, and a self-made man, was born at Canton, that county, August 28, 1857, his parents being Jeremiah and Fannie (Jones) Lloyd. His father was born in Delaware; his mother in Kentucky. He was educated at the Christian University, Canton, and received the degree of bachelor of science in 1878, being one of the best students of his class; taught country schools four terms, having at one time charge of a high school there, and was subsequently principal of the Canton public schools. As a teacher he was quite popular, and proved himself very proficient and well fitted. He read law with Oliver C. Clay, of Monticello, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1882. He held the post of deputy circuit clerk from the early part of 1881 to the close of the next year, in which position he gained many friends, because of his faithfulness in the performance of his official duties; and in January, 1883, he became the partner of his preceptor.

Mr Lloyd is attorney for the county collector, and has a large number of suits in the circuit court. He is a polished young man in manners as well as mind, very attentive to business, and is likely to gain distinction because of his studious habits, attention to business, and ability in the expression of thought.

He is a member of the Methodist Church South; is noble grand in the local lodge of Odd-Fellows, and a young man calculated to shine in social circles. He was married March 1, 1881, to Miss Mollie Graves, of Lewis county, and they have one son.

HON. CHARLES P. JOHNSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

FRESH interest attaches to the name and career of Hon. Charles Philip Johnson on account of his recent triumph in the trial and acquittal of Frank James. The case is familiar to all our readers, and Mr. Johnson's success in that instance is in accord with his whole history as a criminal lawyer. His reputation as an advocate extended years ago far beyond the limits of this state. He is known all over the West as a brilliant and very successful lawyer. For the last dozen years or more he has been retained on one side or the other of nearly every important criminal case that has come before the courts of this city, and the case of Frank James was not the first, or second, or third that has called him to other parts of Missouri. His practice has brought him much gain, as well as great honor.



James D. McNamee



Chas. P. Johnson

Charles P. Johnson is of Virginia and Pennsylvania ancestors, and was born at Lebanon, Saint Clair county, Illinois, January 18, 1836. His parents were Henry and Elvira (Fouke) Johnson. His mother was a native of Kaskaskia, the oldest town in Illinois, and had her full share of frontier life. We have somewhere seen it stated that the son, our subject, inherited her strong characteristics.

He was reared in Belleville, adjoining Lebanon, and finished his school drill at McKendree College, Lebanon, where he spent one year. The best part of his education was, no doubt, obtained at the printer's case, where Horace Greeley and hundreds of other eminent men obtained nearly all their education. Mr. Johnson edited a weekly paper at Sparta, Randolph county, Illinois, before he was eighteen years old. In 1855 he settled in Saint Louis, read law with ex-Attorney General R. F. Wingle and Judge William C. Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. It was at a period in our history when party spirit ran high, and Mr. Johnson soon identified himself with what was then known as the free-soil party. He worked hard for the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, being at the same time city attorney, holding that office from 1859 to 1861.

At the first call for troops, he enlisted for three months in the 3d Missouri regiment, and was meanwhile actively engaged with others in raising the 8th Missouri regiment, which he tendered in person to the president.

The civil history of Mr. Johnson at this trying period and later is somewhat fully detailed in an article written for the "American Railroad Journal" of New York city, in September, 1882, and we take the liberty of reproducing it:

"In 1862 a division occurred in the ranks of the republican party in Saint Louis, growing out of an attempt to conserve slave property in opposition to the declared policy of General Fremont, then in command of the western department. The congressional nominating convention divided, one wing nominating Frank P. Blair as a candidate for congress, the other nominating Charles P. Johnson. Mr. Johnson declined the nomination in a speech before the convention, in which he contended that an older and more experienced standard bearer should be chosen (he was then barely eligible), and presented the name of Samuel Knox. Mr. Knox was elected over Mr. Blair. At the same time he accepted the candidacy to and headed the legislative ticket. In the legislature he was assigned to what at that time was the most important position in the body—the chairmanship of the committee on emancipation. His zeal, energy, and powers as a debater soon gave him the leadership of the house. Failing in his efforts to get the pro-slavery party to accept the reasonable proposition of Mr. Lincoln, to pay the loyal slave-owners for their property, he took the advanced stand for immediate emancipation without compensation, and presented a bill for the calling of a state convention. In the senatorial fight of this session he was the determined supporter of B. Gratz Brown, and rather than yield his position joined forces with the supporters of John S. Phelps and precipitated an adjournment, which prevented an election. At the adjourned session, 1863-64, the convention bill became a law. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Johnson was nominated for congress, but Mr. Samuel Knox running

as an independent candidate, he was defeated by Hon. John Hogan. In the early part of January, 1865, the state convention assembled at Saint Louis. Their first act was the passage of an ordinance freeing the slaves. After this they proceeded to frame a constitution, which was submitted to the people for ratification or rejection in May, 1865.

This was the celebrated 'Drake Constitution.' As the slavery question was already settled by independent ordinance, Mr. Johnson took his stand in opposition to the new constitution, because of its harsh and intolerant provisions. He canvassed the state on that issue, and ran for the legislature again from Saint Louis county at large. He was elected by an overwhelming majority, but the constitution was carried by a small majority. He served one winter in the legislature, and in the fall of 1866 accepted the appointment of circuit or state's attorney for the city and county of Saint Louis. For six years he filled this position in a manner that gained for him universal approbation. During this time he laid the foundation for his since brilliant career at the bar. Two years preceding the expiration of his circuit attorneyship, the liberal republican movement was inaugurated in Missouri, and Mr. Johnson entered into it with his usual zeal and determination.

He was a delegate to the first convention convened in Missouri to elect delegates to the Cincinnati convention, and was a stanch advocate for the nomination of Greeley and Brown. In the selection of the joint democratic and liberal republican ticket of 1872 he was presented as a candidate for lieutenant governor. He was elected, and during the two years he served became noted for his marked ability as a parliamentarian and presiding officer. It was during this session that he made a reformatory fight which attracted wide attention. An unsuspecting legislature had given Saint Louis a charter in which a power was granted to regulate houses of ill repute. Under this grant was passed the celebrated social evil ordinance, which was simply a copy of the former European system of licensing prostitution. Its establishment and the perceptible evil consequences flowing from it soon aroused the determined antagonism of the moral element of the community, and a movement was made to repeal the obnoxious law. The subject was introduced before the legislature, and its abrogation advocated by Mr. Johnson, the then lieutenant governor, with marked success. On the expiration of his term of office Mr. Johnson returned to his law business, and devoting his entire attention to it, soon reached the first rank in his profession."

Three or four years ago Mr. Johnson became greatly aroused in opposition to gambling in Saint Louis, and the corrupting interference in the politics of the city and state, and secured his election to the legislature (1880) partly that he might do something to check evil consequences. To this end he introduced the bill, which thereafter became the celebrated "Johnson law," making the keeping of a gambling house a felony. Its enforcement has been instrumental in breaking up the corrupt rings controlling municipal politics, and greatly decreasing other evils growing out of the pernicious vice.

As a legislator Mr Johnson always has his eyes open to the wants of the state, and does all he can to secure the passage of wholesome law, tending to develop the resources, of every kind, of this great commonwealth.

He was one of the foremost men in Saint Louis in getting up the immigrant convention held here in April, 1880, on which occasion he delivered the opening address. He took strong ground in favor of governmental appropriations, claiming "that the expenditure on our river of the money and labor that constructed those great highways leading from the most distant parts of the Roman empire to its capital, or upon those huge aqueducts of the same period, or upon the gardens and palaces of Nineveh, or on the grand wall of China, or the pyramids of Egypt, or the expenditure of a tithe as much as that wasted on the modern fortifications of Europe, would jewel our stream with magnificent ports, dot it with costly arsenals of trade, control it with extended levees, and channel it to bear upon its bosom the outgoing and incoming commerce of the world."

Mr. Johnson has a wife and five children, and a domestic turn of mind, and is never happier anywhere than in the attractive circle of his own home.

MELVIN L. GRAY.

SAINT LOUIS.

AT Bridport, in the state of Vermont, on the shore of Lake Champlain, on the classic ground near ports Crown Point and Ticonderoga, the birth of Melvin L. Gray occurred, in the year 1815. He is the son of Daniel and Amy Emma (Bosworth) Gray. His father was a graduate of Middlebury College, and was present and took part in the battle of Plattsburgh, in the war of 1812. The paternal ancestors of our subject were originally Scotch. Several of the original progenitors of the Gray family were officers and soldiers in the revolutionary war. Captain Isaac Gray commanded a company from Pelham, Massachusetts, at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In his youth Melvin worked on the farm, and attended public schools. He mastered the studies required in the first year's college course in about five months, and entered Middlebury College in September, 1836, one year in advance. He was graduated in the same class with the poet John G. Saxe and William A. Howard, of Michigan (1839). The late Hon. C. B. Lawrence, of the Illinois supreme court, was in the same college, but entered a class about two years later than Mr. Gray. On receiving his diploma he went to Alabama, and taught school two and one-half years. He came to Saint Louis in 1842; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He then formed a partnership with Hon. C. B. Lawrence, which continued about two years. He then formed a partnership with Franklin Fisher, who died of cholera in 1849.

Since that time he has been in practice by himself, doing an extensive business. He has been engaged in a great many trade-mark cases, and has been

quite extensively employed in steamboat cases when that kind of litigation was confined to the state courts, and later has, to some extent, done admiralty business.

Mr. Gray is remarkably well informed in all branches of the law. His judgment is of a high order, and his reputation for integrity and manly, upright dealing is unsurpassed.

BENJAMIN W. WHEELER.

TROY.

BENJAMIN WALKER WHEELER, judge of the probate court of Lincoln county, was born on a farm two miles from where he now lives, May 12, 1847; the son of Otis and Jane (Wallace) Wheeler. His father was a graduate of West Point, born in Hancock, New Hampshire; was a captain in the United States army; served in the Black Hawk war and Florida war; resigned about 1843, and died on his farm in 1871. The wife of Captain Wheeler is a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of a prominent physician. She is still living.

Benjamin spent two years in Wyman's City University, Saint Louis, being on the farm, with the exception of this period, until of age. He read law with Archibald V. McKee, of Troy; was admitted to the bar in 1869, being licensed by Judge Edwards, of the circuit court, and has since been in practice, almost entirely civil, at Troy. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1872, and held the office two years. To his present county office he was elected in 1878, and reelected in 1882; hence he is serving his second term. He is very prompt and diligent in attending to probate matters, and is popular in the county where he has always lived. He is one of the best known men in the county, and has lived an irreproachable life. He is a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, and an earnest Sunday-school worker. His standing among the legal fraternity has always been highly respectable.

Mr. Wheeler is a democrat in politics, and he was the first master of the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with which he is still connected. He was married in November, 1873, to Mrs. Edna (Adams) Cox, of New Hope, Lincoln county, and they have a daughter and a son.

F. P. WILEY.

MOBERLY.

FRANKLIN PIERCE WILEY, of the firm of Hollis and Wiley, was born in Le Roy, McLean county, Illinois, February 3, 1853. His father, James Wiley, a farmer, was from Ireland, and for fifteen or twenty years was a supervisor of McLean county, dying in 1860; and his mother was Permelia Waters, a native of Virginia, still living at Le Roy. Frank was educated at Hillsdale College, Michigan, and is a graduate of the class of 1873, his room-mate part of the

time being Will M. Carleton, the poet. While in the sophomore year, he taught school five or six months at Rolling Prairie, Indiana, keeping up with his class in college; and during the last two winters in college he attended the law lectures at Ann Arbor, and received the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws in the same year.

Mr. Wiley commenced practice at Moberly in the autumn of 1873, being at first of the firm of McCart and Wiley; then of the firm of Priest and Wiley, and for the last eight or nine years he has been a partner of William J. Hollis, elsewhere mentioned in this work. Mr. Wiley is very painstaking in preparing his briefs, and indeed in all his legal labors; is candid and logical, and stands high in his county as a civil, and especially as a criminal, lawyer. When occasion requires, he can be decidedly eloquent.

Mr. Wiley was elected to the legislature in 1878, and reëlected in 1880. In the session of 1879 he was chairman of the committee on the impeachment of Elijah Gates; in the next session he was chairman of the committee on federal relations, and on the committees on the judiciary, and banks and banking.

Mr. Wiley has always trained in the democratic school; and he is past grand in the order of the Knights of Pythias. His wife was Miss Bettie B. Hammett, of Huntsville, this county, their marriage taking place in November, 1882.

JAMES P. WOOD.

NEW LONDON.

JAMES PERRY WOOD, prosecuting attorney of Ralls county, and a rising man at that bar, is a native of this county, born July 6, 1854. His parents are John O. and Elizabeth (Broadley) Wood, the former a native of South Carolina; the latter of Callaway county, Missouri. His grandfather, a native of Kentucky, was in the second war with England, and came to Missouri with his family in 1827, and settled in Ralls county. John O. Wood, who was in the confederate army under Lee, is a thrifty farmer and stock raiser, and James was on the farm until he commenced his college studies. He is a graduate of Canton University, class of 1874; read law with Johnson and Wingate, of Saint Louis; was there admitted to the bar before the supreme court of the state, in September, 1876, and after practicing a few months in Monroe city, Monroe county, settled in New London, the seat of justice of Ralls county. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, by his democratic constituents, in November, 1878; was reëlected in 1880 and 1882, and hence is serving his third term. He is becoming more and more efficient, year by year, as a prosecutor, being a growing man at the bar of his judicial circuit. His preliminary education was excellent, and he keeps well read up in his profession. He is a ready and fluent speaker, and both in the court room and on the stump, uniformly attracts the close attention of his hearers. He is regarded as a brilliant advocate.

Mr. Wood holds the office of prelate in Excalibar Commandery of Knights Templar stationed at Hannibal; is a member of the Christian Church; for three years superintendent of the Sunday-school at New London, and a young man of solid moral character. He was married December 12, 1876, to Miss Mary F. Owsley, daughter of A. B. Owsley of Canton, and a relative of ex-Governor Owsley, of Kentucky. They have one son living, and have buried one daughter. Mrs. Wood was educated at Canton University, and is a woman of fine mental and social refinement.

Mr. Wood is a man of an independent nature, and although his father is very wealthy, and since helping him through college and to the bar, has offered to do much more for the son, yet he has never accepted a dollar which he has not returned with interest. He has a cozy home, well furnished, and a good miscellaneous as well as law library, and is following the scriptural injunction to "owe no man anything."

WILLIAM P. BEACH.

MACON.

WILLIAM PIERSON BEACH was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 19, 1840, being a son of William P. and Ann Eliza (Couplin) Beach. His great-grandfather, Elias Beach, was a revolutionary soldier, as also his maternal great-grandfather, Henry Winfield. The subject of this sketch was left fatherless in infancy, and his widowed mother struggled faithfully to maintain and educate her three children; but she died about ten years after her husband, and the children were, for a few years, dependent upon the kindness of their maternal relatives. At fourteen, William Beach was thrown upon his own resources. He taught a summer school (1854), when, having determined to make his future home in the West, he journeyed, mostly on foot, to Lebanon, Ohio, carrying a few salable books in a valise, with which he sustained his emaciated purse. In the winter of 1857 he found himself teaching in Boone county, Missouri, where he pursued the same vocation for seven or eight years; in the meantime attending the Missouri University, at Columbia, one year. During the latter part of this period he had been devoting his leisure to the study of law, and in the autumn of 1866 was admitted to the bar at Columbia. He immediately removed to Macon, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Beach is known as an honest and upright man, diligent in his business, a wise counselor, and above the average as an advocate. He is a forcible writer, inclining to political topics—second, in this respect, to no man in Macon county. He is a republican of the independent and conservative type, and a foe to time-servers and policy men in any party.

Mr. Beach has held some municipal offices in his adopted town, and is an influential political leader; but is too independent and liberal to be acceptable to the "machine bosses," and the extreme partisan element of his party. He is a

member of the Congregational Church, an active temperance worker, and a man whose impulses are all for the cause of humanity. He was married, in November, 1871, to Miss Nellie Barnard, of Saint Louis. She is a lady of culture, and has been an efficient worker in many a good cause.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

KIRKSVILLE.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON, city attorney of Kirksville, dates his birth in Pike county, Ohio, January 29, 1854, his parents being Henry and Louisa (Slaughter) Johnston. His father, a farmer, was a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and a son of a Protestant Irish emigrant. Henry Johnston was a soldier in one of the Ohio regiments in the civil war. Louisa Slaughter was a native of Ohio. Some of her relatives were in both wars with England. At the close of the rebellion Henry Johnston left Ohio and settled in Clay township, Adair county, seventeen miles from Kirksville. They are now living in Schuyler county.

In addition to the mental drill of a country school our subject had the advantages of the state normal school at Kirksville for a few months. He had to depend upon himself to secure the funds for his education, legal as well as literary, and taught, off and on, for six or seven years, reading law at the same time, and finally finishing in the office of Henry F. Millan.

Mr. Johnston was licensed to practice by Judge Andrew Ellion, of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, in October, 1881, and immediately opened an office in Kirksville, doing unusually well the first year, and is gradually increasing his practice. Before the end of his first year at the bar he was elected city attorney, and is now faithfully performing the duties of that office. His politics are republican. Mr. Johnston took considerable pains in preparing himself for the practice of law. He evidently likes the profession, is somewhat ambitious, and will be likely to grow. He does his work with care, is eminently trustworthy, and has made an encouraging start in professional life.

Mr. Johnston was married October 25, 1875, to Miss Laura A. Bell, of Adair county, and they have three children.

ORVILLE D. JONES.

EDINA.

ORVILLE DAVIS JONES, son of William M. and Martha (Robbins) Jones, is a native of Miami county, Indiana, his birth being dated April 29, 1846. This branch of the Jones family originally settled in South Carolina, and the great-grandfather of Orville was a revolutionary soldier. William M. Jones was born in Kentucky, and went thence to Indiana. In 1852 he took his family to Fulton county, Illinois, where he had a farm near Cuba. Orville finished his

education at Hedding College, Abingdon, taking the scientific course, and receiving his diploma in June, 1870. He taught school two years before finishing his studies and one year afterward; studied law at the Iowa State University, Iowa City; was admitted to the bar at Edina in May, 1872, and this has been his home since that date.

His practice is general, as is usually the case in the country, but he has no partiality for the criminal courts. He makes the law his sole business, pays little attention to politics, voting the greenback ticket, but asking for no office,* and he is one of the most diligent men in the study as well as the practice of his profession in Knox county. That is the class of men who are sure to grow and to rise in their profession. Mr. Jones began at the bottom, and has ambition enough and talent enough to rise from year to year. This he does.

He is a member of the Methodist Church North, and a man of solid character. He has usually been quite active in Sunday school work.

The wife of Mr. Jones was Mary Elizabeth Graves, daughter of Rev. William P. Graves, a Methodist minister, formerly of Geneseo, Illinois, now of Bloomington, same state. They were married March 19, 1874, and have two daughters.

DAVID A. BALL.

LOUISIANA.

DAVID A. BALL is a native of Lincoln county, this state, and was born June 18, 1851, his parents being John E. and Elizabeth H. (Dyer) Ball. Both of them were born in Virginia, also the grandparents of our subject. His maternal grandfather was in the second war with the mother country, and his father was in the Mexican war under General Sterling Price, and in the federal service during the entire civil war, being a captain in the 49th Missouri infantry. John E. Ball is a farmer, and he and his wife are living in Montgomery county, this state.

The subject of this sketch farmed with his father until nineteen years of age, attending school during the winters under quite unfavorable circumstances, never going less than three miles, and at one period walking five miles to attend the same. At seventeen he taught a public school for six months. At nineteen he left the farm, attended school at Louisiana two terms, and completed his education by dint of hard study in private. He is a well informed man, and still loves his books.

Mr. Ball read law with Fagg and Dyer, of Louisiana; was admitted to the bar in May, 1873, and since that date has been in the practice of his profession in Pike county, his home being at Louisiana. He was elected city attorney in 1874, and served one term; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1878, and

* He was the greenback candidate for secretary of state in 1878, put up without his knowledge for the sake of completing the ticket, without even the possibility of being elected.

reelected in 1880, serving in all four years, and making a good record as an active and efficient prosecutor. He makes a good speech to a jury. In all business transactions he is noted for punctuality and honesty.

Mr. Ball is an earnest politician of the democratic school, and now represents the seventh congressional district in the state central committee of his party. He is well known among his political confreres of the state, as a thorough worker and a man of no inconsiderable influence. He is careful not to give so much time to politics as to interfere with his professional duties.

Mr. Ball is a third-degree Mason, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Honor, and of the Methodist Church South. He was married, May 13, 1875, to Miss Jessie Minor, daughter of Samuel O. Minor, and niece of Hon. Nicholas P. Minor, judge of the probate court of Pike county. We believe they have no children. Mr. Ball is a nephew of Colonel David P. Dyer, whose sketch appears in this work.

THOMAS W. CUNNINGHAM.

S. INT CHARLES.

THOMAS W. CUNNINGHAM, the oldest living lawyer in Missouri, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 12, 1800. His father, William Cunningham, a cousin of Allan Cunningham, the Scotch poet, was a manufacturer of great wealth, whom the French embargo upon British commerce reduced to poverty. The subject of this sketch immigrated to Virginia when eight years of age, and received an excellent education. After serving three years in the navy as a midshipman, he taught school as a tutor in several families until he removed to Missouri in 1829. He read law with Hon. Rufus Easton, the first member of congress from the territory of Missouri, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court in 1830.

For several years he filled the arduous and responsible position of United States surveyor in northern Missouri. In conjunction with Major Steen, of the United States army, he made the survey of the commons of Saint Charles, ultimately sustained by the supreme court of the United States in *Chouteau vs. Eckert*, whereby the city of Saint Charles was confirmed in its title to fourteen thousand acres of valuable land.

Mr. Cunningham has never sought office, but for twelve years he was county treasurer of Saint Charles county. He accepted the office of mayor of Saint Charles in 1854, in order to aid in the extension of the North Missouri railroad. As early as 1852 he participated in the Mississippi Valley railroad convention at Saint Louis, and is shown by the newspaper reports to have made one of the ablest speeches delivered on that occasion. At the bar he displayed research and ability, both in the civil and criminal practice.

Although he retired from practice fourteen years ago, he always reads with

zest the reports of interesting cases, and retains to a remarkable degree his physical and intellectual vigor. He has been for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and regards with equanimity the coming of the great change which awaits all humanity.

HENRY A. CUNNINGHAM.

SAINT LOUIS.

HENRY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM is a son of Thomas W. Cunningham, the oldest lawyer in Missouri, and was born in Saint Charles, this state, October 1, 1838. Further particulars in regard to the family may be found in the sketch of Thomas W. Cunningham, immediately preceding this. Henry was educated at the Saint Charles College, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the state, and was graduated in 1858. He read law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and after practicing two or three years in his native city went to Europe. He spent five years in Europe seeking pleasure and storing his mind with useful knowledge.

Mr. Cunningham returned to Missouri in 1866, and since that time has been in constant practice, with his home in Saint Louis. His business is largely in the federal courts, and since 1875 he has been in practice before the supreme court of the United States at Washington. The following estimate of his character is from the pen of Hon. D. H. McAdam, of the Saint Louis bar:

"In 1873, as counsel for defendants in cases then pending in the federal courts, he effectually dispersed a defiant and powerful ring of adroit villains, who had for years plundered land owners of Missouri by means of forged deeds. Bankers and ex-congressmen, unimpeachable witnesses of the highest standing, had been inveigled into proving the signatures upon the first deed offered, but after Mr. Cunningham had presented his reasons for believing the instrument a forgery, the deed was impounded, the cases were abandoned by plaintiff's attorneys, and the malefactors fled to Mexico. This case attracted widespread attention. Mr. Cunningham declined a banquet tendered to him as a public testimonial of the value of his services in ridding the state of this desperate gang, who, two years afterward, resumed their operations in Chicago and Quincy.

As a lawyer he is exact, thorough and forcible, possessed of a complete knowledge of constitutional principles and well versed in the rules of practice. He is an earnest and persuasive speaker, with the unusual natural advantages of a graceful presence and a harmonious voice. Within the last ten years he has been prominently identified with the litigation arising out of the bonds issued in the name of various counties of Missouri. In most of the cases payment of the bonds was resisted on the grounds that they had been illegally or fraudulently issued, and in presenting this defense a fine opportunity was afforded for showing the indefeasible right of municipalities to protect themselves against the illegal

and unauthorized acts of their officers. Mr. Cunningham developed this point with convincing eloquence, and rendered most substantial services to several of the prominent counties in Missouri.

He is a democrat in politics, and was a candidate for nomination as one of the judges of the Saint Louis court of appeals. He is a prominent Mason and a Knight Templar.

His travels in Europe, and his liberal intercourse with the best society at home and abroad, have given him a good deal of polish in manners. He is a good converser, a well informed man, and is at home in the highest circles of refinement."

CHARLES F. BOOHER.

SAVANNAH.

CHARLES F. BOOHER was born January 31, 1848, at East Groveland, New York; son of Henry Booher and Catherine (Updegrove) Booher. He is of Swiss and German descent; he was educated in the public schools and at Geneseo Academy; read law three years with the firm of Wood and Scott, of Geneseo, New York; came to Missouri in April, 1870, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1871. He has been in practice at Savannah since that time, doing an extensive business. He was appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney for Andrew county, by Governor Charles H. Hardin, in October, 1875; was elected to the same office in 1876, and again in 1882. He is performing the duties of that office with decided ability. He was district elector on the national democratic ticket in 1880. He is well read in his profession, and a fluent talker.

Mr. Booher is a democrat, and the extent of his popularity is shown in the fact that he has been twice elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in a county strongly republican, running far ahead of his ticket. He was married, January 11, 1877, at Rochester, Missouri, to Miss Sarah D. Shanks; they have two sons.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL.

HANNIBAL.

WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL, lawyer, journalist and city attorney of Hannibal, was born in this city, May 17, 1857. His father, Rev. Daniel L. Russell, was a Baptist minister, who was born in New Hampshire, and many years a preacher in northeastern Missouri, dying at Hannibal in 1858. His widow, who is still living, was Matilda Richmond, a sister of the late Colonel Richard Fell Richmond, many years a prominent lawyer at the Marion county bar. The Richmonds are a large Kentucky family.

The subject of this notice was educated in the graded and high schools of Hannibal, and in 1876 went into the newspaper business, early developing a

liking for journalism, which has become a very important profession. He was editor at first of the Hannibal "Herald," a weekly paper; then of the "Clipper-Herald," a daily and weekly, which he managed for more than three years. In May, 1881, his paper was merged into the "Journal," by which name it is now published by Hallock and Russell. It is the only democratic daily in northeastern Missouri.

Mr. Russell began reading law with W. C. Foreman, of Hannibal, in 1877; was admitted to the bar on the first Monday in May, 1882, having been nominated two days before for the office of city attorney, and the day after he received his license to practice he was elected to that office by a majority unprecedented in the history of the city, running at least six hundred votes ahead of the usual democratic majority. He was reëlected in 1883 by a majority much beyond his party's strength, and is still performing in an acceptable manner the duties of that office.

SYDNEY K. SMITH.

SAINT LOUIS.

SYDNEY KERR SMITH was born in Scott county, Kentucky, February 17, 1850. His father, D. Howard Smith, is a prominent lawyer and politician of that state; was two terms in the state senate, twelve years auditor of the state, and is the present president of the state board of railroad commissioners. Nelson Smith, the father of D. Howard, a native of Louisa county, Virginia, went with his father, William Smith, to Kentucky, in 1783, and settled at Bryant's Station, near Lexington. The mother of Nelson Smith was Sarah Kerr, the daughter of David Kerr, who was on General Washington's staff, and at the surrender of Cornwallis, afterward settling in Scott county, Kentucky. The family have in their possession a horse pistol which this revolutionary hero took from a British officer at Yorktown.

The mother of Sydney was Josephine Lemon, a daughter of Captain Joseph I. Lemon, also of Scott county, Kentucky, a soldier in the second war with England, and at the time of his death, one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the county.

Sydney received his early education from B. B. Sayre, of Frankfort, Kentucky, at that time one of the most noted educators in that state, and later at Washington and Lee University, where he distinguished himself in the department of history and literature, and acquitted himself with credit in the other branches. After leaving college he was appointed revenue agent for Kentucky, and in that capacity assisted in reducing the then large state debt by suggesting a revision of the revenue laws, and bringing the violators of the law to justice. He afterward read law with W. R. Thompson, one of the first lawyers of Kentucky, and a son-in-law of Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Kentucky in the spring of 1873.

In 1875 he became a partner of his preceptor at Louisville, and they were in practice together when Mr. Thompson died, in the autumn of 1876. Mr. Smith then removed to Saint Louis, where he has been quite successful, and accumulated a handsome property.

In February, 1878, he was married to Miss Anna Stephens, daughter of Hon. James L. Stephens, of Boone county, Missouri, founder of Stephen College, a Baptist institution at Columbia, and late state senator from that district. They have had two children, and buried one of them. Mr. Smith is a Baptist in religion, and a Jeffersonian democrat in politics.

His business is confined exclusively to civil practice. He is regarded as well read in his profession, and is painstaking in all his work. He has a well trained mind; is an easy and fluent talker, and a good advocate; is thoroughly upright and honorable in all his transactions; is graceful and courteous in his manners, and has all the traits of a polished gentleman.

Mr. Smith was one of the one hundred notaries appointed by Governor Crittenden under the new law applicable to Saint Louis. He has been twice urged to become a candidate for the legislature, once in Kentucky and once in Missouri, each time declining, preferring his profession to political preferment. He was mentioned by his friends for insurance commissioner of that state, and had the very strongest indorsement as to qualifications for the office.

Mr. Smith has contributed to various periodicals on a variety of subjects—law, insurance, religion and politics—and has in course of preparation a work entitled, "Theory and Principles of Law."

FRANK E. RICHEY.

SAINT LOUIS.

FRANK EVANS RICHEY is a native of La Salle county, Illinois, being born July 2, 1850. His father, David Richey, was born in Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Elizabeth Evans, was born in Illinois. David Richey is a thrifty farmer, and at one period was a member of the Illinois legislature. The maternal grandfather of Frank was in his day one of the leading men in his part of the state of Illinois, and a prominent state senator.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Normal University, Normal, Illinois, taking the full course, and finishing his studies in 1872. He taught school two years in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he also commenced reading law. He finished his legal studies in Saint Louis, and was here admitted to the bar in January, 1875. His practice is general and entirely civil.

As a lawyer, Mr. Richey takes rank with those who are becoming distinguished by their learning and talents. Without the faults and foibles which have wrecked the bright hopes of young men of talent, possessed of a nature at once open, candid and frank, yet strong, firm and decisive, he is singularly well fitted for the

labors of his profession. Endowed by nature with a strong, analytical mind, he has supplemented this by such a constant and intelligent application to study that he is now recognized as one of the learned men of the Saint Louis bar. He is a clear, logical, forceful speaker, a chaste and elegant writer, and is possessed of such clearness of perception, tenacity of purpose, and vigor of action, as render him a most formidable opponent. Mr. Richey is an energetic, conscientious lawyer, a warm-hearted friend, and generous, chivalrous foe.

Mr. Richey is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Royal Arcanum. He was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Fannie L. Lippman, daughter of Morris J. Lippman, of Saint Louis, and they have one daughter.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.

NEW LONDON.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, for several years one of the leading lawyers in Ralls county, and now cashier of the Ralls County Bank, was born in the adjoining county of Pike, June 29, 1837. His father, Drury Christian, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, and came to Missouri in 1825. He married Nancy Tillitt, a native of Kentucky, and they had five children, William being the second child. He was educated at the Watson Seminary, Ashley, Pike county, taking the full course, and being graduated in 1865. He taught classes in the seminary while a student, and from 1865 to 1871 devoted his whole time to teaching, being president, the last five years, of the Troy Christian Institute. He was a successful educator, and is no doubt one of the best scholars in this county.

Mr. Christian read law at New London, with the late Oliver H. P. Ledford, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, practicing here for ten years, and making an exceptionally fine record at the bar of this county. For learning in the law, for safety in conducting a case, and for extent of practice, he had no superior in the county. Nor did any lawyer at this bar, probably, have an equal amount of money pass through his hands in that period, for every dollar of which he rendered an exact account.

He was public administrator of the county two terms; county school commissioner two terms, and prosecuting attorney two terms, filling every office with the utmost faithfulness and efficiency. He does not excel as an advocate, but is an excellent counselor, and undertakes no legal work that he does not do well.

His political affiliations have always been with the democratic party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Christian or Disciple Church. The sincerity of his faith, and the purity of his life are unquestioned by anybody who knows him. He is an elder in the church, and an efficient Sunday-school worker. He is a modest, unassuming, polished gentleman, public-spirited, and foremost in forwarding educational, benevolent and public enterprises generally.

April 1, 1883, Mr. Christian became the cashier of the Ralls County Bank, of which he is a large stockholder, and since that date he has paid scarcely any attention to the law. He turned that business over to Reuben F. Roy, who had been his partner for three years, and whom we elsewhere mention.

Mr. Christian was united in marriage, in October, 1867, with Miss Ruth A. Brown, daughter of the late Colonel Hanceford Brown, of New London. We believe they have no issue.

JOSIAH CREECH.

TROY.

AMONG the successful attorneys at the Lincoln county bar, we place the subject of this sketch, who is a native of this county, and dates his birth December 26, 1844. His parents were George W. and Parthena (Pollard) Creech, the former born near Nashville, Tennessee, and the latter near Lynchburgh, Virginia. His paternal great-grandfather was in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. His parents both died in this county. Josiah received an academic education, including the languages partially, and was on his father's farm until past his majority. He read law with Quigley and Zanfils, of Troy; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has since been in both civil and criminal practice at Troy, making a commendable record as a lawyer. He is what one would call a clever man, a man of good parts, social, good-natured, liked by everybody, and everybody's friend. At the bar he is a good talker, and in private he never urges any one to go to law who has no case.

Mr. Creech has held various county and city offices, and has been true and faithful to every trust. He was public administrator of the county four years, prosecuting attorney two terms, and held, some time ago, the offices of alderman and mayor, and is again holding the former office. His politics are democratic. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a third-degree Odd-Fellow.

Mr. Creech was married in June, 1875, to Miss Marie Brevator, of Saint Louis, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM F. WERNSE.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM F. WERNSE is a brother of H. H. Wernse, a banker of Saint Louis, who has been engaged in the banking business many years. William first came to Saint Louis in 1855, but removed to Illinois the same year. He attended the public schools in Illinois, where he lived till 1861, when he entered the United States service, serving with honor until 1864, and was in many of the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. In 1864 he engaged

in the banking business, and continued until 1874, working in various capacities, commencing as messenger, and by industry, energy and by his superior business capacity, by gradual promotion obtained the position of cashier. In 1875 he entered the law department of Washington University, at Saint Louis, and is a graduate of the class of 1877. He was admitted to the Saint Louis bar and to the bar of the United States courts, and practiced law successfully until 1879. He is now editor of the "American Law Digest and Legal Directory" and the "American Banker's Manual," on which he has bestowed years of unremitting labor, and distinguished capacity, and enjoys a large patronage for these publications in all parts of the country. As a writer he is careful, accurate and discriminating, and has as aides in his work much of the best legal talent of the United States. Personally, Mr. Wernse is exceptionally courteous, kindly and gentlemanly in all his business and personal relations.

WILLIAM T. KAYS.

MEMPHIS.

WILLIAM TUTTLE KAYS hails from Sussex county, New Jersey, dating his birth at Monroe, March 31, 1833. His father, Samuel Kays, was a farmer in early life, and later an iron founder, being a son of John Kays, who served through the long war of independence, and was with General Montgomery in Quebec when he fell mortally wounded. The maiden name of the mother of William was Elizabeth Tuttle, a native of New Jersey, and a granddaughter of Uriah Terry, the poet and revolutionary patriot.

Mr. Kays received some mental drill in the common schools of New Jersey, but is largely self-educated, fitting himself for an educator, and teaching six or seven terms. He studied medicine, taking a full course, and receiving a diploma at the Hygienic Medical College, New York city, but never practiced.

In the spring of 1858 Mr. Kays went to Iowa, and was engaged in farming in Van Buren county when the rebellion broke out. In 1862 he was appointed by Major General Curtiss provost marshal of Scotland county, Missouri, and served in that capacity and in the Missouri militia until August, 1864, when he assisted in raising a company, which became company I of the 39th Missouri infantry, being its first lieutenant, and remaining in the field when well until the rebels surrendered. He was laid up with sickness in the hospital at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and there commenced the study of law, finishing in Scotland county. He was admitted to practice under Judge E. V. Wilson, in October, 1866, and has since had an office at the county seat, and done a well paying business.

Mr. Kays is one of the leading lawyers in Scotland county, standing high, especially in real-estate law. He makes a good jury as well as office lawyer, studies deeply, prepares his briefs carefully, and reasons with candor and force, and easily secures the attention and consideration of a thoughtful jury.

Mr. Kays was county superintendent of schools in 1866-68, and county attorney two terms, being an efficient worker in either position. It is evidently his opinion that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well.

His political affiliations are with the republican party. He is a deacon of the Congregational Church, a Sunday-school upbuilder, and one of that class of men who are missed when they take their departure to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Mr. Kays was married, December 3, 1863, to Miss Orra A. Henry, of Vernon, Van Buren county, Iowa, and they have six children, four daughters and two sons.

JAMES M. LEWIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

JAMES McKAMY LEWIS was born in Polk county, Tennessee, May 3, 1857, his parents being John Q. A. and Susan J. (McKamy) Lewis, both natives of east Tennessee. James had an academic education, including the classics; came to Saint Louis and commenced the study of law in March, 1877, in the office of Hon. J. B. Henderson, and was here admitted to the bar in May, 1878. He practiced between one and two years in Louisiana, Pike county, and in 1879 returned to Saint Louis, and is in partnership with his preceptor, their business being largely in the United States courts, and extending to Kansas City, Jefferson, Springfield, Illinois, etc. Mr. Lewis is an industrious, high-minded young man, eschewing politics and other side issues, and bending all his energies to become a good lawyer. If he lives, it requires but little of the gift of prophecy to predict that he will succeed. He has excellent success for a young man.

HON. GARRET S. VAN WAGONER.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE judge of the Saint Louis criminal court, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, belongs to an old New Jersey family, his parents, Cornelius S. and Jane (Mercelis) Van Wagoner, being born near Paterson. He himself was also born there July 1, 1822. His father was a prominent man in that state, being at one period a judge of the court of common pleas, and at another a member of the legislature. Garret is a brother of Hon. Isaac Van Wagoner, ex-surrogate of Passaic county, New Jersey.

He prepared for college in his native state, and was matriculated at Yale College, but sickness compelled him to leave without being graduated, and he continued to suffer from ill health for some years. He read law at Paterson, New Jersey, with Hon. Aaron S. Pennington, ex-Governor of that state, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He opened an office in Paterson, and was in

practice there about eight years, holding, part of that time, the office of master and examiner in chancery.

In 1852 Mr. Van Wagoner immigrated to Saint Louis, and soon reached a good position at the bar of this city, then represented by an unusual number of very prominent men. Among them were Benton, Bates, Guyer, Gamble, Blannerhasset, Shreve, Leslie, Shepley, Blackburn, etc. In 1866 Mr. Van Wagoner was elected to the legislature and served one term; subsequently he was attorney and counselor for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company two years, and still later was attorney for the National Bank of the State of Missouri, at Saint Louis, at that time the largest institution of the kind in the West. He was holding the office of county counselor at the time of the dissolution of the city and county of Saint Louis.

In the autumn of 1882 he was elected to the bench, and took his seat in December following. "Mr. Van Wagoner," says an old associate of his, in connection with the Missouri Pacific railroad, "is a sound lawyer and a good man, and has filled all offices which he has held, with the highest credit to himself, and with satisfaction to the public. Thus far he has made an excellent record as a judge.

Judge Van Wagoner is a democrat, of whig antecedents; a member of the Empire Council of the Legion of Honor, and of the De Soto Council of the American Legion of Honor. He is likewise a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The judge was married, July 3, 1856, to Mrs. Adaline H. (Cohen) Thompson, a native of Virginia and descendant of an old family in that state. Her grandfather was in the first war with the mother country, under La Fayette; her father was in the second, and some of her brothers and her only son were in the civil war, on the federal side.

GIDEON D. BANTZ.

SAINT LOUIS.

GIDEON D. BANTZ is a native of Saint Louis, and was born September 19, 1855. He is the son of Algernon and Isabella (Porter) Bantz, both natives of Maryland, moving to Saint Louis in 1854, where they have since resided. The ancestors of Mr. Bantz on the paternal side were Germans, who settled in Maryland.

Our subject commenced his education in the public schools of Saint Louis, and took a scientific and classical course in Frederick Academy, Maryland. He began the study of the law in the office of Hon. John M. Krum, at Saint Louis, where he assiduously pursued his studies for a period of four years. He entered the Saint Louis law school; was graduated in 1877, then admitted to the Saint Louis bar, and has been in successful practice since that time.

Mr. Bantz has a partiality for real-estate law, and he has had a preponder-

ance of that class of cases since commencing practice. He does a general law business, however, and his efforts have been crowned with a reasonable share of success. He is well posted in the law and is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, of medium size and height. He has a high forehead, bluish-gray eyes and blonde hair; is a man of integrity, social and friendly in his intercourse with mankind, and has a large circle of admiring friends.

GEORGE D. REYNOLDS.

SAINT LOUIS.

GEORGE DELASHMUTTE REYNOLDS, son of Rev. William M. Reynolds, D.D., and Anna (Swan) Reynolds was born in Gettysburgh, Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1841. His paternal grandfather, George Reynolds, was a captain in the revolutionary war, and married Marie De Lashmutte, who was of Huguenot stock, her ancestors settling in South Carolina. His maternal grandparents were residents of Baltimore, Maryland, the grandfather being an officer in the second war with the mother country.

Doctor Reynolds was one of the first professors of Pennsylvania College, afterward entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and died at Harlem, near Chicago, September 27, 1876. His widow is still living, her home being in Springfield, Illinois. The family immigrated to Springfield about 1856, where our subject was educated in the Illinois University, of which he is a graduate. When the civil war began he enlisted in the 2d Illinois artillery, served through the war, and at its close returned to Illinois.

He finished his legal studies at Quincy, Illinois, under Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, of Browning and Bushnell, and having made up his mind to locate in Missouri, he was admitted to the bar at Hannibal, by Hon. W. P. Harrison, in October, 1867, and settled immediately in Potosi, Washington county. He formed a partnership with Moses Conger, and subsequently with William S. Relfe, whose sketch we also publish.

While in Washington county Mr. Reynolds held the office of circuit attorney of the old fifteenth judicial circuit, and resigned that office when he removed to Saint Louis in 1871. He remained here until 1875, when he went to Boulder, Colorado, where he practiced his profession for two years, in company with Hon. W. E. Beck, now chief justice of that state.

In August, 1877, Mr. Reynolds returned to Saint Louis, and he has since been in very active and successful practice in the state and federal courts, being enrolled in the supreme court of Missouri in October, 1870, and in the supreme court of the United States in October, 1880. In 1877 he formed a law partnership with Hon. R. Graham Frost, which lasted until 1879, and in the summer of that year Mr. Reynolds entered into partnership with Mr. James Carr, which continued until February, 1882. Mr. Reynolds is well read up in the principles of

law; has a clear, analytical mind; is a good speaker, making his points plain, being devoid of metaphor; is very industrious, and conscientiously regards the interests of his clients.

Mr. Reynolds is a republican in politics, a member and vestryman of Saint John's Episcopal Church, and a high-minded Christian gentleman.

His wife is Julia, oldest daughter of Major Augustus S. Vogdes, of Louisiana, Missouri, married October 10, 1876. They have two children.

Mr. Reynolds was one of the principal attorneys of the insurance department of this state from 1877 to 1880, and while in that position took a leading part in framing the revisions of the general insurance statutes of 1879, and afterward edited a compilation of all the insurance statutes of the state, which was published in the latter year.

HON. SQUIRE TURNER.

COLUMBIA.

SQUIRE TURNER is a native of the county (Boone) in which he now lives, though he has not been a continuous resident of it. He was born near Columbia, the county seat, December 10, 1836. His father, Archibald W. Turner, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, moving to this state in 1826, and was a practicing lawyer and farmer in Boone county until his death in March, 1874. He was a prominent man in his county, and served in both branches of the legislature. His father, Thomas Turner, was a soldier in the ranks during the struggle for the independence of the colonies, and was wounded in the battle of King's Mountain.

Archibald W. Turner married Matilda R. Stone, of Richmond, Kentucky, and Squire was the third and youngest child. His mother died in January, 1837, before the subject of this sketch was a month old. He received his literary education at the State University, Columbia, and was graduated July 4, 1855. He commenced the reading of law with his uncle, Squire Turner, of Richmond, in 1856, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky at Frankfort, in February, 1858, his certificate being signed by Chief Justice James Simpson, of the court of appeals. It is a noteworthy fact that this uncle was the preceptor of Hon. Samuel F. Miller, now a justice of the supreme court of the United States from Iowa; of Hon. William H. Hatch, now a member of congress from the Hannibal district, and of Hon. Thomas Turner, the eminent attorney at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and for three terms representative in congress from that district.

Mr. Turner practiced in partnership with his uncle until the autumn of 1861, when the war troubles were such that he went to Vincennes, Indiana, and was there in practice as a partner of Hon. William E. Niblack, now chief justice of that state. In 1864 Mr. Turner returned to Columbia, and has here been in successful practice for nearly a score of years. A jurist of cool judgment, who has

long known Mr. Turner, places him "among the leading members of the bar in his district. He stands high as a criminal as well as civil lawyer, and in criminal cases is almost always employed on the defense. He has great success before a jury, being clear, strong and persuasive in argument. He has a fine imagination as well as good reasoning powers; uses chaste and elegant language; has a handsome delivery, and can be and is eloquent when the occasion justifies it. Mr. Turner," continues this jurist, "is a scholarly man, well read in history and general literature as well as the law, and as gentlemanly as scholarly. He is a man of strong character and strong prejudices, and can use rough language if it is called for, but it is his nature to treat everybody kindly. A gentleman he can treat in no other way. His friends are all warm friends, and he has, as he deserves to have, a good many of them."

In 1872 to 1874 Mr. Turner was a member of the legislature, and was chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence, and also a member of the judiciary committee. He was likewise a member of the sub-committee which drew the bill calling for a constitutional convention, which, in 1875, gave to Missouri its present constitution. It is no secret, we believe, that Mr. Turner is the author of that bill. His politics are democratic, and always have been. From 1874 to 1876 he was one of the curators of the state-at-large for the state university.

The wife of Mr. Turner was Sarah Stone, of Kentucky, their marriage taking place in Madison county, that state, in October, 1861. They have three children.

HON. HENRY D. LAUGHLIN.

SAINT LOUIS.

HENRY DAVID LAUGHLIN, late judge of the criminal court of Saint Louis, hails from Bath county, Kentucky, where he was born January 21, 1848. His parents, Carlton C. and Anna (Hopkins) Laughlin, were also born in that state. Henry is a descendant of old Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts families. His father was killed in a storm when the son was about ten years old, and the widow moved with her family of four children to the adjoining county of Montgomery.

Henry had somewhat limited opportunities for mental discipline in his youth, the public schools being broken up in his vicinity during the civil war. After its close he took a partial course at the Kentucky University, Lexington, and then studied law in the law department of that institution.

Coming to Saint Louis, he was here admitted to the bar in the spring of 1869, and was in steady and successful practice until December, 1878, when he went on the bench of the criminal court of this city, and served the term of four years, being just thirty years of age when he took his seat. Candid judges accord to our subject a good legal mind, with no lack of nerve or grit, and guiltless of fear. As a lawyer he seems not to care who is against him or what the result

and persuasive in argument, and one of the best pleaders in this part of the state. He is an original thinker, a good talker on other subjects, as well as on points of law, and occasionally writes for the press. He early advocated with his pen the reënfrenchisement of the ex-confederates. Mr. Forrist is a republican, of whig antecedents, but we cannot learn that he has held any political offices.

BRITTON ARMSTRONG HILL.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS noted lawyer, author and statesman is a native of New Jersey, and is about sixty-six years of age; he received his education at Ogdensburgh, New York; was admitted to the bar at Albany and to the court of chancery at Saratoga in 1839. After practicing at Ogdensburgh two years, he came west, arriving at Saint Louis in August, 1841, where he was admitted to the bar. When the cholera visited Saint Louis in 1849, bringing death at the rate of from one hundred to two hundred persons daily, Mr. Hill, having studied medicine and possessing great versatility of genius, visited the sick in the poor districts of the city where the physicians were unable to go, with no other reward than that of having a consciousness of having done a noble act at the peril of his life. The epidemic continued during May, June, July and August, carrying off over eight thousand souls, or more than a fifth part of the population.

Mr. Hill first formed a partnership with Mr. Eager, of Newburgh, New York, which continued until 1848. Mr. Eager returning to New York, Mr. Hill practiced by himself until 1850, when he took his brother, David W. Hill, into his office and gave him an interest in the business. In 1854, William N. Grover, of Illinois, was added to the firm, under the style of Hill, Grover and Hill, which continued until 1858, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Hill then devoted himself to important land cases, insurance and railroad law. His business increased to such an extent that he was induced to form another partnership with Hon. D. T. Jewett in 1861, which continued about ten years, and was dissolved by mutual consent. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Hill formed a partnership with F. J. Bowman, which continued but a brief period.

During the war, in 1863, a copartnership was formed between Mr. Hill, O. H. Browning and Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Washington city, under the style of Ewing, Hill and Browning, for the transaction of legal business in the United States courts and before the departments of the federal government. Mr. Hill continued his business in Saint Louis, but devoted the most of his time to the more important cases in Washington. This was considered one of the strongest firms in the United States. It continued until the close of the war, in the spring of 1865, when Mr. Hill returned to Saint Louis. The supreme court of Missouri, in its published opinions, has pronounced Mr. Hill a jurist of eminent ability. He possesses indomitable energy, an analytic mind of great force, accompanied by



STUDIO OF THE ARTIST

Milton C. Hill

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During the 1930s, the Soviet Union's foreign policy was directed toward the United States and Western Europe. In Washington, D.C., and the streets of New York City, the Soviet Union's foreign policy was a subject of intense discussion. The United States government, the newspapers of the United States, and the people of the United States were all interested in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. In Washington, D.C., the Soviet Union's foreign policy was considered one of the strongest and most important of the United States. The Soviet Union's foreign policy was a subject of intense discussion in Moscow, and the people of Moscow were all interested in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Soviet Union's foreign policy was a subject of intense discussion in the United States, and the people of the United States were all interested in the Soviet Union's foreign policy.



ATLANTA BANK NOTE COMPANY

Britton A. Hill

great powers of endurance. He is a renowned author; his work entitled "Liberty and Law" contains many suggestions which, if followed, would undoubtedly remedy many of the evils existing under the laws of the republic. It received high encomiums from the press, and the constitutional convention at Jefferson City adopted its enunciated principles of restriction and limitation of legislative power in the formation of a constitutional code for the state. Eleven different democratic conventions in 1874 adapted their platforms to the principles therein announced. Another work written by Mr. Hill, entitled "Absolute Money," ranks high as a work on political economy, and Secretary Sherman adopted this money system, by ordering the greenbacks to be received for duties on and after October 1, 1878. This money is now at a premium above gold in Europe.

Our space forbids inserting its criticism in this brief sketch of the life of this great man, and the reading of his works is recommended to those who are interested in knowing the depth, breadth and scope of his intellect. The reputation of Mr. Hill as a lawyer, political economist and author is national; as a constitutional lawyer and statesman, all admit he stands in the front rank, and has few, if any, superiors in the nation.

Among the many cases of importance gained by Mr. Hill may be mentioned the case of the State of Missouri *vs.* The Railroads, in the United States supreme court. It continued in court two years, and finally resulted in establishing the right of Missouri, its counties and cities, to tax \$50,000,000 of railroad property, and its increase.

HON. CHARLES F. CADY.

SAINT LOUIS.

CHARLES FREDERICK CADY, judge of the police court of Saint Louis, has been a resident of this city since 1848, and has held many positions of trust and responsibility, filling them all with credit to his good judgment and talents. He is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Brooklyn, December 5, 1822. His father, Henry W. Cady, was a native of the same state, and a gunsmith and armorer in the Brooklyn navy yard, and his mother was Catherine Belsterling, who was of Holland extraction. His ancestors on both sides were whigs in 1775, and aided in the war for independence.

Charles attended the common schools of Brooklyn until his thirteenth year, when he went to sea in the merchant service, and was thus engaged between two and three years. He then spent eighteen months in a drug store in Baltimore, Maryland. Subsequently he went into the navy at New York as master's mate, serving in that capacity until 1843, when he resigned and went to New Orleans, where he was chief shipping clerk in the quartermaster's department until the Mexican war commenced. He enlisted in the 4th Louisiana regiment, going in as sergeant and being mustered out at the end of six months as lieutenant.

Mr. Cady now became a merchant at Tampico, where he remained until Sep-

tember, 1848, when he became a resident of Saint Louis, and commenced reading law by himself. He was a justice of the peace from 1851 to 1855, when he was elected city recorder. He finished his law studies with George Marshall; was admitted to practice in 1857, and was not long in building up a good business. For nearly twenty years he stuck very closely to his practice at the bar of this city, with the exception of two years (1866-68), when he again filled the office of city recorder.

In 1876 he was appointed judge of the court of criminal correction to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John W. Colvin; the next year was elected to the same office to fill the unexpired term, and in 1878 he was reëlected for the full term of four years, which expired with the year 1882. In 1883 he was appointed to his present office of judge of the police court of Saint Louis, which court tries misdemeanors generally under the city ordinance. He is a prompt and efficient judge, and popular with all classes but evil doers, to whom he is a terror.

The judge is a democrat in his politics, and very decided in his views. While a young man in the navy he was associated with men who distinguished themselves in the confederate service, but he was an out-and-out Union man.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Julia McGregor, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have had four children, burying one of them.

JOHN C. MORRIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN COX MORRIS, a member of the Saint Louis bar since 1866, was born near Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, July 16, 1839. His father, Jacob W. Morris, a farmer, was born in the same county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarina Burgess, was also a native of the Empire State. Her father, Doctor John Burgess, was among the early settlers in Otsego county. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also one of the oldest settlers in that county, and a relative of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the declaration of independence.

Mr. Morris was educated at the Oxford Academy, Chenango county, New York, farming, meantime, more or less, until sixteen or seventeen years old. He commenced reading law at Butternuts, in his native county, with Judge Hezekiah Sturges; was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in June, 1862, from which time he practiced at Butternuts until the autumn of 1865. He then came to the West, and spent the winter in Winona, Minnesota. In April of the next year Mr. Morris settled in Saint Louis, and has been in constant and general practice here since that time, confining himself to the civil courts. He has a fair business among an excellent class of clients; is making the law his exclusive business, and has a first-class standing in character among the legal fraternity of the city. He excels

in framing pleadings, and as an office lawyer, being good in counsel and in argument.

Mr. Morris votes the democratic ticket, and is an adherent of the Episcopal Church. Nobody who knows him would be likely to doubt the purity of his life. He was married October 16, 1869, to Miss Henrietta J. Cook, of Saint Louis. We believe they have no children.

HON. CHARLES DAUDT.

SAINT CHARLES.

CHARLES DAUDT was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, August 21, 1844, being a son of Emil and Augusta (Wilkins) Daudt. The Daudts are a family of ministers, and our subject chose the legal profession. He received a classical education at the University of Giessen; came to this country in 1863; settled in Saint Charles; attended the Cincinnati law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. His practice is general and well paying, and his professional career is a marked success. Whatever case he takes hold of he handles with care, discretion, energy and ability. He has good reasoning faculties, an analytical mind, and never fails to secure the attention of the court or jury. He has a high regard for his own honor, as well as the honor of the profession, and is strictly upright in all his dealings with his fellow men. He is attorney for the First National Bank of Saint Charles.

Mr. Daudt was elected to the legislature on the republican ticket in 1874, and served one term. In 1882 he was the candidate of his party for congress in the seventh district, which is strongly democratic, and was defeated, as he expected to be. He is a strong and popular man, and with any show for success, could win in a political race.

Mr. Daudt was married September 16, 1869, to Miss Anna Brenner, of Saint Charles, and they have six children, five sons and one daughter.

PAYTON F. GREENWOOD.

KIRKSVILLE.

PAYTON FOSTER GREENWOOD, son of Edmond and Jennettie (Foster) Greenwood, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 12, 1840. His father was born in Virginia; his mother in Kentucky. Payton Foster, the father of Jennettie, was in the second war with England, and her grandfather, William Foster, was in the first. In the autumn of 1852, Edmond Greenwood brought his family to this county, and settled on a farm, where both parents are still living.

Payton finished his literary studies in Wyaconda Seminary, at La Grange, Lewis county, taking a partial course, and then taught school for seven or eight

years; and here it may not be improper to mention that he is a brother of Professor James M. Greenwood, formerly of the chair of mathematics in the North Missouri State Normal University, at Kirksville, and now superintendent of the public schools of Kansas city.

Our subject read law while farming and teaching, and, without ever spending a day in a law office as a student, he was examined, and licensed to practice in 1866. Two years earlier, March 3, 1864, he had married Miss Julia Bryan, daughter of Samuel Bryan, then of Adair, now of Schuyler county; and after being admitted to the bar, he continued farming and teaching, and did not open a law office until 1872. Since that date he has been in practice at Kirksville, doing business of all kinds in all the state courts. Parties who know him best give him credit for good natural talents, and thorough devotion to the interests of his clients. He is sound as a lawyer, and true as a man, having the confidence generally of the public.

In 1878 Mr. Greenwood was nominated by his democratic constituents for the office of prosecuting attorney for the county, which is decidedly republican, and he was elected and served two years. In 1880 he was a candidate of his party for the legislature; but it was the year of the presidential election; party lines were drawn very closely, and he was defeated, as he expected to be. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Methodist Church South, and bears an unblemished character.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood have buried one son, and have five daughters and one son living. Mrs. Greenwood is a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and deserves warm commendation for her industry in improving her own mind, while rearing her children and overseeing their education.

GENERAL ODON GUITAR.

COLUMBIA.

ONE of the ablest lawyers that have practiced at the Boone county bar in the last thirty-five years is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of John Guitar, who was a native of Bordeaux, France, came to this country on account of his republican sentiments when a young man, and settled in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, where Odon was born August 31, 1827. John Guitar married Emily Gordon, a native of Madison county, of English descent, and a niece of Chief Justice John Boyle, of Kentucky, and in 1829, when our subject was two years old, the family came to Boone county, and settled in Columbia. Here the father was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, in 1848, his wife dying a few months earlier in the same year.

Mr. Guitar is a graduate of the state university, Columbia, his diploma being dated July 4, 1846 (commencement day). In June before, by permission of the faculty, he had enlisted in the Mexican war in the 1st Missouri mounted volunteers, and he served until the war was over.

Returning to Columbia, Mr. Guitar read law with his maternal uncle, Hon. John Boyle Hordon, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1848. He was in practice at the Boone county bar for a third of a century, retiring in 1882; and he made an unusually brilliant record, especially as a criminal lawyer. He defended more than a hundred and forty homicides, only one of whom was hung. Five were sent to the penitentiary, and two of them were released after being sentenced, and six were acquitted after being condemned to the gallows.

A circuit judge, many years on the bench, thus writes in regard to our subject: "Hon. O. Guitar has a clear analytical mind, that grasped at once the strong points of the case in which he was employed. He was not what may be termed a case lawyer, while he had a proper regard for adjudged cases, he thought for himself and acted upon his convictions. Being a just man himself, he was governed in his practice by the general principles of justice and right that apply to all the transactions of men more than by adjudged cases. In his practice he was earnest and unyielding if he believed he was right. As a cross examiner of witnesses he had few, if any, equals, and in his arguments before the court or jury he was logical and convincing; he was one of the ablest practitioners in Missouri."

Mr. Guitar represented his county in the legislature several terms, being originally a whig of free-soil proclivities, and of late years an out-and-out republican.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Boone county was convened at the court house in Columbia pursuant to notice, May 6, 1861, to consider the pending crisis. Among the resolutions offered was one calling on the federal administration to recognize the southern confederacy as a government *de facto*; and another pledging the meeting, in case of war, to stand by and coöperate with the South. General Guitar spoke at length against these resolutions, and cast the sole negative vote in opposition to their adoption. He denounced secession as the most damnable political heresy ever invented by the brain of the vilest political demagogue, and in concluding said: He cared nothing for the fate of the resolution, but hoped the friends of the Union would dare to do and say what they thought was right. For himself, he had not and would not occupy any equivocal position when the liberties and destiny of his country were at stake. He was for his country, and should remain so. He prided himself in her glory, and was willing, if need be, to participate in her shame. "If," he said, "the glorious old ship of state shall be dismasted by the storm, deserted by her crew, and left to founder and sink amid the waves of anarchy which will engulf her, it will be glory enough for me to go down with the wreck."

When the civil war began he raised the 9th regiment Missouri volunteers, the only regiment raised in the central part of the state, and had the command of it until the battle of Moore's Mills, August 11, 1862. During the war he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and also of the state militia, in both instances for meritorious conduct on the field.

General Guitar had command at one time of the district of north Missouri,

including all the state north of the Missouri; at another, the district of central Missouri, and later that of southwestern Missouri. He made a gallant soldier, and a stirring and very efficient commander of these several districts.

The wife of General Guitar was Kate Leonard, the youngest daughter of the late Hon. Abial Leonard, for years a member of the supreme court of the state. They were married December 26, 1865, and have six children.

HUGO MUENCH.

SAINT LOUIS.

HUGO MUENCH is a native of Missouri. He was born in Warren county, July 14, 1851, the youngest son of Frederick Muench, a prominent man in literature; the author of several works on science, biography and philosophy, and also for many years a contributor to the "American Agriculturalist." He was a member of the state senate four years during the war.

Hugo completed his classical and scientific education in Washington University, Saint Louis, and afterward entered Saint Louis Law School. Before finishing his course he was examined, and admitted to the bar in October, 1872, but continued his attendance at the law school, graduating therefrom in 1873. In 1874 he formed a partnership with M. Dwight Collier, which has been continued up to the present time.

Mr. Muench is of medium height, with spare figure, having blonde hair. He has keen hazel eyes and regular features. He is doing an extensive civil business; is a gentleman of unexceptionable habits; is refined and polished, and sustains an excellent character. As a lawyer and a citizen he ranks high.

HON. RICHARD CAYWOOD.

LANCASTER.

THE judge of the probate court of Schuyler county is Richard Caywood, a buckeye by birth, the light first dawning upon him at Somerset, Perry county, October 11, 1823. His father, Thomas Caywood, was a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and his mother, Eleanor (Griggs) Caywood, was born in New Jersey. Her family were early settlers in that state, coming from Holland. The Caywoods were English, the progenitor of the family in this country being the great-grandfather of Richard.

He did some farm labor in boyhood; was educated in the public schools of Ohio; spent the winter of 1842-43 in Scotland county, Missouri, having previously commenced the reading of law; returned to his native state, completed his legal studies and after practicing two years at Somerset, came to this state once more, and settled in Schuyler in 1846. In 1847 he was chosen surveyor of the

county, and by reëlection held the office seven years in succession, practicing law at the same time.

In 1864 Mr. Caywood went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, farmed two or three years, was elected surveyor of Pottawattamie county in the autumn of 1867, and held that office two years. In 1870 he returned to Schuyler county, and practiced at Lancaster, the seat of justice, until the autumn of 1882, when he was chosen to his present office, the duties of which he is performing to the best of his abilities.

Judge Caywood was elected the first mayor of Lancaster, and has since been placed at the head of the municipality, at least once or twice. He was originally a whig of pro-slavery views, and linked his fortunes with the confederate wing of the democracy on the breaking out of the civil war. He joined the Methodist Church a few years ago, and is living a consistent Christian life.

The judge has been twice married, first in 1848, to Miss Susan N. Fulcher, of Schuyler county, she dying in 1864, leaving five children, only three of them now living; and the second time in 1868, to Miss Sarah B. Lamb, of Mills county, Iowa, having had by her four children, three of whom are yet living.

GEORGE T. WHITE.

JEFFERSON CITY.

AMONG the older class of lawyers still in practice at the bar of Jefferson City is George Tompkins White, a native of Boone county, this state, and a son of Benjamin T. and Mary (McGuire) White. His father was a pioneer in this state, or rather territory, coming hither from Kentucky in 1819, and his maternal grandfather, Rev. Allen McGuire, was also an immigrant to this state from the land of Daniel Boone.

George T. White was born in March, 1822. In his early childhood school houses were scarce in the county where he lived, there being none near enough for him to attend until he was eleven years old; but fortunately his parents knew something of the value of knowledge, and he recited his lessons daily to one of them, usually at dinner or at night to his father, who took especial delight in the mental training of his first-born son. At fourteen he had a fair English education for a lad of that age, and in that year he came to Cole county to live with his uncle, Judge George Tompkins, for whom he had been named, and whose farm he managed until the death of the judge in 1846.

A year or two before his death the uncle had set our subject to reading his law books, and his entire law library was subsequently purchased by Mr. White. He finished his legal course under the instruction of Judge William Scott, of the supreme court, by whom he was licensed to practice in the year 1848.

Mr. White has had an office at Jefferson City since the date just mentioned, and up to the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, his practice extended into three or four counties adjoining Cole, and he made a marked success in his pro-

fession. He has been connected with several important cases which went to the supreme court of the state, where they have been settled, and are recognized as the law of the land.

Of late years Mr. White has seldom gone out of Cole county to attend to litigation, having usually plenty to do at home. He is a sound lawyer, and has always had a respectable standing among the legal fraternity.

Many years ago he was for some time public administrator of the county, holding the office until he finally declined to serve any longer. He has never been a place seeker.

In 1854 he was married to Adaline Bolton, a native of Cole county, and they have four children, all grown up.

He is a Master Mason, a member of the Methodist Church South, and has held the office of steward for nearly thirty years. He is a man of undoubted Christian character, a little odd in some of his ways, but kind-hearted, cordial and a friend to all right doers.

COLONEL T. W. B. CREWS.

SAINT LOUIS.

COLONEL CREWS is one of the most industrious members of the Saint Louis bar; a man of strong will, a broad, expansive mind, with a preponderance of reasoning faculties, and having a good flow of language. He naturally reasons from cause to effect, but he often enlivens his discourses with similes, metaphors and antithesis. He is a native of Virginia, born in Henry county, March 16, 1832. His father, a wealthy farmer of that county, married Miss Eliza Bouldin, daughter of Thomas Clark Bouldin, a lady of rare mind and thorough culture. The family moved to Howard county, Missouri, in 1846. The ancestors of our subject were of English descent. The name of his grandfather was Thomas. He was married to Miss Clemmens. They both died in Henry county, Virginia.

Colonel Crews was graduated at Union College, New York; studied law under the instruction of Judge John C. Wright, of Schenectady, and completed his legal course with the late Hon. W. B. Napton, of Saline county, Missouri, formerly of the supreme bench of this state. In January, 1855, he commenced practice at Marshall, Missouri, and continued it up to the commencement of the late war, in which he had some experience as a soldier under southern colors. He raised a company, entering the state service under General Monroe Parsons, and participated in the battles of Brownville, Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Fort Scott, Dry Wood, and Lexington, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the 2d cavalry for bravery in the field. Sickness prevented further military service. In 1862 he was captured at home in a sick bed, and sent to Saint Louis as a prisoner of war; was soon paroled, being the first paroled prisoner of the state. He was limited in freedom to the state lines, and required to report weekly at Saint

Louis. He made a temporary home in Franklin county, so as to be handy to military headquarters, and became a citizen of that county after the close of hostilities.

In the spring of 1857 he married Miss Virginia Jeffries, an estimable and highly cultivated lady, the daughter of C. S. Jeffries, an early settler, and well known county official for many years. Colonel Crews has an interesting family of five sons and two daughters.

In 1865 he opened a law office in Saint Louis, where he has enjoyed an extensive practice. He still loves the farm, and gives what time he can spare from his arduous professional duties to the cultivation, adorning and beautifying of it. He possesses a power of keen analysis; is a fluent and impassioned speaker, lucid and coherent; is systematic and careful in all of his legal business. He is courteous and kind in his social intercourse; is fond of rural life; enjoys the society of his many friends, and enjoys most his own home, where he is best known and esteemed.

In 1875 he represented the counties of Franklin, Gasconade and Osage (which then embraced the twenty-first senatorial district) in the constitutional convention; but as yet he has devoted but little attention to political affairs.

REUBEN J. EBERMAN.

MACON.

REUBEN JACOB EBERMAN, son of Jacob M. and Elizabeth (Schukers) Eberman, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1824. Both parents were of German descent, and born in the Keystone State. When Reuben was about seven years old the family moved to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, where the father was engaged in merchandising, and the son was educated in the public schools. The latter also did some work in his father's store. He commenced reading law when quite young, with Judge Levi Cox, of Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1845. In November, 1846, he was married to Miss Sarah Spencer, of Wayne county, near Wooster, and continued to practice at Wooster until 1859, when he came to this state and settled in Macon.

Mr. Eberman was a Douglas democrat, and an uncompromising Union man, and when civil war began his voice was loud in defense of the old flag. In 1862 he took the field as colonel of the 62d Missouri state militia, and served through the war, his regiment being on guard and other duty in this state. After a few months Colonel Eberman was on detached duty almost constantly, being at one time assistant provost marshal of the district of north Missouri; at another time ordnance officer, etc., and was rarely with his regiment, or any part of it, during the last two years of the war.

Colonel Eberman resumed the practice of law at Macon in the autumn of 1865, and has since devoted his time very assiduously to his legal labors. His

practice has been general, and in the federal as well as state courts, and he seems to have had quite a run of business in the criminal branch of the profession. He has been retained for the defense in at least fourteen or fifteen cases of homicide, and no man whom he has defended has ever been hung. Two were sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years; others for a shorter term, and the rest he cleared.

Mr. Eberman served as city attorney one or two terms not long after the civil war, and that, we believe, is all the political office that he has accepted. He gives his time very closely to his profession, to which he seems to be greatly attached, and has always done a good business, and stood well at the bar.

Mr. and Mrs. Eberman have had two children, both daughters, only one of them now living, Mollie A., the wife of E. F. Bennett, special insurance agent, with home at Macon.

HON. DAVID W. WEAR.

SAINT LOUIS.

DAVID WALKER WEAR, member of the state senate, dates his birth in Cooper county, Missouri, May 31, 1844, being a son of William G. and Sarah Amanda (Yancey) Wear. His father, a merchant in his day, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, and his mother in Bowling Green, Kentucky. The latter belongs to an old Albemarle county (Virginia) family, and was cousin to the late William L. Yancey, of Alabama. The grandfather of William G. Wear was wounded in the battle of King's Mountain, near the close of the revolutionary war.

The subject of this sketch had an academic education; read law with W. Douglas and Emmet R. Hayden, of Booneville, Missouri; was admitted to the bar on the day that Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president of the United States, and in June of that year (1861) he joined an independent company and went into the Union army, serving in various capacities. He was at the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, etc., and in August, 1864, was made colonel of the 45th Missouri infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until the war closed.

Returning to Booneville in June, 1865, he resumed the practice of his profession, and soon had a large business. He was connected with two or three criminal cases which excited a great deal of attention throughout the state. One of them was the case of the State of Missouri against Mrs. Mapes and two others, for the murder of her husband, tried at Booneville. The other two persons were taken from the hands of the officers and hung. Mr. Wear was the attorney for the defense. The trial was very exciting, and lasted for a week, at the end of which she was acquitted. When the jury brought in their verdict, the judge announced to her from the bench, that she owed her life to the management of her attorney.

Another was the celebrated case of the State of Missouri against Davenport Burris, a desperado also tried at Booneville. In this case Mr. Wear was attorney for the defense, in connection with General John B. Clark, then one of the best known criminal lawyers west of the Mississippi. Great interest was manifested in the trial all over the West. Burris had killed his brother, and severely wounded his mother, but he was acquitted, went to Texas, and was there hung by a mob for other murderous deeds. While at Booneville, Colonel Wear had a large criminal as well as civil practice, and reached a high position at the Cooper county bar.

In 1876 he moved to this city, and here confines himself almost entirely to the civil courts. He has charge of the legal business of J. H. Wear, Boogher and Company, one of the largest wholesale dry-goods houses in Saint Louis. The colonel is a man of good standing, socially as well as legally, and has many friends.

While at Booneville, Colonel Wear was assistant attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and in coming to this city retained the same position. In 1882 he was nominated, by acclamation, by his democratic constituents, in one of the wealthiest districts in the state, for the state senate, and is now a member of that body. In the session of 1883 he was chairman of the committee on corporations, other than municipal, and a member of the judiciary committee. He is a Royal Arch Mason. While in practice at Booneville, in January, 1868, he was married to Miss Laura Beaty, of that place, and they have one son.

HON. E. D. BROWN.

EDINA.

ERASTUS DAYTON BROWN, judge of the probate court of Knox county, was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, April 13, 1851. His father, Rev. Edwin Brown, a Methodist preacher and farmer, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Kirkland, was born in Saint Louis county, this state. His mother died in 1853, his father in 1875.

Erastus was educated at Lincoln University, Logan county, and McKendree College, Lebanon, Saint Clair county, Illinois, he being a graduate of the latter institution, class of 1874. He had some experience as a teacher while pursuing his college course; read law with Dsyart and Brown at Macon City; was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1875, and has since been in general practice at Edina. We have the authority of a gentleman who knows Judge Brown intimately for stating that he is a good judge of law, efficient in any legal work which he undertakes, and shares largely of the confidence of his clients.

Judge Brown was elected to his present county office in 1878, and reëlected in 1882, and hence is serving his second term, which will expire with the year 1886. He is prompt and faithful in discharging his duties as probate judge, and is an

upright and true man in all the relations of life. He is a member of the Methodist Church South, and of the democratic party.

Judge Brown was first married in March, 1878, to Miss Janie Fox, of Macon City, she dying in September, 1880, and the second time in February, 1882, to Miss Annice E. Nicholson, in Bond county, Illinois, having by her one daughter.

COL. JOHN F. WILLIAMS, LL.D.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN FREEMAN WILLIAMS, superintendent of the insurance department of Missouri, is a son of Francis Epps Williams, and Martha Ann (Talbot) Williams, and was born in Lynchburgh, Campbell county, Virginia, April 18, 1828. Both parents were also natives of that county. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Williams, was an officer in the continental army; so was also his maternal grandfather, Captain Charles Talbot.

Francis E. Williams brought his family to Missouri in 1835, and in Howard county opened a farm, on which John was reared in habits of industry. His literary training he had first in the common schools of the day, then in Masonic College, at Marion, and in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, receiving from the latter institution the degree of bachelor of arts in 1848; master of arts in 1851, and doctor of laws in 1882. He read law at Fayette, Howard county, with Prewitt and Henry; caught the gold fever in 1849; went to California by the overland route; spent between two and three years there in mining and trading, and returned by the isthmus in January, 1852.

Resuming his legal studies under his old preceptors, he was admitted to the bar in August, 1853; opened an office at Fayette, Howard county, and the historian of the times states that he "steadily grew in the confidence of the people and the bar as a lawyer of excellent promise." He was in practice there in 1861, when civil war began, and although many of his relatives joined the confederate cause, he was true to his patriotic instincts, and enlisted in the Union army. He aided in raising the 9th Missouri cavalry regiment of state militia, of which he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and of which he was promoted colonel in 1863. He was in command of the seventh Missouri district, with headquarters at Saint Joseph, and was in the service for three years, showing himself a true patriot, as well as an honorable soldier.

In the spring of 1865 Colonel Williams settled in Macon City, Macon county, and he soon had a remunerative practice.

At an early day, while in practice at Fayette, the colonel was made attorney for the State Bank, located there; in 1854 was elected county superintendent of schools; in 1856 was elected circuit attorney for the second judicial district, holding the last office for four years, and in that and every other position held in those days he was faithful to his trusts, as he has been since.

In 1866 he was defeated as the democratic candidate for state superintendent of schools, on account of the test oath, and the disfranchisement of many voters. The same cause defeated him in 1868, when he was the democratic candidate for congress in his district.

In 1876 he was elected to the legislature, it being the twenty-ninth general assembly, and was chosen speaker, although there were several able democrats in the house of long experience in legislative doings, and some knowledge of parliamentary rules. It is almost needless to say that he filled the speaker's chair with promptness and efficiency, and decided ability.

Colonel Williams was a whig while that party was in existence, and for the last twenty years has acted with the democratic party. He was a Hancock and English elector in 1880, and in January, 1881, was appointed to his present state office, already mentioned, the duties of which he is discharging with the utmost satisfaction to the public.

The wife of Colonel Williams is Hattie M., daughter of Major Wilson L. Overall, of Saint Charles county, their marriage being dated December 22, 1859. They have two children. Frank E. is well educated, and a merchant at Macon City; John F., Jr., was appointed captain at the age of nineteen on the staff of Brigadier General M. Van Cleve, of the state guards; was graduated at the state university of Missouri in June, 1882, at twenty years of age; is also a graduate of Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and is bookkeeper and cashier in the insurance department, Saint Louis.

ELLIOTT M. HUGHES.

DANVILLE.

ELLIOTT McKAY HUGHES, late prosecuting attorney for Montgomery county, dates his birth in Lincoln county, this state, November 7, 1844. His father, Elliott Hughes, was a native of Kentucky, a teacher in early life, and later a merchant, and his grandfather was a native of the Old Dominion. The mother of our subject was Jane S. McConnell, a native of Kentucky. In 1845, before Elliott was a year old, the family moved to Danville, Montgomery county, where the father died in 1862, and the mother in 1866.

Mr. Hughes had a common-school education, and by a little careful self training outside the school room, he fitted himself for a teacher. He taught three years in Adams and Pike counties, Illinois; read law at Jacksonville, Morgan county, that state, and was admitted to the bar at Danville in 1867. He was county superintendent of schools in 1870-71; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1872; reëlected in 1874 and 1876, and served six years, making a popular and efficient official. Mr. Hughes is a good judge of law, an excellent commercial lawyer, and, without being eloquent, makes a clear, logical and persuasive argument. He is strictly honest and reliable, and has a strong hold on the confidence of the people in his county.

Mr. Hughes is a democrat, but not very active. His time, his talents, his energies, are given to the study and practice of his profession, and that accounts for his excellent standing. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and an Odd-Fellow. Mr. Hughes was married in December, 1872, to Miss Virgie F. Potts, of Saint Charles, this state, and they have five children.

JOHN EDWARDS.

MARYVILLE.

ONE of the ablest and most scholarly members of the Missouri bar is John Edwards; his progenitor in the maternal line was Dennis Kunder, who came from Germany with the first company of settlers to Germantown (now a part of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) in 1683. During the first year after his arrival, the Society of Friends (although he was not one of their number) held their first meeting at his stone mansion, it being the largest edifice at the time in Germantown. The lot upon which it stood is now the property of Jacob Burns. Part of the walls of the large, fine two-story house now on the premises, was the original exterior wall of the stone house of Dennis Kunder. Ploud's history of Pennsylvania mentions his friendly disposition toward the Quakers. The name Kunder was changed to Cunrad, then to Conrad, and lastly to Conard. Cornelius Conard was a lineal descendant of Dennis Kunder, and was the great-great-grandfather of our subject. His son, Everard Conard, settled near Doylestown, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. In 1790, Cornelius Conard, a son of Everett Conard, married Susanna Chalfont; they lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where their daughter Elizabeth, the mother of our subject, was born in 1802.

Robert Edwards, the father of our subject, descended from one John Edwards, who immigrated from Wales in 1682, and settled in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was descended from Welsh and English ancestry in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and before the commencement of the administration of William Penn. He was united in marriage April 14, 1831, to Elizabeth Conard, who although somewhat his senior in age, still survives him (1883). In 1837 he removed to Highland county, Ohio, making the long and arduous journey with a team and wagon, accompanied by his wife and four children. June 6, 1837, they reached their destination, and were received at the hospitable residence of William Chalfont, his wife's uncle. He remained in that vicinity until October 31, 1839, at which date he purchased the farm, where he resided a period of nearly forty years, up to his death, which occurred June 27, 1883, being over eighty years of age. He was a generous, hospitable citizen, precise in his business affairs, inflexible in integrity, widely known and highly respected.

John Edwards, the subject of this memoir, was born at Valley Forge, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1836. His early days were spent upon a farm

and in attending the public schools. In 1856 we find him a student in the academy conducted by Professor J. A. J. Lowes, at South Salem, Ohio. He entered the freshman class of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in September, 1858, where he was graduated with the highest honors of his class for scholarship after pursuing a regular classical course, July 3, 1862. At the university he was under the instruction of Professor David Swing, the erudite scholar and eminent divine, now of Chicago. During his course as a student, Mr. Edwards was the recipient successively of all of the honors awarded by his class; was chosen to address the Elodelphian Literary Society; was elected poet-laureate, and he delivered the valedictory address to his classmates at their graduation. After graduating he was chosen superintendent of public schools of Hillsborough, Ohio, which position he held until he resigned in 1864. In September of that year he was chosen superintendent of public schools in the city of Hamilton, where he also continued until his resignation in 1867. For distinguished scholarship, the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him July 5, 1865, by Miami University. He studied law with Hon. Robert Christy, afterward United States district attorney at Cincinnati, during his three years' residence at Hamilton, where he was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1867, before Hon. Josiah Scott, of the supreme court. In the fall of that year he formed a partnership with Hon. James Sloane and Judge S. F. Steel, and commenced the practice of his profession at Hillsborough, Ohio.

In August, 1868, he removed to Maryville, and during the winter of 1868-69 he filled the position of superintendent of public schools. In July following he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Lafayette Dawson. This firm was very prosperous, and continued to do a successful law business until January 1, 1877, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In the fall of 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Nodaway county, which position he ably filled until January 1, 1879. He was associated in the practice of the law with William W. Ransay, his present partner, January 1, 1878, which has continued up to the present writing (1883). Their business is extensive, and their firm is one of the most prominent in northwestern Missouri. The mother of Mr. Edwards was a strict member of the Society of Friends; the son was raised under Quaker influences, and he has never forgotten his early teachings. He is as manly and noble in all of his dealings as he is learned and profound. He is a true man, not only to his clients, but to the courts and his professional brethren; a cultured gentleman, a lover of the fine arts, music and poetry. His literary attainments are excelled by no man in western Missouri. Many of his literary efforts, prose and poetry, will compare favorably with the productions of first-class American and English writers. He is very learned in the law; there is a certain refinement in his methods of thought that enables him to grasp with ease the nice points and subtleties of his profession. Matters too complex and intricate for the understanding of the ordinary practitioner appear before his mind at a glance as clear as crystal, and his eminently practical judgment enables him to make direct and accurate application of them to the subject in question. Being a cogent reasoner, with a wealth of lan-

guage almost equal to that of Burke, he is almost irresistible before both court and jury; although he seldom indulges in figures of rhetoric, his discourses are in superb taste, and his intimate acquaintance with the best authors has rendered his style remarkable for pure English. His power of lucid statement, his logic, sincerity, purity of character, and the keenness of his intellect, together with his ripe scholarship, are what have led him to success. His mind is stored with useful knowledge drawn from science, literature and the history of the world. As an advocate he has few equals, and he is thoroughly acquainted with all of the minute details of his profession. He has written a number of poems, many of which have been published and have been widely circulated. "The Deliverance," "Death," "The Battle of the Fens," and "Ode to the Mound Graves," have been greatly admired and highly praised.

Mr. Edwards was married February 12, 1864, in Hillsborough, Ohio, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hayes. She was born in Dallas county, Alabama, August 22, 1839, the daughter of Colonel James B. Diggs, of New Orleans, who commanded a regiment under General Jackson in the battle of January 8, 1815. Mr. Edwards' family circle is composed of his wife, her daughter, Anna D. Hayes, his two sons, Edward D. and Robert J. Edwards, and one daughter, Mary L. Edwards.

THOMAS J. DAILEY.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS well known lawyer is a native of New York, and was born September 8, 1832, at Penn Yan, Yates county. He is the son of Thomas and Bridget (Duffey) Dailey, and is of Irish descent. He commenced his education in the common schools, and was four years under the instruction of a private tutor, Professor Manning. He removed to Saint Louis January 27, 1844; in 1855 was elected justice of the peace, in 1857 to the board of delegates, and in 1858 to the board of aldermen. In the spring of 1858 he was elected to the office of recorder, a name formerly given to the judge of the police court. He studied law, and was admitted to the Saint Louis bar in 1859, and to the United States district and circuit courts in 1860. In 1862 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, which office he held until 1864. In 1865 he was elected one of the justices of the county court, which office he held until 1871, and was reelected to that office in 1876. He is a member of the school board.

Mr. Dailey was the republican candidate for congress in 1882, but owing to a split in the party he was defeated. His republicanism dates back to the foundation of the party. He was an original freesoiler, voted for John P. Hale in 1852. His eloquence was heard in defense of the principles of freedom when few men dared speak their convictions. He made many thrilling speeches against secession in the early days of the late war, and by his untiring devotion to his country contributed largely toward saving Missouri to the Union.

Judge Dailey has a retentive memory, is loaded with good sound sense, and is witty, incisive and luminous as a speaker. He has a power of repartee and sarcasm when aroused that often causes his opponent to feel his presence. The judge is a kind, gentlemanly man, who addresses all with the utmost courtesy, and has many warm friends.

THOMAS H. KEMP.

CHILLICOTHE.

THOMAS H. KEMP is an able lawyer. He is a native of Maryland, and was born on Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, October 2, 1836. His father, of the same name, was a farmer and a politician of prominence, having been a member of the Maryland legislature four or five terms, and was judge of the orphans' court. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His grandfather, Thomas Kemp, was a prominent business man, and was, at one time, a member of the Maryland legislature. The mother of our subject, before marriage, was Miss Mary Denny. Her father also was a prominent business man. Young Kemp was educated in the high schools, and read law with Hon. John M. Robertson, one of the present judges of the supreme court of Maryland, at Centerville, Queen Ann's county, and was admitted to the bar, March 3, 1858. In 1859 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Caroline county, which position he filled with energy and ability four years. He was elected to the legislature, January 4, 1864, and, although the youngest member in that body, he advanced to a leadership at once, and his wise counsels were sought on all momentous questions, and his eloquence and power exhibited in some of the debates in that session caused his associates to applaud his efforts and prophesy his future greatness.

In 1865 he was a candidate for circuit judge, but his party being in the minority, he was defeated. In 1867 he was elected circuit clerk, which office he held six years, winning golden opinions from the court, the members of the bar, and all having business in that court, by his accuracy and obliging courtesy. In 1873 he was elected prosecuting attorney on an independent ticket, by a majority of one hundred and one votes, being the only one on the ticket that was elected. In 1875 he removed to Missouri, and settled in Oregon, Holt county, where he practiced his profession one year. But his practice was chiefly in the United States district and circuit courts at Jefferson City. He was employed to defend John C. Bender, George M. Irving and Walter Young, indicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government on war claims. Mr. Kemp was successful in clearing his clients, and won renown in so doing. In March, 1877, he removed to Chillicothe, where he has been in the successful practice of the law ever since.

In the campaign of 1880, U. S. Hall, chairman of the democratic committee, challenged Hon. J. H. Burrows to a joint discussion, and Mr. Burrows chose Mr.

Kemp to hold six joint discussions, and the result of the election shows the wisdom of his choice. Mr. Kemp made some of the most powerful arguments made in the state during that campaign. He so far distanced his antagonist that Mr. Burrows was elected, although the district was largely democratic. As a political orator Mr. Kemp has few equals in northwestern Missouri, and as an advocate before a jury, he is one of the most effective in his part of the state. He is learned in the law and in general literature; is a great reader, and has a retentive memory, and so readily can he draw from his store of useful knowledge that the opponent who misstates or misquotes is sure to receive a rebuke that will make him forever cautious thereafter, for Mr. Kemp's rejoinders are often barbed with the keenest sarcasm; yet he is fair in debate, and a courteous gentleman, affable in his manners, and a good citizen. He was married, November 25, 1858, to Miss Sally E. Turner, daughter of Doctor John Turner, an eminent physician and politician, of Calvert county, Maryland.

GEORGE W. BROWN.

SAINT LOUIS.

ONE of the most scholarly and highly polished members of the Saint Louis bar is George W. Brown. He was born September 4, 1821, at Bangor, Maine; is the son of the late George W. Brown and Sophia (Hammond) Brown, daughter of Colonel Charles Hammond, one of the earliest settlers of that city, and an extensive real-estate owner. Her grandfather acted as commissary for the army when General Washington was at Cambridge. Mr. Brown is a brother-in-law of Daniel Talcott, professor of languages in Bangor Theological Seminary, and is also a brother of Doctor Wm. H. Brown, late mayor of Bangor, a gentleman of high standing and fine abilities. Mr. Brown's paternal grandfather was an old resident of Concord, Massachusetts, and a soldier in the revolution.

Our subject prepared for college under the instruction of the late Owen Lovejoy, formerly member of congress from Illinois, in his early days a teacher in the classical department of the theological seminary at Bangor. He entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated from that institution in 1844. He studied law with Hon. John Appleton, then a practicing lawyer in Bangor, and has since been elevated to the office of chief justice of the supreme court of Maine. After pursuing the study of the law three years, Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar in 1845 at Bangor, where he continued two years. He then removed to Cincinnati, where he practiced law two years. He removed to San Francisco, California, where he remained five years in practice. He returned to his native city, and after remaining long enough to enjoy a visit with his friends, he settled in Saint Louis in 1857. He is doing a large business, practicing in all the courts, both state and federal.

Mr. Brown is a well read lawyer, and discriminating in his practice. He exam-

ines a subject very thoroughly, has an analytic mind and a good memory. He is a cogent reasoner, has a fine flow of language, and often illustrates his arguments with metaphors and similes, which follow each other in rich and varied profusion. He is energetic, without verging on extravagance.

Mr. Brown is attractive personally, being of rather stout build, with keen perceptions, high forehead, a well-shaped head, covered with a luxuriant growth of dark brown hair, sprinkled with grey. His beard is exceedingly heavy and long, worn full. His eyes are hazel, and features of a classical mold. He is a courteous, friendly gentleman, and is highly respected in the community where he moves. He is a Free and Accepted Mason.

He was married in 1869 to H. Maria Pond. They have one child, Lilly Brown.

HON. GEORGE ELLISON.

CANTON.

GEORGE ELLISON is the oldest son of Hon. James Ellison, whose sketch may be found in this volume. He was born in Lewis county December 9, 1841, and was educated at the Canton Christian University, taking a partial course. He read law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has since been in practice at Canton. He is a good judge of law, makes out his pleadings with a great deal of care, and is accurate and reliable.

Mr. Ellison was elected judge of the probate court of Lewis county in 1874, and served the full term of four years, declining a reelection. He attended to probate business connected with his office with the utmost faithfulness, and gave excellent satisfaction to his constituents.

He is a widower, with one child living.

HON. HORATIO M. JONES.

SAINT LOUIS.

HORATIO McLEAN JONES, late judge of the circuit court, is a son of John and Mary (McLean) Jones, and was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1826, his parents being Welsh. Mr. Jones was graduated at Oberlin College in 1849, and at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1853. In 1854 he settled in Saint Louis, opened a law office, and while engaged in practice served for some years as reporter of the supreme court of the state.

In 1861 our subject was appointed by President Lincoln territorial governor of Nevada, and from 1863 to 1866 he had a law office at Austin, in that territory. In 1866 he returned to Saint Louis, and in the autumn of 1870 was elected judge of the circuit court, which position he held until the close of 1876. As a judge

he showed himself to be a man of a luminous mind, of clear perceptions, deeply read in law, quick to decide points at issue, of fair and impartial rulings, and ready at all times to guard the legal rights of contestants.

Judge Jones is devoid of stiffness or primness; is plain appearing, plain spoken, cordial and social; well read in literature and science, as well as law; upright and honorable, and robust in body as well as mind.

Judge Jones was married in 1851 to Miss Amenia Strong, of Livingston county, New York, and they have no children living.

COLONEL BENJAMIN DAVIES.

PALMYRA.

THE late Colonel Benjamin Davies, who died in Palmyra, April 9, 1883, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1813, and at ten years of age went with his father's family to Washington, District of Columbia. He was educated at Georgetown College; taught school a short time in Virginia; became a Methodist minister; married Miss Mary Jane Miller, of Berkley county, Virginia; came to this state in 1836; preached at Paris and Palmyra, and leaving the conference, returned to Paris and edited the "Sentinel" for some years. He had read law some in his native state; finished here, and was in practice at Palmyra at the time of his demise. He was register of the land office under President Polk, and Indian agent under President Buchanan at Salt Lake. He was an unwavering democrat, and wrote more or less for the Palmyra "Spectator," until he came to the bed of his final sickness. He was a man very much respected in the community, and is sadly missed by his old associates. His widow is living in Palmyra. She had six children, and buried them all years ago.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM FINLEY SMITH dates his birth at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, May 21, 1846, being a son of John H. and Mary (Sterrett) Smith, both natives of Pennsylvania. His mother was a relative of the late Judge Sterrett of that state. She died in 1879, aged seventy-eight years, and her husband in 1877, aged eighty-five years. Our subject is an undergraduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, teaching more or less while securing his education. He read law with Colonel W. C. Cooper, Mount Vernon; attended the law department of the University of Ohio, Cincinnati, and was graduated in the spring of 1870. In May of that year he came to Saint Louis, and has been in constant practice here since that date, mainly in the civil courts. His business has been reasonably successful, and he has made for himself a good name for

faithfulness to his clients and for integrity in all his transactions. His brother lawyers speak well of his general character, and of his standing at the bar.

Mr. Smith is a republican, but not much of a politician, his business taking the precedence over everything else. In 1878 his political confreres insisted on his being a candidate for the legislature in a newly formed strong democratic district, and, though running eight hundred ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Smith was married in October, 1874, to Miss Eliza E. Schnebly, of Knox county, Ohio, and they have three children.

COLONEL RICHARD F. RICHMOND.

PALMYRA.

THIRTY years ago one of the leading lawyers in Marion county was Richard Fell Richmond, a native of Franklin county, Kentucky, born February 22, 1810. His father, Ezra Richmond, was a rope maker, and the son learned the same trade. He studied law at the Lexington University, Kentucky; came to Saint Louis in 1841, and in the same year settled at Hannibal, where he rose to distinction as an advocate. He had a fine address, was courteous in manners, and a belles lettres scholar.

Mr. Richmond was a member of the legislature one term, being elected in 1844, and was afterward (1846) beaten for the same office by Colonel T. L. Anderson, the whig candidate, though Mr. Richmond ran far ahead of his (the democratic) ticket.

Colonel Richmond was a Mason and Odd-Fellow, and well known over most of the state. He was a man of great amiability, and had many warm personal friends, who speak of him with tears in their eyes. He died in 1856, leaving a wife and two sons, two other sons having died before he did. William T., the eldest son, was a lawyer in Saint Louis, and died in 1866; Bainbridge, a printer, is living at Hannibal.

HON. G. F. ROTHWELL.

MOBERLY.

GIDEON FRANKLIN ROTHWELL is descended from a very old and patriotic Virginia family, his great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather taking part in the war for the independence of the colonies. For several generations the Rothwells have been noted not so much for brilliancy of parts as for industry and for sterling integrity of character, some of the purest Virginia blood running in their veins. Doctor John Rothwell, the father of Frank, as our subject is called by all his neighbors, was born in Virginia, came to this state in 1831, and settled in Callaway county, where the son was born April 24, 1836. The maiden name of his

mother was China Renfro, a native of Kentucky, and a descendant of one of those hardy pioneers who were first to take up their abode on the dark and bloody ground, before Kentucky had put on the robes of state.

Doctor Rothwell was a farmer as well as a physician, and Frank was early made familiar with solid farm work. He learned the art of farming thoroughly, in all its variety and minutiae, and he no doubt counts that knowledge and the development which it gave his muscle, as scarcely second in importance to the martial drill which he received, to wind up with, at the state university at Columbia. He was valedictorian of his class, twelve in number, in 1857. He taught a common school one term in Callaway county, while in college.

After receiving his college degree Mr. Rothwell became professor of languages in Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, Randolph county, and occupied it for three years. He read law in Callaway county, in the country by himself, being his own preceptor, and at the end of two years (1864) was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Huntsville. While thus engaged he served as county commissioner of schools for two terms.

In 1872 Mr. Rothwell moved to Moberly, in the same county, a city which in 1866 had only one farm house and family, and is now the third city in northern Missouri, Saint Joseph and Hannibal being larger. Before coming to Moberly Mr. Rothwell had attained an honorable position at the Randolph county bar, and this he has continued to maintain. His whole legal career has been a credit to the fraternity.

For the last eleven or twelve years Mr. Rothwell has been engaged in real estate as well as law, dealing entirely in lands of his own, and has had noteworthy success in this branch of enterprise. Almost from the day of his settlement in Moberly, he has been especially identified with its interests, and if anybody has done more to build up this city than Mr. Rothwell, we cannot mention the name of that person. It requires but few such public-spirited men as he to push forward almost any town having facilities for growth. A large number of buildings, residences, and business houses, wood and brick, have been put up by Mr. Rothwell.

In 1878 he was the democratic nominee for congress in the tenth district, was elected, and served through the forty-sixth congress. He was on the census committee, Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, chairman, and on the committee on war claims, General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, chairman. Mr. Rothwell has never been any thing else but a democrat, and that of the stanchest kind, he believing that the national prevalence of the principles of his party would be for the best interests of the country.

He is master workman of Randolph Lodge, Number 30, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, and belongs, if we mistake not, to a long line of men and women strong in that faith. He is a brother of Rev. W. R. Rothwell, D.D., for the last ten years at the head of William Jewell College, at Liberty, this state.

The wife of Mr. Rothwell was Bettie M. Ragland, of Monroe county, this state. They were married in August, 1859, and have four children. The oldest son, Gideon Franklin, Jr., is a graduate of William Jewell College, class of 1883. Mrs. Rothwell was, in her younger years, a popular teacher of experience, and is a woman of fine natural abilities and high culture, a model wife and mother, and an ornament to the social and religious circles of Moberly.

HON. CHARLES A. WINSLOW.

JEFFERSON CITY.

THE late Charles A. Winslow, one of the commissioners of the supreme court of Missouri, was born in Kennebec county, Maine, November 7, 1837. From eight to sixteen years of age he worked on a farm, usually attending school in the winter term. One winter he attended school in Hallowell, in his native state. In 1853 he came to this state, following his father's family, and settling in Brunswick, Chariton county, where he learned the trade of a marble cutter of his father. In 1855 he learned telegraphy, and the next year commenced the study of law, afterward practicing that profession at Brunswick. In 1862 he moved to Keytesville, the shire town, to take the post of deputy clerk of the circuit court. In 1863 we find him judge of the Chariton county court. In 1864 and 1865 he held the office of county attorney. In November, 1865, he became connected with a newspaper, and was an able journalist.

In 1871 the Chariton court of common pleas was established, and Governor Brown appointed Judge Winslow judge of that court. In 1874 he was elected, and filled the office from March, 1871, to September, 1875, when the court was abolished.

In December, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan V. Corby, of Brunswick, who, with five children, survives him. In 1875, having a large practice in the supreme court, he formed a partnership with Colonel L. H. Waters, of Carrollton, and the firm removed to Saint Louis. Judge Winslow remained here afterward, and had a large practice in the supreme court up to the time of his appointment as one of the supreme court commissioners, March 22, 1883, under the act of the general assembly, approved on that day. Since his appointment as commissioner, and up to a few days before being compelled to take to his bed, he performed faithfully his duties as commissioner, writing a large number of opinions in cases referred to him.

He died at Jefferson City, November 18, 1883. The day after his death, at a meeting of the members of the supreme court and the supreme court commissioners, Judge Martin thus spoke of the judicial character of the deceased:

"Judge Winslow was perhaps better known to the bench and bar of this state than to the public generally. As an associate with him in the labors of his position, I am an earnest and cheerful witness to his distinguished merits as a jurist.

He was endowed with a clear and logical mind, He was thoroughly conversant with the laws of his day and age, as expounded by the courts of the country, and he was impressed with a deep sense of justice in the consideration of every case that came before him. He was possessed of a marvelous energy, which gradually lured him into the embraces of that fatal malady, consumption, which has borne him from our midst. Of him as a citizen, neighbor, husband, father, the falling tears in his darkened home to-day speak more impressively than tongue or pen.

HON. JAMES S. ROLLINS, LL.D.

COLUMBIA.

JAMES SIDNEY ROLLINS is one of the historical men and statesmen of Missouri. He has served four terms in the lower house of the legislature, two terms in the upper house, and two terms in congress, and has been identified with several important measures having a bearing upon the interests of the state and nation. His public life was long, active and honorable, as a brief résumé will show. He is of Irish lineage on his father's side, his grandfather being born in County Tyrone. His father was Doctor Anthony Wayne Rollins, a prominent Kentucky physician, and his mother, who was a Rodes, was born in Madison county, Kentucky. James was born at Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, April 19, 1812, and there took his academic course. He spent three years in Washington College, Pennsylvania, and at the end of the junior year accompanied its president, Rev. Doctor Wylie, to the state university of Indiana, at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1830. His parents meantime had come to Boone county, in this state, and here he has lived for fifty-three years. He worked on his father's farm one season; then read law with Hon. Abiel Leonard, afterward a judge of the supreme court of this state, and he finished his legal studies at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, being a graduate of the class of 1834. Before going to Lexington he served six months in the Black Hawk war (1832).

Mr. Rollins commenced practice at Columbia, but his health was poor, and to improve it he worked more or less on a farm, which he had purchased near town. In 1836 he became one of the editors of the Columbia "Patriot," a whig newspaper, his law partner, Thomas Miller, being also his associate in journalism. In the spring of that year a railroad convention was held in Saint Louis, the first meeting of the kind in this commonwealth, and Mr. Rollins was chairman of the committee which drafted a memorial to congress asking for a grant of public lands to aid in constructing public works, the convention favoring the memorial. The next year, June 6, 1837, Mr. Rollins was married to Miss Mary E. Hickman, born in Howard county, this state, a model wife and mother. Eleven children were the fruit of this union, only eight of them now living.

Mr. Rollins was elected to the legislature in 1838, and reelected in 1840. In



Ever, Your friend,
Jas S. Rollins.



Ever, Your friend,
Jas. S. Rollins.

the first session he introduced a bill to found and endow the state university, which became a law, and Columbia was made the location of the institution. In both sessions he was active in advocating measures for internal improvement, as well as educational schemes, and there showed himself a man of broad, statesman-like views.

Mr. Rollins was a delegate to the national whig convention in 1844; helped to nominate Henry Clay for president, and earnestly advocated his election in many public speeches. Two years afterward Mr. Rollins was elected to the state senate to represent Boone and Audrain counties. In that body he led off in advocating a bill to establish a lunatic asylum at Fulton. In 1848 his name was placed at the head of the whig state ticket, but Missouri was democratic, and he was defeated. In 1854 he was again called upon to represent his county in the legislature, and in the session of 1855, though a slave holder, he opposed the extension of the system into the territories. Some of his speeches attracted a good deal of attention on account of the eloquence, as well as candor, of the speaker.

In 1857 Mr. Rollins was again the whig candidate for governor to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Governor Polk to the United States senate, and his friends claimed that he was elected, although Hon. R. M. Stewart was counted in by 230 votes.

In 1860 Mr. Rollins was elected to congress, and became an actor in the special session which met July 4, 1861, to devise means to put down the rebellion. He stood firmly by his old friend, Abraham Lincoln, and four years later saw peace restored to the land.

Mr. Rollins was the author of the bill, which he introduced in February, 1862, to aid in constructing a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast, which bill, with some amendments, became the law in July following, and under which bill the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific and Central Pacific roads of California were built.

Mr. Rollins was reelected in 1862, and in the thirty-eighth congress, in a speech of great power, he advocated the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery in the United States. This speech attracted great attention at the time, no one probably admiring it more than President Lincoln. In that congress he also made a strong argument in favor of free speech, and opposed the expelling of a member (Long, of Ohio) for disloyal language.

In 1866 Mr. Rollins was again sent to the legislature, and in that session gave his attention to revising the statutes to adapt them to the new constitution of 1865. The state university had been broken up, and he aided in its rehabilitation, and introduced and secured the passage of a bill establishing a normal department in the university.

In 1867 President Johnson appointed our subject a director of the Union Pacific railroad, which office he consented to hold for one year. In 1868 Mr. Rollins, contrary to his wishes, was again sent to the state senate. He introduced

the bill, and secured its passage, establishing the agricultural and mechanical college. He succeeded also in increasing the endowment of the university and reducing the tuition and other expenses, etc. For several years he was, and we believe still is, president of the board of curators, and may almost be called the father of that noble institution.

In the state senate he favored the establishment of state normal schools at Kirksville and Warrensburgh, the strengthening of the Lincoln Institute (colored), and of a state asylum at Saint Joseph for the insane. The history of his noble deeds is written all over the legislative acts of the state for the last forty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollins have eight children living, five sons and three daughters, and have buried three children. James H., the eldest son, is a graduate of West Point, and living in Columbia; George Bingham is a graduate of the state university, and a farmer, occupying part of his father's original homestead; Curtis Burnham is a graduate of the state university, and a lawyer and real-estate dealer, Columbia; Frank B. is a graduate of the state university, and of Harvard College, class of 1880, and Saint Louis Law School, class of 1882, and is a lawyer in Saint Louis; Edward Tutt was educated at Kemper's School, Boonville, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and is a banker in Saint Louis; Laura H. is the wife of Irvin O. Hockaday, banker, Columbia; Mary E. is the wife of John H. Overall, lawyer, Saint Louis, and Flora is the wife of Rev. Joseph R. Gray, Nashville, Tennessee.

H. B. HAMILTON.

JEFFERSON CITY.

HUMPHREY B. HAMILTON is a son of Doctor Leo F. Hamilton, and was born in Perry county, Illinois, October 26, 1847. His father, who was of the Baltimore branch of the Hamiltons, was closely related to Archbishop Spaulding, of the Catholic Church. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Missouri when quite young. He married Sarah Jones, and Humphrey was the youngest child. He was educated in the common and high schools of Illinois, and the Carbondale College, a preparatory school older than the normal school at the same place. After leaving school, he taught one year in his native state. He read law at Du Quoin, his native county, and at Salem, Marion county; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois at Mount Vernon in 1870, and in November of that year settled at the capital of Missouri.

Here Mr. Hamilton has made his history thus far as a lawyer. At the Jefferson City bar perhaps no one is held in higher esteem than Mr. Hamilton. An eloquent advocate and a lawyer of the strictest integrity, his influence before a court or jury is recognized by all who know him. He is a close student of the law, because a lover of the science. A just cause in his hands has a defender o

whom the profession may well be proud. Although often solicited to become a candidate for office, he has always declined to permit the use of his name. Modest and unassuming, he prefers the law to politics, and may justly feel proud of his position at the bar.

For the last four years Mr. Hamilton has been the senior member of the firm of Hamilton and Fisher, whose practice is both civil and criminal, Mr. Hamilton's taste inclining to the latter, and Mr. Fisher's to the former. They go into the several state and federal courts, and are doing well.

Mr. Hamilton's affiliations have always been with the democratic party, but we cannot learn that he has held any political office. In Freemasonry he has held the several offices in the local lodge, also holding the office of district deputy grand master, and has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is an Episcopalian.

His wife was Mary Jane McCutchin, of Saint Louis. They were married at Jefferson City, December 26, 1872, and have three children.

CHARLES H. CHAPIN.

SAINT LOUIS.

CHARLES HENRY CHAPIN has been a successful lawyer in Saint Louis since the close of the civil war, when he entered for the first time fairly on the practice of his profession in this state. He is a native of the Granite State, born at Newport, Sullivan county, September 22, 1823. His parents were Henry Chapin, a farmer, and Catharine (Fisher) Chapin, both natives of New Hampshire. The latter was a sister of Rev. Nathan Fisher, a Presbyterian minister, who died at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1849, of the cholera. The father of Henry Chapin carried a flint-lock musket in 1775-82, and Charles has that same gun, a percussion hammer having taken the place of the original flint lock. This musket is a precious keepsake in the Chapin family. The old patriot who claimed it in the times that tried men's souls, died in his ninety-fourth year.

The subject of this sketch entered the freshman class of Dartmouth College, Hanover, in 1846, and was graduated in course; and after teaching the Newport Academy one year, went to South Carolina, and taught the same length of time. Thence he went to North Carolina, where he taught three or four years, reading law at the same time.

He returned to Newport, finished his law readings with Hon. E. L. Cushing, of Charlestown, in his native county; was admitted to practice in 1858; married in November, 1859, Sarah A. Nettleton, of Newport, and after practicing in Charlestown until 1860, settled in Saint Louis. When the war broke out he offered his services to his country, but was rejected on account of ill health. He, however, did some militia service in the city, and a very little legal business. The latter was dull until the war closed.

Mr. Chapin has kept out of active politics, and out of office, and always attends closely and faithfully to his business. He goes into the United States circuit and district courts as well as the several state courts, and he has done a successful though not a large business. His associates at the bar, and members of the bench, speak well of his character. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a man of excellent principles. He has one son, Henry A., the inheritor of the continental musket, and a daughter, Catharine F., both well educated.

HON. JOHN BOYLE GORDON.

COLUMBIA.

THIS eminent lawyer and legislator was born at Milford, Madison county, Kentucky, in 1798, being a son of David and Jane Gordon. He had a great thirst for knowledge, and raised part of the means for attending the Transylvania University, Lexington, by teaching a common school. He attended that institution through the full course, and commenced practice. In 1826 he came, with his father's family, to this state, and settled in Columbia, making a highly honorable history at the Boone county bar. Judge Leonard said of him in 1853, in which year Mr. Gordon died: "In my professional intercourse with him for the last twenty years, he was one of the strongest men in close argument that I ever met; he was most powerful and overwhelming before a jury; in short, he was one of the finest orators I ever heard in this or any country."

Mr. Gordon was a member of the legislature five terms, 1830-1840. He was one of the influential men who in the great contest for the state university, secured its location at Columbia, and he did a good deal for the building up of the place as well as the school. In 1840 he visited his old home in Kentucky and other parts of that state, and was persuaded to tarry there for two or three years, and engaged in the instruction of young men in the law.

The wife of Mr. Gordon was Miss Sophia Hopkins, of Boone county; they had six children, four sons and two daughters. Two sons are lawyers in Columbia.

ANDREW J. HERNDON.

FAYETTE.

ANDREW JACKSON HERNDON, one of the oldest and most respected lawyers of Howard county, is a native of Orange county, Virginia, and was born July 23, 1817. His parents were George and Sarah (Teel) Herndon. He attended school here in Fayette nearly a year; then assisted the teacher a year, and for the next four years was at the head of a school in the village of Fayette. During this period, in 1838, Mr. Herndon was married to Miss Emily Brown, of this county, and they have eleven children, nine daughters and two sons, living.

While Mr. Herndon was teaching, he gave his evenings and other spare hours to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1841. Since that date he has been in the practice of his profession at Fayette, doing also, at the same time, something at farming. Since 1854 his residence has been half a mile out of town. Mr. Herndon has always been noted for his soundness of judgment and probity of character.

He has been for many years a member of the Christian Church, and in his younger years held various offices in that body. The purity of his life no one doubts who knows him.

Soon after being licensed to practice, he took the office of justice of the peace, and held it several years. He was clerk of the county court for twenty-eight consecutive years, and is one of the best known citizens in the county.

EDWIN B. SHERZER.

SAINT LOUIS.

EDWIN BERGER SHERZER, son of John and Effie (Berger) Sherzer, was born in Aunville, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1834. He received a classical education at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, being a graduate of the class of 1860. He read law while in the senior year, and on being graduated went to Minnesota, and was principal of the seminary at Wilton, Waseca county, for three months, studying law at the same time. He finished his legal studies at Saint Paul with George L. Otis, and was admitted to the bar in that state. He became clerk in a paymaster's office in 1862, and served in that capacity for two or three years, till, in fact, the war was over. He then settled in Saint Louis, was readmitted to the bar, and has been in steady practice here since. He attends to civil litigation in all its branches, and has a good reputation for faithfulness in his work and uprightness of character.

GEORGE B. MACFARLANE.

MEXICO.

GEORGE BENNETT MACFARLANE is a son of George and Catherine (Bennett) MacFarlane, and was born in Callaway county, Missouri, January 21, 1837. His father was from Ayrshire, Scotland; his mother was born in Madison county, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was educated in part at Westminster College, in his native county, and at different academies, where he completed the college curriculum, teaching a short time. He was admitted to the bar in 1861; but civil war had commenced, and instead of opening an office, he remained on his father's farm.

In 1864 Mr. MacFarlane went to Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, and was

licensed to practice, but hardly made a beginning. The next year he returned to Missouri, opened an office in Mexico, and has made a splendid success in his profession. He is the attorney for two railroad companies. Mr. MacFarlane was appointed probate judge by Governor Brown in 1872; was elected to the same office in 1874, and not long afterward resigned. For the last five or six years he has been a school director, and has done his share in improving the character of the public schools.

GEORGE P. STRONG.

SAINT LOUIS.

GEORGE P. STRONG has been a member of the Saint Louis bar since 1852, and has been prominently identified with various movements, conventions, etc. He was major on General Edwards' staff in the civil war, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1865, and father of the resolution declaring slavery abolished in the state of Missouri. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the bar of this city, and has always maintained an unblemished character.

Mr. Strong is the son of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Henry P. Strong, a native of Connecticut, where the son was born in December, 1814. He was educated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York; read law in Mississippi; was there admitted to the bar in 1840, and practiced in that state for twelve years.

Mr. Strong has a wife and four children, his eldest son, George A. Strong, being a lawyer in the city of New York. Having a farm of 1,200 acres in Saint Charles county, and being inclined to rural life, Mr. Strong is preparing to move into the country, and give his attention to agriculture. The bar of this city will miss a worthy member.

ALBERT BLAIR.

SAINT LOUIS.

ALBERT BLAIR was born at Kinderhook, Pike county, Illinois, October 16, 1840. His grandfather, William Montgomery Blair, a native of Virginia, was one of the first settlers of Pike county. His father, William Blair, was a soldier in the Black Hawk war; was a country merchant, and a politician, and at the time of his death, in his thirty-second year, was serving his third term in the Illinois legislature. Albert Blair's mother was Mary (Jackson) Blair, a descendant of the Jackson family that first settled at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1638. The youth of Albert was spent mainly on a farm near Barry, in his native county. From the age of sixteen to nineteen he was at school at Canton, Missouri. The following year he studied at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and the three following years at Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of

1863. He was offered a tutorship in the state university at Columbia, Missouri, but by preference engaged in railroading, serving for two years as an employe of the North Missouri railroad, at Macon, Missouri. He then studied law, spending one winter at the Harvard Law School, and began the practice of law at Macon; but his health becoming poor, he returned to railroading, and was identified for several years with the project of building a road from Keokuk, Iowa, to Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1876 he located in Saint Louis, and resumed the practice of law. He is counsel for several business corporations, and serving in that relation, gives attention to patent law.

ROBERT M. NICHOLS.

SAINT LOUIS.

ROBERT MATHEW NICHOLS is a native of Saint Louis county, a son of Thomas and Annie (King) Nichols, and was born December 19, 1856. His father was a native of Virginia, a merchant in Saint Louis until 1860, and afterward a farmer, dying in February, 1883. His widow, who was born in Virginia, is still living.

The paternal grandfather of Robert was captain of a Virginia company in the revolutionary army, and came to Missouri in 1812. He had sixteen sons and three daughters.

Robert received his education, literary and legal, in Washington University, taking his degree of bachelor of law in the autumn of 1879. Since that date he has been in practice in this city, diligently and faithfully devoting his time to the duties of his profession, and has already built up a good practice in the civil courts. He takes very little interest in politics, and any leisure time at his command he gives to his law books.

HON. THOMAS B. REED.

HUNTSVILLE.

THOMAS BLACK REED, one of the oldest practicing attorneys in Randolph county, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, July 20, 1819, his parents being John Denny Reed, and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Reed. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Randolph county, Missouri, and the state university, being a graduate of the class of 1847. He taught school two years after leaving college, read law at Huntsville, first with Robert Wilson, and then with Judge Burkhart; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has since been in practice at Huntsville, except when in the service of his country. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 9th cavalry, Missouri state militia, was mustered in as captain, company G, and served three years. He acted at one period

as provost marshal of the district of north Missouri, at another, of the district of Rolla, and was judge advocate of the military commission and court martial at Macon City in 1863-64.

In 1865 Captain Reed was elected to the state senate for the short term, and was reëlected in 1868 for the term of four years. As a lawyer Captain Reed has long stood in the front rank of his district, excelling as a counselor, and court lawyer, rather than as an advocate. He makes no pretensions to oratory, yet his sound, clear and logical arguments, coupled with his candor and sincerity, have great weight with a jury, and he has had noteworthy success in the several courts to which he has taken his cases. He has a wife and three children.

HON. SAMUEL M. EDWARDS.

MEXICO.

SAMUEL MARTIN EDWARDS, judge of probate for the county of Audrain, is a native of Henry county, Virginia, a son of John and Martha (Johnston) Edwards, and was born January 23, 1831. His mother was also born in Henry county, and his father in Albemarle county. The family immigrated to this state, and settled in Saint Charles county, when Samuel was quite young. Our subject finished his education in the Saint Charles College, taking a partial course; taught school a year or two; read law at Saint Charles; finished his legal studies at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville; was admitted to the bar at Warrenton in 1856, and since that date has been in practice at Mexico.

Mr. Edwards was elected judge of probate in 1874; was reëlected in 1878 and 1882, and hence is serving his third term. He makes an efficient and popular official; is one of the best known men in the county, and is much esteemed for his good qualities. His affiliations since the civil war have been with the democratic party, being a whig before. He has a second wife, and three children by the first.

JAMES TAUSSIG.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMONG the older and most respectable class of attorneys in Saint Louis, of foreign birth, is James Taussig, a son of John L. Taussig, and born in Prague, Bohemia, April 30, 1827. He received all of his literary and part of his legal education in the old country; came to the United States in 1848; settled in Saint Louis the same year; finished his law studies with Spaulding and Shepley, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He has practiced in this city for more than thirty years, and long reached an honorable standing at the Saint Louis bar.

"What kind of a man and lawyer is James Taussig?" was the inquiry made of a Saint Louis jurist, who has known Mr. Taussig for more than a score of years.

The reply was: "Mr. Taussig is a man of solid worth, the purity of his life being unquestioned. He is a fine lawyer and has been successful as he deserved to be. He has a judicial mind, and would have made a still better judge than he has been lawyer." To this opinion we dare not set up a demurrer.

Mr. Taussig was for four years counselor of the Saint Louis public schools, all the office that we can learn he has ever held in the city. The year after being admitted to practice he was married (1852) to Miss Magdaline Domizer, of New York city, and they have a family of six children. Emily, the oldest of all, is the wife of Julius D. Ables, of Saint Louis; Benjamin J., and Louis J., the oldest and third sons, are lumber dealers, Saint Louis; Charles S. is a graduate of Harvard Law School, and practicing in the same office with his father; Alford W. is at Harvard University, and Martha is at home.

HON. SOLOMON HUGHLETT.

WELLSVILLE.

SOLOMON HUGHLETT was born in Pike county, Missouri, in February, 1841, and was reared on the farm of his father, John Hughlett, until eighteen years old. From 1864 to August, 1865, he was in the federal army as lieutenant, company B, 49th Missouri infantry. From 1865 to 1867 he was mining in Nevada and California. He commenced reading law in 1867 by himself; was admitted to the bar in 1872, and since that time has been in general practice at Wellsville, being the leading lawyer in Montgomery county.

Mr. Hughlett was elected to the legislature in 1880, and was chairman of the committee on normal schools; was reelected in 1882, and was chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence. He trains with the democracy; is a Chapter Mason, and belongs to the Encampment of Odd-Fellowship.

He was married in August, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Gray, of Montgomery county, and they have two children.

EDWARD HIGBEE.

LANCASTER.

THE subject of this biographical notice is a son of Rev. Jesse Higbee, of the Christian Church, and Susan Newmyer, and was born in Richland county, Ohio, January 1, 1847. In 1849 the family went to Iowa, and settled on a farm near Iowa City, where Edward was made acquainted with solid farm work. He took an irregular course of study in the University of Iowa, and afterward taught several winter schools; read law with Hon. Rush Clark, of Iowa City, and Hon. James B. Weaver, of Bloomfield, Iowa, continuing his teaching during the winter season, and was admitted to the bar at Bloomfield in September, 1867. In

December of that year he was married to Miss Mary Isabel Burney, of Schuyler county, Missouri, and they have five children. He settled in Lancaster, the county seat, and here has been the field of his success at the bar.

Mr. Higbee is a most diligent and persistent lawyer; is a constant and laborious student; when not occupied with the active duties of his profession, may be found intensely engaged investigating; is thoroughly informed, very accurate in his legal opinions; when once formed, very tenacious of them, and always ready with a "thus saith the law" in support of them.

He is very successful as a pleader, and in getting the facts in a cause before the jury or the court; is not an advocate, but is a fine reasoner, and in the discussion of legal propositions to the court has but few superiors.

Mr. Higbee has held a few offices, such as prosecuting attorney, mayor of the city, and United States commissioner, still holding the last named office. His politics are republican.

HON. BENJAMIN F. DOBYNS.

SHELBYNA.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DOBYNS, state senator from the thirteenth district, was born in Marion county, this state, September 13, 1837. He finished his education at Bethel College, Palmyra, in his native county, and was engaged in farming and trading until the civil war began, when he entered the confederate service under General Sterling Price, and was a member of Cockrell's brigade. He was wounded twice, and a prisoner three times, and served until the close of the war. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; was elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby county on the democratic ticket in 1872; again in 1874, serving four years. He was elected to the state senate in 1880, and was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments during the thirty-first, and of the judiciary committee during the thirty-second general assembly.

Mr. Dobyns was married in 1882 to Miss C. P. Williams, of Hannibal, Missouri.

JACOB C. FISHER.

JEFFERSON CITY.

THIS young lawyer is of German extraction, his parents being Louis and Caroline (Schneck) Fisher. He was born at Addleberg, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1855. In 1859 the family came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Cooper county, ten miles from Boonville, the county seat.

Jacob attended at first a common and afterward a private school, his studies including the Latin and German languages. He read law at Jefferson City with Lay and Belch, both now dead, and was licensed to practice by Judge George W. Miller, in May, 1876. He remained with his preceptors four or five years, and

since then has been in company with Humphrey B. Hamilton, who is also noticed in this work. In the minute details of professional labor, which are often despised and sometimes neglected by members of the fraternity, Mr. Fisher seems to find delight. Born and reared in the country, he early acquired those habits of industry and application which enabled him, unaided by the influences of fortune and family, to gain an education and attain admission to the profession. By his integrity of character and studious habits, and faithfulness in the interests of his clients, he has gained the confidence of the community; and even at this early date he has taken an enviable position in the ranks of his profession.

Mr. Fisher has been city attorney the last four years, and in 1882 he was the republican candidate for prosecuting attorney for Cole county, and was defeated. The county is strongly democratic, but he ran far ahead of his ticket, coming within about one hundred votes of being elected. He is a man of fine qualities, social, mental and moral, and is building on a good foundation of character.

Mr. Fisher was united in marriage September 24, 1878, to Miss Sallie A. Gross, of Jefferson City, and they have two children.

JOSEPH R. EDWARDS.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JOSEPH RICHARD EDWARDS, mayor of Jefferson City, is a son of Judge Edward Livingston Edwards, elsewhere sketched in this work, and was born in this city, August 11, 1847. Particulars of the family may be found in the sketch of the judge. The son was educated at the Missouri State University, Columbia, leaving in the junior year on account of ill health. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, since which date he has been in general practice in the first judicial circuit. He was city attorney in 1872 and 1873, and prosecuting attorney of Cole county from January, 1873, to January, 1879, being twice reëlected, and making an energetic and popular prosecutor.

He belongs to one of the historical families of the state; is a man of a great deal of self respect, and of ambition enough to put forth his best efforts to advance in his profession. This he is doing. He is a sound lawyer, a candid and earnest advocate, and a true man in all the relations of life.

Mr. Edwards was an alderman from the first ward in 1875-1876, and in April, 1883, was elected mayor of the city. A native of Jefferson City, with all his interests centering here, he naturally takes pride, as well as pleasure, in looking after its welfare, and in encouraging enterprises calculated to build it up. He has never voted any ticket but the democratic, in which party he is quite popular.

Mayor Edwards was married May 9, 1871, to Mary B., daughter of the late Robert R. Jefferson, of Jefferson City, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

Mayor Edwards has been engaged in important trials, both in the United

States and state courts, and while prosecuting attorney of Cole county assisted Attorney General Hockaday and Adjutant General Bingham in ferreting out what were known as the Crafton fraudulent militia claims, and thus saved thousands of dollars to the United States and the state of Missouri. He also prosecuted the Bond fraud, referred to in the proceedings of the constitutional convention of 1875.

COLONEL FREDERICK MORSEY.

WARRENTON.

FREDERICK MORSEY was born in Prussia in 1808, and came to America in 1833, and settled in Warren county in 1834. He was a graduate of one or two of the best institutions in Germany; was an accomplished surveyor, and ran and established many of the old lines in Saint Charles and Warren counties. He mastered the English language, and was admitted to the bar at Warrenton, where he had a lucrative practice for many years.

On the breaking out of civil war he cast his fortunes in the cause of the Union, and was colonel of the 10th Missouri cavalry, being in several engagements. He was at one period a director, claim agent and attorney for the North Missouri railroad.

After the war he went back to the bar, and was in active practice at the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. As a lawyer his opinion was universally sought, and as a close pleader he had few equals. Colonel Morsey was a pleasant talker, the German accent giving a charm to his words, and expressed his thoughts with great fluency. He lies buried near the home he settled, and a handsome marble monument, the free-will offering of his son, W. L. Morsey, marks his last resting place. The widow, a charming lady of mature years and polished manners, still survives him, as also his four children.

A sketch of William L. Morsey, the oldest child, is found in this work.

SAMUEL T. GLOVER.

SAINT LOUIS.

SAMUEL T. GLOVER first came prominently into notice as a lawyer while a resident of northeastern Missouri. In the judicial circuit, which includes Marion county and the adjoining counties, there were, twenty and thirty years ago, and still earlier, as at present, several brilliant lawyers, some of whom have settled in Saint Louis, and others have gone before the Great Judge. Before settling in Saint Louis permanently the reputation of our subject as a very able attorney at law was fully established.

Mr. Glover was for years a partner of Judge John C. Richardson, who died in 1860, and latterly he has been of the firm of Glover and Shepley, which is one of

the leading law firms in Saint Louis. The position of both men is in the very front rank. He won considerable distinction by his course in regard to the test oath. Though loyal himself to the core during the civil war, he did not like the feature of the so-called Drake constitution, which aimed at the citizens of Missouri who had sympathized with the confederates, debarring such citizens from certain inalienable rights. In the autumn of 1865 he made a test case in his own person; carried it finally to the supreme court, and in December, 1866, it was decided that the law of Congress, which imposed a retrospective oath of loyalty as a condition of being admitted to practice in the United States courts, was unconstitutional.

Mr. Glover is thoroughly read in his profession; has great versatility of resources in conducting a case; is an eloquent speaker, a man of an emotional nature, and has wonderful power over a jury. More than one of his old associates of the Saint Louis bar placed him at the head of that bar twenty years ago, and in their judgment he still stands there.

MICHAEL JOHN SULLIVAN.

SAINT LOUIS.

MICHAEL JOHN SULLIVAN, assistant circuit attorney of the city of Saint Louis and for the eighth judicial circuit of the state of Missouri, is a son of John D. and Catherine (Cunningham) Sullivan. He was born at Washington, District of Columbia, June 24, 1852, and is of Irish and Scotch origin. He was educated chiefly at Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Maryland; came to Saint Louis in the year 1869, and at once commenced the study of law in the office of Krum, Decker and Krum, a firm then engaged in a most lucrative and extensive practice. At the same time he attended the law department of Washington University. In the year 1871 Mr. Sullivan was admitted to the bar, and in the following year received the degree of bachelor of laws from the University. He has ever since been engaged in the practice of civil and criminal law in Saint Louis, and has been very successful in the walks of the profession. He is well read, studious, very attentive to business, careful in the preparation of his cases, conscientious, thorough and eminently trustworthy.

In 1879 Mr. Sullivan was appointed reviser of city ordinances of the city of Saint Louis by Mayor Henry Overstolz. His labors in that position involved a revision of legislation, covering a period of ten years, and resulted in the production of a volume which will compare most favorably with anything of the kind in this country. He continued as reviser until the spring of 1882. In the early part of December of that year he was appointed, by Governor Crittenden, assistant circuit attorney, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation and promotion of Judge E. A. Noonan to the bench. He still holds the latter position, the duties of which he discharges with great faithfulness and ability.

Mr. Sullivan is a democrat in politics, always active during an exciting canvass; is a Roman Catholic in religion, and he is prominently identified with many of the leading social and business organizations existing in Saint Louis, notably the Legion of Honor, which is very powerful and peculiar to, or rather does not extend beyond this city.

Mr. Sullivan was married, August 30, 1881, to Miss Genevieve A. Good, formerly of Covington, Kentucky. They buried their only child in the month of July, 1883.

HON. ARCHIBALD V. McKEE.

TROY.

ARCHIBALD V. McKEE, one of the leading lawyers at the Lincoln county bar, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, November 6, 1831. His father, Archibald McKee, belonged to an old Virginia family, and was engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, dying in Indiana in 1856; and his mother, whose maiden name was Lilly McClure, was a native of Boone county, Kentucky. She died in Iowa in 1871. In 1840 our subject went to Hanover College, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1851. He read law at Greenburgh, same state; attended law lectures at the Indiana State University, and was licensed to practice at Indianapolis in 1853. He opened an office at Troy, and is now the oldest attorney still in practice in this county, and has made a success in his profession. He is a fine judge of law, and a prudent, safe counselor. In general knowledge of the law he stands at the head of the Lincoln county bar. He is regarded as one of the best lawyers in his judicial circuit.

Mr. McKee has held by appointment the offices of city attorney and county attorney, but has not sought office. He was a member of the last constitutional convention (1875), and was a member of the special committee to revise the new constitution, and prepare an address to the people. He was married, July 15, 1862, to Miss Clara S. Wheeler, daughter of the late Captain Otis Wheeler, of Lincoln county, Missouri, and they have four children.

HON. CARTY WELLS.

TROY.

AMONG the men who were prominent at the bar and on the bench of Missouri twenty-five and thirty-five years ago, was Carty Wells, a native of Prince William county, Virginia. He was born in February, 1805, and five years afterward was taken to Shelby county, Kentucky, where he received a good English education, and commenced the study of law. In 1827 he came to Missouri, finished his studies at Saint Charles, and was licensed to practice in the autumn of 1828, when he opened an office in Saint Charles. Five or six years later, when

Warren county was organized, he was appointed clerk of the circuit and county courts, holding that office a few years, and then resigning and moving on a farm near Troy, but continuing his practice. In 1840 he represented Lincoln county in the legislature. From about 1843 to 1847 he resided at Palmyra, and while there served one term in the state senate. He was appointed judge of the Lincoln circuit in 1851, and held the office until 1857, and then returned to his farm in that county. He died in Troy in 1860.

In the autumn of 1883, the writer of this sketch had occasion to visit Troy, Bowling Green and Palmyra, and whenever the name of Carty Wells was mentioned, the older class of attorneys were warm in praise of his talents and the geniality of his nature. He was intimate and cordial with everybody, and had in his day a host of friends. As an advocate, he rarely aimed to be oratorical, but he appealed to the understanding of a jury, and his candor, clearness and logic seldom failed of success.

JOSEPH B. WELLS, a younger brother of Carty, read law with his brother, and practiced at Warrenton, Saint Louis, and San Francisco, California. While a resident of Warrenton he was circuit and county clerk, and a member of the legislature. He went to California for his health, and died at Troy, this state, while on a visit to friends. He was a brilliant lawyer.

URIEL WRIGHT.

PALMYRA.

ON a recent tour through northeastern Missouri we often heard the praise of Uriel Wright on the lips of the older class of lawyers still in practice there, though he did not end his life in this state. According to the judgment of his old associates in Marion, Lewis and Pike counties, he had no peer in the management of a lawsuit, especially in the criminal courts. He had great gifts of language; was a powerful whig orator, witty and spicy, as well as eloquent, prodigal and always happy in illustrations, and a rare entertainer in any circle, public or private, in which he was thrown. He had the gift of being a good listener as well as talker, and one jurist declared that he could even be eloquent in his silence.

Mr. Wright was born in Virginia in 1805; received a partial education at West Point; studied law with Hon. Philip P. Barbour, once a noted politician; was graduated at the Winchester Law School, and after practicing in his native state a few years settled in Palmyra, this state. He added strength to the Marion county bar, which has long been very strong. Those who consult these pages will see that it is strong to-day, notwithstanding the number of legal lights which have left that bar and are now in Saint Louis or in the spirit world.

Mr. Wright represented Marion county one term in the legislature (1836-37). He had bad luck financially in land speculation about that time, and went to Saint Louis, where he shone as a star of the first magnitude. The scintillations

of his eloquence are still well remembered in this city. He was called the orator of the Mississippi valley.

When the civil war broke out he was a delegate to the state convention which met to consider the relations of Missouri to the federal government, and in which he took a patriotic stand for his country; but at a second session he went over to the confederate side. He joined the army, rose to the rank of major, settled in Winchester, Virginia, and was there in practice until his death in 1869.

HON. ARMSTED M. ALEXANDER.

PARIS.

THE new member of congress from the second district was born in Clark county, Kentucky, May 26, 1834, being a son of John and Eliza J. (Ragland) Alexander. His parents were also born in Kentucky. In 1841 the family immigrated to this state, and settled in Monroe county. The father died in 1844; the widow is still living. Armsted spent two years in the classical department of the University of Virginia, and one year in the law department, and finished his legal studies at home, being admitted to the bar in 1862. Civil war being in progress, he did not open an office until it was over. For some time he has stood at the head of the bar of Monroe county.

Mr. Alexander was prosecuting attorney for six or eight years; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, and chairman of the committee on franchise and elections; and in the autumn of 1882 he was elected to congress, where he is yet to make his history. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention which met in Saint Louis in 1876.

He is a member of the Encampment in Odd-Fellowship, and of the Christian Church. In 1858 he married a daughter of Thomas Vaughn, of Paris, and they have two children.

HON. FRANCIS M. BLACK.

KANSAS CITY.

JUDGE BLACK is very popular in western Missouri, and deservedly so. He is eminent as a lawyer and judge; he has great power of concentration; his mind is clear and analytic, and powerful in its grasp. He is considered one of the strongest men in this part of Missouri, and is celebrated for his fairness and candor. He was born July 24, 1836, in Champaign county, Ohio, the son of Peter and Maria (Hillard) Black. His father was a farmer, and young Black spent the early part of his life laboring on the farm and attending school. He attended the agricultural college at Cincinnati; studied law with General John H. Young, of Urbana, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1864. He removed to Kansas City the same year, and soon commenced practice. He

was a delegate to the last constitutional convention held at Jefferson City (1875), and his wisdom was acknowledged and counsel sought in that convention. In 1881 he was elected judge of the twenty-fourth judicial circuit, which position he holds to the satisfaction of the bar and people of his circuit.

Judge Black, when off the bench, unbends from official dignity with great facility, and has a faculty of placing at ease all who approach him. He is of medium size and height, well proportioned, with a robust constitution; his complexion is dark, hair black sprinkled with grey, and blue eyes; his forehead is high, broad and massive, and his features well defined.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Susie B. Geiger, an amiable and accomplished lady, the daughter of Doctor A. Geiger, of Dayton, Ohio.

HON. EDWARD WHITE.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE gentleman with whose name we head this sketch comes of patriotic Virginia stock, his grandfather, Henry White, being one of those brave men who fought for the independence of the colonies. His parents were William H. and Amanda (Bailey) White, the former a native of Virginia; the latter, of Pennsylvania. He dates his birth at Fredericksburgh, February 22, 1840, and was educated at several schools and academies in Virginia; his course of studies including the classic and higher branches of the mathematics. After leaving school he taught two years, and was thus engaged when the civil war began. He enlisted as a private in the 30th Virginia infantry, and eventually became adjutant general, with the rank of captain of Clingman's (North Carolina) brigade, and served four years, surrendering at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

On leaving the service, our subject connected himself with the law school at Winchester, Virginia, and was admitted to practice in 1866. He opened an office at Berryville, Clark county, in his native state, where he remained five years, holding for two years the office of judge of the county court, which had at that time the same jurisdiction as the Missouri circuit courts.

In 1871 Judge White resigned that office and came to Saint Louis, and has since been practicing in her civil courts, making a specialty of life-insurance law, and doing a well paying business, reaching into the federal as well as state courts.

One of the judges of the circuit court of Saint Louis writes as follows in regard to the subject of these brief notes:

"In reply to your favor concerning Edward White, who has his law office on Pine street, in the Ferguson building, and who is better known as Judge White, because of his having been on the bench of Virginia, it gives me pleasure to be able to say that I formed his acquaintance soon after he located here; that I have known him well ever since; that I regard him as a well read and able lawyer, and that I have such confidence in his ability, integrity and reliability, that I would

not hesitate to intrust him with any legal business, no matter how difficult or important the same might be."

Mr. White is a democrat, a Master Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of excellent standing in the community.

His wife was Gertrude Douglass, daughter of Judge I. R. Douglass, of Jefferson county, Virginia, their union taking place December 11, 1867. They have six children.

LOUIS R. TATUM.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS industrious young lawyer is a native of the city of Saint Louis, and a son of the late David Tatum, who was for years a well known wholesale merchant here, and Sophia (Anderson) Tatum. The latter is a native of Illinois, the former of New Jersey. Louis R. Tatum was born December 18, 1852, and received the benefits of the excellent schools of this city. After going through the high school he read law at first with his brother, Joseph T. Tatum; then with Hon. W. H. Horner, now of the circuit bench of this city, and finished his legal studies in the law department of Washington University. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1875, while still a student at the university, at which he was graduated in 1876.

Mr. Tatum practices in the civil courts exclusively, and mainly in the commercial branch, and considering the time he has been at the bar he has a very encouraging clientage. He is studious, careful, honest and energetic, and has the fullest confidence of the bar and the community. He is endowed with the genuine fire and spirit of his profession; is very tenacious in a case of litigation, and has won more than one suit after it had assumed the appearance of a forlorn hope.

He is democratic in his political leanings, and a member of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Tatum was married December 18, 1876, to Miss Aleda C. Wilkinson, daughter of George W. Wilkinson, of Saint Louis, and they have one son.

GIVEN CAMPBELL.

SAINT LOUIS.

GIVEN CAMPBELL is a native of Livingston county, Kentucky, born December 1, 1835. His parents were Judge James Campbell and Mary (Given) Campbell. His paternal grandfather was from Scotland, and settled in Petersburg, Virginia. His maternal grandfather was from South Carolina. Mr. Campbell was educated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and the University of Virginia, finishing his legal studies in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in the

same year, and practiced in Saint Louis until the spring of 1861, when he went into a confederate regiment, and served through several gradations of rank as an officer, until paroled in June, 1865.

Returning to Saint Louis, he was prevented from resuming practice on account of the constitutional test oath of the state, and in December, 1865, he went to New Orleans, where he spent between seven and eight years, and built up a large and highly remunerative practice. In 1873, on account of the poor health of his family, Mr. Campbell came back to Saint Louis, and for ten years he has been in successful practice in the civil courts, largely in the United States courts. When one of the Saint Louis judges was questioned as to the status of Mr. Campbell as a lawyer, the reply was: "I can hardly say too much in praise of Given Campbell as a man or an attorney, for I regard him as not only one of the best lawyers in Saint Louis, but in the West. He is a thorough student, strong rather than eloquent, a close reasoner, a dangerous debater either before court or jury, and a man of the very purest character."

The political affiliations of Mr. Campbell are with the democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in January, 1865, to Miss Susan E. Woods, of Saint Louis, and they have three children.

EDWIN SILVER.

JEFFERSON CITY.

SOME men are said to be born poets, others inventors, still others professional men, and if the subject of this notice was not born a lawyer, he had by intuition a strong tendency in that direction. Happily he early had an opportunity to be guided by his instincts or taste, and is now one of the rising young men at the Cole county bar.

Edwin Silver was born in Dublin, Harford county, Maryland, December 6, 1850, being the son of Henry and Hannah Jane (Galbraith) Silver, both also natives of Maryland. His father, who is still living, was a farmer and merchant, a member of the Maryland legislature in 1856 and 1865, and in 1867 of the constitutional convention, which framed the present constitution of that state.

Mr. Silver received his literary and legal education at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in 1871, when twenty-one years of age. In December of that year he came to this state; was in practice at Saint Louis until the summer of 1873, and then went to Mexico, the seat of justice of Audrain county. He was the private secretary of Governor Hardin from the first of January, 1875, until the close of his administration.

Mr. Silver then concluded to remain in Jefferson City, and he formed a partnership with General John A. Hockaday, ex attorney general of the state. Subsequently he was a partner of James E. D. Belch, until the latter's death in 1883, taking the place of Hon. Alfred M. Lay.

Mr. Silver is a studious man, and thorough in all his work. He is building on a solid foundation of character and scholarship.

In 1882 Mr. Silver was elected, by his democratic constituents, prosecuting attorney for Cole county, which office he is now filling with praiseworthy promptness and decided ability.

HON. WILLIAM YOUNG.

TROY.

THE Methuselah of the Lincoln county bar is William Young, who has been a resident of the county, and an attorney at law here, since 1828. He has held a variety of offices; was made one of the justices of the county court in 1834, and held that office four years; was county treasurer the same length of time, 1842-46; was public administrator one or two terms; county superintendent of schools a while, and he taught the Troy Academy one year (1839). For fifty-five years Judge Young has been a model of industry, sobriety, and all the proprieties of life, and for more than forty years a total abstainer from intoxicants of every kind. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1833, and he served in the office of elder for a long period.

The parents of Judge Young were James and Ann Frances (Booker) Young, both natives of Virginia, and he was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, March 26, 1803. He was educated at Shelbyville Academy and Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, being a graduate of the class of 1824; studied his profession at Shelbyville; came to Missouri in 1827, and after being one year in Saint Charles, settled in Troy. Part of the time he has lived in the city and part on his farm, near town. He left the farm in 1876, and sold it in 1881. He has a second wife, and five children.

EDWARD T. SMITH.

BOWLING GREEN.

EDWARD THOMAS SMITH, prosecuting attorney of Pike county, is a native of the county of Lewis, and was born March 26, 1842, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Staples) Smith. His father was born in Kentucky; his mother in Virginia. He finished his education at La Grange College, in his native county, leaving in his sophomore year (1861). He was for two and a half years orderly sergeant of company A, in Green's brigade, confederate troops. After the war he studied law awhile, but the test oath being in force, he dropped his studies, and sold merchandise at Canton. He resumed his legal studies in 1869; was licensed to practice by Judge Wilson in 1870, and after spending three years at the Lewis county bar, he settled in Bowling Green. He was elected

an early date. His grandfather, Stephen Barker, was a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, of English and Holland extraction. Full of the fire of the revolution, he left college at the age of sixteen and joined the army under the immediate command of General Washington, participating in every battle of the revolution in which Washington commanded. When he was old and tottering he would tell his children's children of the little army that crept away from the British in the darkness and storm; then the fight with the drifting ice in the Delaware, and then in the grey winter morning the storming of Trenton. At the close of the war he went to Virginia, where he married Betty, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Lloyd. Later he also joined in the war against the Indians and British, during the campaigns of which he camped on the ground where Cincinnati now stands, then a great beech forest. He was in the battle where Tecumseh was killed, that campaign taking him into Kentucky, where, like many other men, he fell in love with the dark and bloody ground, and moved with his family to Campbell county, dying in Grant county in 1845. He was borne to his grave by his old comrades in arms.

The grandfather of Mr. Barker on his mother's side was James Mackay, the youngest of seven brothers who left Scotland about the close of the American revolution and came to this country, where he married Miss Elizabeth L. Long, of Philadelphia, and then came on to the then little Spanish trading post of Saint Louis, being, it is reported, the first English-speaking man west of the Mississippi. He was brave and generous, and being well educated was given the command of the place by the Spanish authorities under the title of Capitan Comandante. Within the scope of his authority were the civil, military, judicial, and in a measure the ecclesiastical arms of government, all under the superintendency of Governor De Lassus, with whom he was on terms of cordial friendship. His duties consisted partly in preventing the Protestant forms of worship, which duty grew so odious to him that, although a Catholic, he drove the informers from his door. For his public services he was granted large tracts of fine lands by the Spanish crown. Little of his history has been written. He erected the first brick house in Saint Louis, now a part of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. He commanded in the fight against the Indians at old Fort Saint Andrew, near Saint Charles, Missouri, in the early settlement of the West, and was always found in the front wave of civilization, as borne westward under the Spanish flag in upper Louisiana. Years before Lewis and Clark made their famous exploration Captain Mackay led an expedition to the West, the then *terra incognita* of North America. His command and colony consisted of one hundred men and twelve women, and with their mules, horses and other effects they embarked at Saint Louis in their boats; thence up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, when began a hand-to-hand fight with the great river and the unknown obstacles of a land to many of them full of goblins and dark terrors. They reached the head waters of the Yellowstone River; thence, to the head waters of the Columbia River, thus unlocking the then mystery of the Great West, but the storms of snow, ice and hail, and the

The wife whom he chose forty-five years ago, is still living, and of thirteen children, the fruits of their union, ten, two sons and eight daughters, are living. One of the sons, Rev. Edward B. Redd, is pastor of the Christian Church at Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, and the other, John T. Redd, Jr., is a mechanic. Four of the daughters are married and four are at home.

A. M. GARDNER.

SAINT LOUIS.

ABRAMHAM MILLER GARDNER, one of the older class of lawyers in Saint Louis, is descended from a very old Long Island (New York) family. He is the seventh generation from Lyon Gardiner, who came from England to New England in 1635, and settled on Long Island in 1639. The parents of Abraham were Jeremiah Wilson Gardner and Polly (Miller) Gardner.

Our subject was born at East Hampton, Long Island, December 16, 1818. He early had an avidity for knowledge, with unusual skill in acquiring it, and in the course of a year and a half's attendance at the Canajoharie Academy, he prepared himself to enter the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, and he was graduated in 1838.

Mr. Gardner read law in Buffalo, New York, with H. K. Smith, and Edward S. Warren, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1842, settling in Saint Louis the next year. He has always preferred the civil practice, and has had little other except during the term that he was city attorney, which was at an early day in this city. His brother, Samuel H. Gardner, was the first collector of internal revenue for the Saint Louis district, and at the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1864, our subject performed the duties of that office for about three months.

His religious adhesion is to the Presbyterian faith, and he has long been a trustee of the Second Church. Mr. Gardner was married, in 1845, to Miss Eliza C. Palmer, daughter of Innis Palmer, of Buffalo, and they have three children, all daughters.

HON. AUGUST H. BOLTE.

UNION.

AUGUST HENRY BOLTE, the judge of the probate court of Franklin county, is a young man to be on the bench, and yet he is serving his second term, being still under thirty years of age. He was born in this county, September 3, 1854; a son of William Henry Bolte and Wilhelmina (Haase) Bolte. The former is a Prussian by birth; the latter a native of Hanover, Germany. Her grandfather was under Wellington at Waterloo. Both parents came to this country and this county in childhood. They are still alive.

democratic party at Brunswick, as a candidate for representative to congress from the tenth district. He cut down an opposition majority, two years previous, of one thousand six hundred and fifty-six votes to sixty-five votes, but was defeated by a combination of greenbackers and republicans, who supported Hon. J. H. Burrows. For the last three years Mr. Mausur has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

He was married in September, 1859, to Miss Damaris M. Brosheer, daughter of Thomas Brosheer, a master mechanic, of Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri.

BENJAMIN R. VINEYARD.

SAINT JOSEPH.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri, born July 31, 1842, in Piatt county. His early days were spent on a farm, and his literary education was obtained at Pleasant Ridge, near Weston, and at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri. He commenced reading law in October, 1864, in the office of the late Hon. Henry M. Vories, at Saint Joseph, and was admitted to the bar in that place in March, 1866. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession, and in 1868 he formed a partnership with Hon. Silas Woodson and S. A. Young. This was a strong firm, and their business was extensive in both state and federal courts. In 1873, Mr. Woodson was elected governor of the state, and Mr. Vineyard has been by himself since that time, doing an extensive business. He has a legal mind of a high order, original in its methods, powerful in its grasp, comprehensive and thorough. He has profound legal learning, and is master of all of the subtleties of his profession.

As a citizen he stands high. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in political sentiments a democrat. He was married May 19, 1868, to Miss Emma Haylard; they have three children.

HON. DAVID WAGNER.

CANTON.

"DRAW your learning out of your books, and not out of your brain," was the wholesome advice which Lord Bacon gave Mr. Justice Hatton on swearing him in; and such has always been the method of drawing learning practiced by the subject of this sketch. He read law thoroughly before being admitted to the bar, and has been a student ever since. His legal attainments were early discovered, and his elevation was rapid. David Wagner was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1826; the son of Jacob and Christina Wagner. His father was a native of New York, and a farmer, and in his younger years the son had some experience in cultivating the soil, a truly noble vocation.

held four years, and was then elected circuit attorney, holding that office two years, when he was elected public administrator, and resigned the office of circuit attorney. In 1869 he was elected judge of probate for the city of Saint Louis, and held that office two years. He is a member of the city council, and one of the immortal seven.

Judge Vastine has a well balanced judgment, and is discriminating in his practice. He is a gentleman of firm integrity, and has always discharged his duty, both in public and private life, with fidelity to all those whose interests have been intrusted to his care.

He was married, November 14, 1874, to Miss Minnie Byers, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have one child.

MAJOR ROBERT D. CRAMER.

MEMPHIS.

ROBERT DOBINS CRAMER was born in Fayette county, Ohio, May 12, 1836, his parents being George and Hannah (Wilson) Cramer. He finished his education in select schools in Ohio, where he also commenced teaching. In 1856 he went to Jefferson county, Iowa, and continued to teach until the rebellion began. In the autumn of 1862 he went into the army in the 30th Iowa regiment, served three years, and was mustered out as major of the regiment. He read law at Fairfield, Iowa; attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was graduated in the spring of 1867, and he has since been in practice at Memphis, and his standing is excellent.

Mr. Cramer is a republican of the unwavering kind; a Knight Templar; a third-degree Odd-Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Church. He has a second wife and five children.

HON. LOUIS C. KRAUTHOFF.

JEFFERSON CITY.

LOUIS CHARLES KRAUTHOFF, one of the youngest and most promising attorneys at law at the capital of Missouri, was born in the city of Saint Louis, February 18, 1858. His father was Louis Krauthoff, a native of Coblenz, Germany, who married Sophia Riseck, and Louis was the eldest child.

He was educated in the common schools of Saint Louis and Jefferson City until thirteen years of age, when he became a merchant's clerk, and remained such for eighteen months, and then attended Washington University, but did not graduate. At sixteen he commenced the study of law with H. C. Ewing and J. L. Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, when only eighteen years old. He was appointed clerk to the attorney general of the state, Hon. J. L. Smith, in

1877, and held that post until 1881, since which time he has been in partnership with Mr. Smith in the practice of law. They are assistant attorneys for the Missouri Pacific and Chicago and Alton railroad companies at Jefferson City. Their practice is general and almost entirely civil, and quite extensive.

Mr. Krauthoff has a good deal of energy, and engages in all professional work with zeal, and evidently with zest. He has a logical mind, and ambition, industry and ability enough to be likely to succeed in any branch of the law to which he devotes his time and energies.

Mr. Krauthoff was elected to the legislature on the democratic ticket in November, 1882, and took his seat in January, 1883, being barely eligible to the office, serving on the committees on criminal jurisprudence, penitentiary, benevolent and scientific institutions, permanent seat of government, and on the special committee on judicial circuits.

Mr. Krauthoff is a Knight Templar in Freemasonry.

HENRY M. ESS.

KANSAS CITY.

HENRY M. ESS is of German parentage. He was born March 23, 1840, in Audrain county, Missouri. He was left an orphan when quite young, and as his partner, Mr. Karnes, remarked, "has hoed his own row." Mr. Ess was graduated at the University of Missouri in 1863, and temporarily filled the chair of mathematics in that institution in 1865, reading law in the meantime. He formed a partnership with J. V. C. Karnes in 1866. Mr. Ess is very much devoted to his profession, and is especially well versed in real-estate law. He is a good lawyer, and in politics is a republican.

JAMES EDGAR WITHROW.

SAINT LOUIS.

MR. WITHROW is a native of Schuyler county, Illinois, a son of William Edgar and Harriet Eliza (Chase) Withrow, and was born at Rushville, May 22, 1843. When James was thirteen years old (1856) the family moved to Macomb, the shire town of McDonough county, Illinois, where his father was a merchant for many years. James received an academic education. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in company I, 78th regiment Illinois infantry, and served until June, 1865. He was in several battles prior to the Atlanta campaign, in which he participated; was in the battles of Chicamauga and Savannah, Georgia, Bentonville and Raleigh, North Carolina, etc., and was wounded several times, but only rendered unable for duty a few weeks at a time. He has been slightly lame ever since the war. At its close he settled in Saint Louis, and for

two years had a clerkship in a store, reading law at the same time during the evenings, making the most industrious use of every spare hour.

Mr. Withrow was admitted to the bar in 1867, and has been diligently engaged in the practice of his profession since that date. He is a man of studious habits, faithful and prompt in attending to business, of good executive ability, and strictly upright and honorable in all his transactions. For about two years, from October 1, 1878, Mr. Withrow was assistant city counselor. Prior to that time he had taken quite an active part in politics, being chairman of the republican central committee of the city, and conducting several campaigns. Latterly his professional duties have occupied his entire time.

For six or seven years Mr. Withrow was secretary of the bar association of Saint Louis, and he is now the secretary of the Missouri (state) Bar Association.

Mr. Withrow was married to Miss Addie S., daughter of the late Stephen Partridge, April 25, 1872.

LUTHER T. COLLIER.

CHILLICOTHE.

THE subject of this sketch is a native Missourian, having been born at Franklin, Howard county, December 16, 1825. His father, Louis Collier, was born in Madison county, Kentucky. His mother was also born in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Abner Cornelius. After their marriage, they came to Missouri, and settled in Howard county, and in 1829 they removed to Randolph county, where they lived until 1853, when they made Livingston county the place of their residence. The mother died in October, 1865, and the father departed this life in March, 1881, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Collier's boyhood was principally spent in the healthful activity of a rural life. He received a liberal preparatory education, and entered the state university of Missouri in 1842, taking a full course, and graduating in the summer of 1846. While a student in the university, he was distinguished for close application to study, propriety of conduct, and for proficiency in scholarship. As a result, he graduated with high honors, being valedictorian of his class. After leaving the university he commenced the study of law, under Hon. William T. Wood, of Lexington, Missouri, in January, 1847, and in the fall of the same year he entered the law office of Gamble and Bates, in Saint Louis, with whom he remained until the fall of 1850, when he was admitted to the bar. His health having become impaired on account of the close application to study, he left Saint Louis in the spring of 1851, and located at Huntsville, Randolph county. In September, 1852, he removed to Chillicothe, Livingston county, where he has been a resident ever since, engaged in the constant and successful practice of the law. In 1856 he was married to Lizzie A. Fugera, daughter of Captain Samuel Fugera, of Logan county, Kentucky.

In 1881 Mr Collier was elected a member of the board of education in the city

take pride in the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he discharged his duties in that high office. At the expiration of his term he returned to Saint Joseph, and resumed the practice of his profession.

Governor Woodson has been married three times, the last time to Miss June Lard, daughter of Rev. Moses E. Lard, of Kentucky, a distinguished minister of the Christian Church.

COL. WILLIAM S. POPE.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM SPENCER POPE is a Kentuckian by birth, and made his advent on the dark and bloody ground in Christian county, April 25, 1837. His father, Abraham Pope, was born near London, England; came to this country soon after the close of the second war with the mother country; married Elizabeth Farley, of Richmond, Virginia, and moved to Kentucky with his wife and two older children the year before William was born. His business was that of a manufacturer. In 1840 Abraham Pope moved to Saint Clair county, Illinois, where his wife died about five years afterward, and he himself in 1861.

Colonel Pope is a graduate of McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, class of 1857. At the end of the freshman year he was unexpectedly appointed tutor in mathematics, and held that post until he was graduated, when he became adjunct professor of mathematics in the same institution. The next year he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois. While connected with that institution he spent his vacations in studying law in the office of Goodrich, Farwell and Smith, Chicago, and was admitted to practice in 1861, still retaining his chair at Mount Morris.

Our subject was an intimate acquaintance of Governor Yates, and immediately after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, in the spring of 1862, the governor sent a dispatch, asking him to repair immediately to the battlefield, and look after the wounded Illinois troops, which summons was promptly obeyed. Not long afterward he, Pope, accompanied the governor to Washington as a commissioner, to settle the accounts of the state of Illinois with the general government for moneys paid out of the state in equipping troops at an early stage of the war, and hurrying them to the front. While in Washington he was appointed paymaster, and sent to Saint Louis late in the year 1862. The duties of that post he performed with the utmost faithfulness, and at the close of the war he was mustered out with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. After leaving the army he visited Washington city, and while there was appointed paymaster in the regular army, by General Grant. Having received the order for his appointment, he took the matter under advisement and decided to decline it, and take his chances in civil life, and returned to Saint Louis as his field.

After spending a few months in reviewing his legal studies, toward the close of 1865 Colonel Pope opened an office, and has since been in the practice of his



Miss Pope

There is a significant main effect of age ($F(1, 10) = 10.0, p = .005$) and a significant interaction effect of age and gender ($F(1, 10) = 10.0, p = .005$). The interaction effect indicates that the gender difference in the number of correct responses is more pronounced in the younger than in the older age group.

• The Commission has been awarded the 2007 "The Law Firm of the Year" award by the National Association of Attorneys for its outstanding commitment to legal education.

COL. WILLIAM A. POPE

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only by General Aranda. Having received the order for his arrest, he fled to his brother's apartment and hid himself out of sight of the police, and returned to his Louisiana field.

Reading was with other textual sources for his studies, to which he added the reports of other and his direct observation of the world.



MR. LEWIS BARNES, BOSTON, COLUMBIA

Wm. S. Pope

profession, and has ever since maintained a high and honorable rank at the Saint Louis bar. At present he is devoting most of his time to the management of some estates that have been intrusted to his care.

Colonel Pope has served one term in each branch of the general assembly of Missouri. The first was in the house, when F. P. Blair was elected to the senate. During this contest Colonel Pope brought him out squarely on the famous "Broadhead letter," and forced him to back or indorse it again, which Blair in his usual bold manner did. His republican friends have urged him to accept the nomination for congress, but he has peremptorily declined. Though an out-and-out republican, and thoroughly devoted to the interest of his party, he is wedded to his profession and business and family, and relegates political honors to persons who covet them.

Colonel Pope was married in December, 1866, to Miss Caroline E. Moore, daughter of Captain Henry J. Moore, of Saint Louis, and they have three children. The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Colonel and Mrs. Pope are prominent factors in the higher social circles of the city.

BENJAMIN T. HARDIN.

MOBERLY.

BENJAMIN THOMAS HARDIN is a son of Benjamin and Susan G. (Hubbard) Hardin, and was born in Prairie township, Randolph county, Missouri, October 8, 1852. He belongs to the Kentucky branch of the Hardin family. His mother was born in this state, and died in 1864; his father in 1879. Ben was educated at Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, and the state normal school at Kirksville, being graduated in the three years' class in June, 1874, and the four years' class in 1875. He was principal of the graded school at New London, Ralls county, one year, and came to Moberly in June, 1876.

Mr. Hardin read law with Martin and Priest, and meantime filled the post of deputy clerk of the court of common pleas. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1877, and was in partnership with Colonel A. F. Denny, now of Kansas City, until late in the autumn of 1879; then with Senator Rouse until the spring of 1881, and since December of that year he has been of the firm of Martin and Hardin. Both members of this firm were born in Prairie township. Mr. Martin was Mr. Hardin's teacher in the public schools of that township about twenty years ago; the one read law with the other, and now they are partners in the law business, forming a highly respectable firm. Mr. Hardin is a young man of good abilities, and has a well trained mind, studious habits, and a disposition to do carefully all his legal work. He is strictly upright, and has the fullest confidence of his clients in his integrity, as well as his knowledge of law.

Mr. Hardin was city attorney two terms (1879-81), and we believe that is all the office he has held, devoting his time very closely to his profession. He is a

democrat, like the Hardins generally of Missouri and Kentucky, and is a distant relative of ex-Governor Hardin, of this state.

Mr. Hardin is a Freemason, and now master of Morality Lodge, No. 186, Renick, and lecturer for the seventh Masonic district. He is a member of the Christian Church. He was married October 8, 1879, on the morning that he was twenty-seven years old, to Miss Clara R. Phillips, of Audrain county.

G. LAFAYETTE WINTERS.

TRENTON.

THE subject of this notice was born November 19, 1842, at Whitehall, Illinois. He is the son of Colonel Joshua C. Winters and Cynthia A. (Cochran) Winters. His father represented Greene county in the legislature, and on the breaking out of the war was commissioned captain in the 9th Missouri regiment. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge and other battles in Missouri during the first year of the war, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 59th Illinois infantry. Our subject received the most of his education in the public schools in Illinois, where he resided until 1874, when he came to Missouri. He read law with John W. Kitchell, of Pana, Illinois; was admitted to the bar at Trenton, in 1876, and has since been in successful practice. He held the office of justice of the peace six years.

Mr. Winters is well posted in his profession, and is eminently practical in everything connected with it. He is a good speaker, and exhibits considerable aptness in the trial of causes in court. He married Miss Eliza A. Banning, March 16, 1870. They have had two children, one of whom was drowned at eight years of age. The other is still living.

HON. THEODORE BRACE.

PARIS.

THEODORE BRACE, judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit, was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, June 10, 1835. His parents were Charles and Adelia (White) Brace, his father being of English birth, and coming to this country when very young. The subject of this sketch had an academic education in his native state; read law in Cumberland, Maryland, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1856. In December of that year he settled in Paris.

In 1861, Mr. Brace enlisted as a private in what eventually became the third regiment Missouri confederate cavalry; went in as captain company A, and by repeated promotions became colonel. He was taken prisoner near Springfield, in the spring of 1862, and took no further part in the war.

Mr. Brace resumed practice after the removal of the Drake test oath, and soon

that year, and formed a partnership with William M. Smith, under the firm name of Lathrop and Smith, which partnership has been continued up to the present time, with the exception of a part of the year 1881, when the firm was Lathrop, Gill and Smith. When Judge Gill was elevated to the circuit court bench the partnership was continued as first formed. Mr. Lathrop has a legal mind of great strength. It is subtle, and grasps the pivotal points of a case with great ease. He is a fluent, easy speaker, a sound reasoner and an excellent advocate.

He is industrious, and is destined to occupy high rank at the bar. He was married January 16, 1879, to Miss Eva Grant, the accomplished daughter of the present Kansas City comptroller, Nathaniel Grant. They have two children.

HON. DAVID REA.

SAVANNAH.

DAVID REA was born January 19, 1831, in Ripley county, Indiana, and is the son of Jonathan and Lorana (Breedon) Rea. They removed from North Carolina when David was quite young, and settled in Andrew county in 1842. David was educated in the public and select schools; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He began practice in 1863, and was in partnership with Judge Heren about two years. Afterward he formed a partnership with his brother, Joseph Ray, which lasted about ten years. In 1874 he was elected representative to congress, and was reëlected in 1876, serving, in all, four years. He was a congressman of whom his constituents felt proud, being a man of eminent ability. As a lawyer he is learned, and he is an advocate of great power.

He was married in 1852 to Nancy E. Beattie. They have six children. The eldest son is a graduate of the University of Missouri, a partner of his father, and a promising young lawyer.

EDWARD M. CLARK.

HERMANN.

EDWARD McCABE CLARK is a son of William and Rebecca (Campbell) Clark, and was born in the city of Saint Louis, December 12, 1844. His father was of Scotch extraction, his mother of Irish. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Saint Louis when a young, unmarried man. Edward is the youngest child in the family. He received an academic education at Steelville, Crawford county, and at seventeen years of age went into the army on the federal side, enlisting as a private in company A, 8th Missouri cavalry, serving from October, 1861, to August, 1865, being twice promoted, and coming out of the army with the rank of first lieutenant. In April, 1864, he was severely wounded in Arkansas, and made a prisoner on the battlefield. He draws a pension.

Mr. Clark read law with his older brother, N. G. Clark, of Steelville, and from 1867 to 1869 was United States assistant assessor of internal revenue, with headquarters at Rolla, where he was admitted to the bar in 1870. In that year he was elected circuit clerk of Phelps county, holding that office one term, and continuing the practice of his profession at Rolla, until he settled in Hermann in 1879. He has business in the supreme court of the state, as well as in the lower court, and he has an encouraging miscellaneous practice. He is regarded as a good jury lawyer.

Mr. Clark is a republican in politics, a Royal Arch Mason in Freemasonry, and amember of the Rolla chapter. He was united in marriage, April 7, 1869, with Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of Doctor Gibson, of Steelville, and they have two children.

STEPHEN FRAZEE.

UNION.

STEPHEN FRAZEE, mayor of Union, and one of its most substantial citizens, hails from the Buckeye State, being born in Mahoning county, February 25, 1834. His parents were Jonathan and Mary (McCague) Frazee, both natives of Pennsylvania. Jonathan Frazee was a farmer and mechanic, and a stanch Presbyterian, who reared his family in habits of industry and virtue. The McGagues were Scotch covenanters. The grandfather of Stephen was in the second war with England.

Our subject farmed and attended the public school until his seventeenth year, when he learned the shoemaker's trade, and became a manufacturer, carrying on the business for ten or twelve years at Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio. During his apprenticeship and all the time he was manufacturing boots and shoes, he kept up historical and literary readings, including also, at times, the law. He was township clerk in Ohio, where the office is of a good deal of importance; and before leaving that state he held for three years a position in the state reform school at Lancaster.

In 1869 Mr. Frazee came to Missouri, and soon after, on account of the state of his health, he spent three years on a farm. He was appointed a justice of the peace, and still holds that office. For years he read law by himself, and in 1873 he complied with the wishes of his friends, and was admitted to the bar by Judge D. Q. Gale, after passing an unusually creditable examination. Since that time he has been in steady practice. He makes no pretence to brilliancy as an advocate, but is clear headed, knows the law, and lays it before the court or jury in clear and plain language. His candor, sincerity and honesty tell favorably on whatever man or body of men he is addressing.

Mr. Frazee was deputy sheriff of Franklin county several years ago, and for the last eight years has been at the head of the municipality of the town of Union. In the latter office he looks carefully to the general interests of the place.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF MISSOURI CITIES.

During this period the town debt has been removed. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of eminent usefulness in many spheres.

He was married October 14, 1858, to Miss Eliza M. Haynes, of Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio. She was formerly a teacher, is well educated, and an efficient member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Frazee are important factors in the social circles of their pretty little town.

LEROY B. VALLIANT.

SAINT LOUIS.

LEROY B. VALLIANT was born in Moulton, Alabama, June 14, 1838. His father, Colonel Denton H. Valliant, was an officer in the United States volunteer army in the Florida war, and was a prominent public man in north Alabama up to 1844, when he removed to Mississippi, and died there soon after. Leroy was raised in Mississippi, graduated at the university of that state, at Oxford, in 1856, and in 1858 graduated at the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee. He began the practice of law at Greenville, Mississippi, in 1859, where he remained until the winter of 1874-75, when he removed to Saint Louis.

During the late civil war he was in the confederate army. His wife, Miss Tenie Worthington, is a daughter of Isaac Worthington, of Washington county, Mississippi, of one of the most prominent and influential families in that state.

Mr. Valliant is a lawyer of broad, comprehensive mind, a thorough student, and possessing an analytic mind. He is lucid and logical, and an excellent judge of human nature. As a citizen no man stands higher. He has the confidence of the courts before whom he practices, the good will of his brethren at the bar, and the esteem of all who are favored with his acquaintance.

THOMAS J. JOHNSTON.

MARYVILLE.

MR. JOHNSTON has a legal mind of high order, original in its methods and strong in its grasp. He is learned in the law and a master of all the subtleties of his profession. A native of Illinois, he was born August 20, 1836, at Perry, Pike county, and is the son of David and Sarah (Day) Johnston. His father was a civil engineer and surveyor, and held the office of county surveyor. He was a native of Virginia and a cousin of General Joseph E. Johnston, but he left that state at the age of sixteen years. His mother was raised in Kentucky, but moved to Illinois at an early age with her parents. Our subject was educated at Christian University, at Canton, Missouri. He read law with Colonel D. H. Gilmer, of Pittsfield, Illinois; was admitted to prac-

tice by the supreme court at Springfield in the spring of 1860. He began practice in partnership with Colonel Gilmer, which continued until the war broke out in 1861. The latter entered the volunteer service, and Mr. Johnston traveled over California and Oregon, Washington, Utah and Idaho territories, returning in the winter of 1863-64. He removed to Missouri, and settled at Milan in April, 1864, remaining there until 1870. He held the office of county attorney for Sullivan county one year; was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of judge of probate court, and was afterward elected to that office, and by virtue of that position was president of the county court, holding these positions four years. In November, 1870, he came to Maryville.

In 1879 a partnership was formed with C. A. Anthony, his present partner, and they are doing an extensive business.

In political sentiments Judge Johnston is a republican. In the spring of 1875 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and was considered one of the wisest men in that deliberative body; and in 1880 he was a candidate for judge of the circuit court. He was married in 1858 to Miss M. E. Chenoweth. They have one son.

THADDEUS A. LOWE.

UNION.

THE lawyer whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch is one of the most studious men of his class in Franklin county, and is growing in his profession. He is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, a son of Jesse and Rachel (Plotts) Lowe, and was born November 24, 1835. His father was a native of the same county, and his mother was born in New Jersey. She was a daughter of John Plotts, of the revolutionary army.

Our subject was partially educated in his native state, where he commenced teaching school at nineteen years of age, and also commenced reading law in the office of Judge Lewis, of Williamsport. In 1854 he went to Jones county, Iowa, where he completed his studies, including the higher mathematics and primary Latin; and he taught in Jones and in Linn counties, in all fourteen terms.

He continued teaching and studying the sciences, etc., until 1859, when he resumed the study of law in Linn county, and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1862, at Marion, that county. A few months later, in the same year, he was admitted at Davenport, to practice in the supreme court of the state. In 1862 he went into the army, but his health failed and he left at the end of six months.

In 1863 Mr. Lowe came into this state, and was at Saint Louis until the spring of 1865, when he established an office at his present home, where he has made a good record at the bar. He was elected county superintendent of public schools in 1866, and held that position two years, the only office he has held in this county. He attends very closely to his professional duties, and is a progressive

man. He is one of the best lawyers on the defense in the county; is an indefatigable worker for his client, clinging to his case with surprising tenacity, and sometimes winning when others thought his cause was hopeless. He is well posted in the law, is a logical and earnest speaker, and a successful advocate.

Mr. Lowe is generous to a fault, so much so, so kind-hearted, so extensive in his beneficent deeds, that he has always kept himself in moderate circumstances. This is a fault which leans strongly to virtue's side.

Several times he has been appointed special judge to try cases, and is at home on the bench as well as at the bar. He seems to be contented to stand as an excellent lawyer, without any political aspirations. He was a delegate to the republican national convention, which met at Chicago, in 1880. He will work with zeal to elevate a political friend of good standing to office, while keeping himself entirely in the background. He is a Blue Lodge Mason.

Mr. Lowe was first married in 1865, to Miss Helen V. Johnson, of Franklin county, she dying in 1870, leaving one son; and the second time in 1872, to Miss Sadie Black, of the same county, having by her two sons. She is a model mother.

Mr. Lowe has some taste for blooded stock, which taste he has gratified by raising a few first-class cattle of the Durham and Alderney breeds.

HON. GILCHRIST PORTER.

HANNIBAL.

THIS eminent lawyer and jurist, who left the bench of the third judicial circuit at the close of 1880, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, November 1, 1817. His father was William Porter, a native of Fredericksburgh, Spottsylvania county. William Porter, a merchant, married Mary Macaulay Duncanson, daughter of Colonel James Duncanson, of Fredericksburgh. In 1835 the family came to this state, and settled on a farm in Lincoln county. Gilchrist soon commenced reading law at Troy, the county seat; was admitted to the bar in 1837, and in the same year located at Bowling Green, in the adjoining county of Pike. In 1838 he was elected circuit attorney of the third judicial circuit; was reelected in 1840, and served six years. In 1844 he represented Pike county in the state legislature, and occupied the whig side of the house. In 1850 Mr. Porter was elected a representative to congress from the second district. He was again elected in 1854, having, the year before, removed to Hannibal. In 1861 the subject of this sketch, who was a firm Union man, was appointed by Governor Gamble to the bench of the sixteenth judicial circuit, and in 1863 he was elected to the same office. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Fletcher judge of the third judicial circuit. Judge Porter was elected without opposition in 1868, and reelected in 1874. His term expired with the year 1880. The judge is a model gentleman, whether on the bench or off, and exercised great patience and courtesy to the bar, to the younger as well as older members, and discharged his official

duties with great punctuality, fidelity and diligence. Early in 1881 Judge Porter returned to Hannibal; in April opened a law office, and he is once more engaged in the practice of his favorite profession, in which he distinguished himself at an early day.

February 25, 1840, he was married to Miss Comfort Worthington Dorsey, of Pike county, where his father-in-law, Colonel Edward W. Dorsey, was a pioneer settler, coming from Carroll county, Maryland. They have had twelve children, only seven of whom, four sons and three daughters, are living.

FREDERICK A. WIND.

SAINT LOUIS.

FREDERICK ALEXANDER WIND was born of German parents, Charles and Mary (Taake) Wind, in Saint Louis, June 9, 1858. He received his education in the public schools and law school of Saint Louis, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1881. From early youth he has had a fondness for study, and while in the public schools was at the head of his class most of the time. While a law student his independence and self reliance led him to support himself by making collections, etc.

The practice of Mr. Wind is wholly civil, and in three years, by his industry and his faithfulness, he has worked up a good business. He has an excellent class of clients, especially among commercial men, and by his prompt attention to business, his correct demeanor, and his honesty in all transactions, he has secured the confidence and good wishes of all who know him. In June, 1882, Mr. Wind was married to Miss Nettie M. Blaydes, of Saint Louis, and they have one child.

THOMAS J. CORNELIUS.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Montreal, Canada, August 7, 1838. He is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Purcell) Cornelius. He took a scientific course in the academy at Troy, New York, and studied law with John Moran, of that place; was admitted to the bar in Albany, New York, and commenced practice at Troy in 1861. In 1862 he was elected one of the three judges of the city court, and held that position three years. In February, 1866, he removed to Saint Louis, and resumed the practice of the law, and was married the same year to Miss Julia Frances Long, an estimable young lady of Alton, Illinois. They have had seven children, five of whom are living.

In 1872 he was elected to the Missouri legislature, and served two years. As a legislator he stood high, and during his second year was ranked among the leading members. He was considered a man of excellent judgment, whose argu-

ments were listened to with close attention. Some of his efforts were mentioned as superb, and unsurpassed by any delivered in either house during that session.

In 1873 Mr. Cornelius was elected city attorney of Saint Louis, holding that office four years and two months, the longest time that any person ever held that office, being the last elected city attorney. In 1878 he was elected to the municipal assembly from the twelfth ward, and at the end of his two years' term he moved to the twenty-eighth ward, from which he was elected again to the municipal assembly.

During his residence in Saint Louis Mr. Cornelius has enjoyed a large practice, doing a general business. He is an advocate of good ability, being a fluent, logical speaker, and has succeeded admirably in practice in all of the courts, both state and federal.

EDWARD J. DELEHANTY.

SAINT LOUIS.

EDWARD J. DELEHANTY was born in Dubuque, Iowa, June 3, 1844, and is the son of John and Honore (Powers) Delehanty. He was educated in the common schools and academies and a commercial college in Pennsylvania. He taught school at intervals from 1868 to 1872. He studied law with Frank Becker in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; came to Saint Louis in 1876; was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, and has continued to the present time.

Mr. Delehanty is a genial, thorough lawyer, possesses good judgment, and is reliable and trustworthy. He is careful and attentive to business. He was married in Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Miss Tina Densmore, in 1874.

HON. THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

SAINT LOUIS.

OF this able lawyer and brave soldier we shall only make brief mention, as the leading events of his life are chronicled in the annals of the state and nation. We but echo the sentiment of all who know Governor Fletcher, or who are familiar with his history, when we say that throughout his eventful life, either as a lawyer, a general in command of Union troops, on many a hard fought battle field, or as chief executive of the state during the fierce struggle of the late civil war, he has with great ability and true fidelity performed every duty incumbent upon him.

He became one of the most learned and efficient members of the legal profession, and attained the highest position in the gift of the people of the state.

He was born January 2, 1829, at Herculanean, Jefferson county, Missouri, and

is the son of Clement B. Fletcher and Margaret S. (Byrd) Fletcher. His parents came from Maryland in 1819. At an early age he worked in the office of the clerk of Jefferson county, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he was elected clerk of the same county. He resigned that office, studied law with Phillip Cole, of Hillsboro, Jefferson county, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and commenced practice in Jefferson county.

He entered the Union army as colonel of the 31st Missouri infantry, was promoted to brigadier general, and elected governor in 1864, which office he held from January, 1865, to January, 1869.

Since the latter date Governor Fletcher has been in the practice of the law in Saint Louis; his business has been chiefly in the federal courts and the departments at Washington.

WILLIAM KREITER.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this notice is a native of Saint Louis, born January 15, 1842. He is the son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Birk) Kreiter. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Saint Louis; afterward entered Cincinnati Law School; was graduated from that institution in May, 1863, and was admitted to the Saint Louis bar in 1864. He began practice immediately, and in 1866 was elected assistant circuit attorney for the eighth judicial circuit, including the city and county of Saint Louis. He was reelected to the same office in 1870. Since the expiration of his term in office he has been in the successful practice of the law. Mr. Kreiter is a thorough lawyer and a good advocate.

COL. PETER EDWARD BLAND.

SAINT LOUIS.

COLONEL BLAND is a native of Missouri, and was born in Saint Charles county, March 29, 1824, being the son of Peter and Martha W. (Nash) Bland, both natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather of our subject was in the first congress in America. His father was a lawyer, and Chancellor Bland, of Maryland, an eminent jurist, was of the same family, and a third cousin of our subject. The Nashes were a distinguished family in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Colonel P. E. Bland, in his youth, was placed by his guardian at the Illinois College, in Jacksonville, in 1840, where he remained until his guardian became dissatisfied with the letters he received from young Bland on the subject of slavery, and removed him to the old Methodist college at Saint Charles, Missouri, from which institution he received his degree of bachelor of arts in 1846. He had been studying law previous to that time, which he continued up to 1848, when he was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced practice in Saint Louis.

In the spring of 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the 6th Missouri infantry; was ordered to Tennessee, and joined General Grant's army just before it reached Corinth. He was in the front, and engaged in several skirmishes, and was at Sherman's memorable assault upon Vicksburg, and few have sacrificed more for the good of the country. He was taken sick with rheumatism, and laid up nearly a year, and was mustered out of service in 1864.

He settled in Memphis, Tennessee, in the practice of the law, where he remained until 1868, when he returned to Saint Louis. He always conducts his practice in accordance with a high standard of professional ethics.

Colonel Bland was married in 1845 to Miss Virginia Clark, who died twelve years ago. She had four children, three of whom are still living.

HON. WASHINGTON ADAMS.

BOONVILLE.

WASHINGTON ADAMS, who died at Boonville, May 7, 1883, was one of the very prominent and truly noble men of this state. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1814, his parents being Virginians by birth. They came to Missouri in 1816, and settled in Howard county. The son had an academic education, including the Latin and Greek languages; read law at Boonville, with Peyton R. Hayden; was licensed in 1835, and was in practice at Boonville until his death, except when serving in some official capacity. In December, 1871, he was appointed by Governor Brown to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench; in November of the next year he was elected to the same office, and resigned in October, 1874. His opinions may be found in nine volumes of the supreme court reports—forty-ninth to fifty-eighth. He was a member of the last constitutional convention (1875), where his sound mind and fine legal talents were of great service. As a lawyer, a law maker and a jurist, his status is among the foremost men of the commonwealth in the last three lustrums. He left a widow and three children.

OZRO B. GIVENS.

SAINT LOUIS.

OZRO BINGHAM GIVENS, who belongs to the younger class of Saint Louis lawyers, is a native of Dodge county, Wisconsin, being born at Juneau, the county seat, April 5, 1848. His parents, Samuel and Jerusha (Williams) Givens, were born in New York state, and are members of the farming community.

The subject of this notice was educated in the public schools of his native county, the Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and the law department of the State University at Madison, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in June, 1874. He taught school a few terms in his native state while pursuing his literary

years of age, and considering the short period that he has been at the bar, he makes a good prosecutor, and is doing well in his profession. He votes the republican ticket.

Mr. Neuenhahn was married November 26, 1881, to Miss Thersa Waldmann, of Gasconade county, and they have one daughter.

HON. JOHN J. O'NEILL.

SAINT LOUIS.

IT is said of William Roscoe, author of the "Life of Lorenzo de Medici," etc., that apart from his very early instruction, "his education was his own work; he formed his own tastes, habits and pursuits, and in the formation of his character and future reputation, he became his own mentor. Nature had done much for him, but he did more for himself." The same is true, to a considerable extent, with the subject of this sketch, who has taken care of himself since twelve years of age, and who, in youth and early manhood, plucked fruit from the tree of knowledge, scientific, legal and political, as best he could. As in the case of Roscoe, whatever he has accomplished has been done by the aid of energies that never tire, and by the force of a will that it may be difficult to match among the new members of the forty-eighth congress.

John J. O'Neill is a son of Martin and Margaret (Quinn) O'Neill, who came to Saint Louis from Ireland about 1843, the father being from Galway; the mother from Castlereagh. Here the son was born June 25, 1846; here the parents died, and here he has struggled up from a store boy to a seat in congress.

In 1862, when hardly sixteen years old, Mr. O'Neill went into the United States service as a clerk in the provost marshal's department, Saint Louis, where he remained during the civil war, coming out as chief clerk. Subsequently he was in the city comptroller's office, which he left in 1867. The next year he started a gold-pen factory, believing, no doubt, with Samuel Patch, who jumped the Genesee Falls, that "some things can be done as well as others;" so Mr. O'Neill manufactured gold pens until January, 1871. While thus engaged, the political bee began to buzz around his head; and in the autumn of 1870, when but twenty-four years old, he was the liberal candidate for the legislature on the Gratz Brown ticket, and was counted out. In 1872 the liberals and democrats combined on him for the same office, and he was elected by a large majority. He was reelected in 1874, and again in 1876.

In April, 1879, Mr. O'Neill was elected to the house of delegates of the city of Saint Louis, for the twentieth ward. In the same spring he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, a step in life which he has been contemplating for several years. While a member of the legislature, he distinguished himself as the champion of the working classes; he was the author of the laws to protect laborers and servants in their wages, household exemption, sewing machine bill,

employment agency bill, etc.; over twenty-five radical changes in the laws for the better protection of the weak against the strong are the result of his genius. The public-school library to-day owes its existence to his efforts, and the colored high and normal school is one of his legislative creations. After the adjournment of the twenty-ninth general assembly, his name was prominently mentioned for congress, and he was induced to enter the race, and subsequently withdrew in the interest of harmony, a bitter quarrel having developed in the district. He was reëlected to the house of delegates in April, 1881, and distinguished himself as the champion of public improvements. His last step was to "walk over the course" in the autumn of 1882, having been selected by the unanimous vote of the democratic convention as its candidate for congress for the eighth district, and enter congress. His history there is yet to be made; his political friends who elected him have great confidence in his energy and ability to distinguish himself, should he be kept in congress long enough.

Mr. O'Neill was married in October, 1871, to a daughter of S. H. Robbins, a prominent citizen of Saint Louis, and they have four children. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE F. PUTNAM.

KANSAS CITY.

OF the many able men produced by the old Granite state, George F. Putnam is worthy of mention. He was born at Croydon, November 6, 1841, the son of John and Almira (French) Putnam. His father was a prominent business man, and out of one of the oldest families in New Hampshire. His grandfather, David Putnam, was one of the first settlers of that town, and a soldier of the revolution. His brother, Captain John W. Putnam, of the 6th New Hampshire infantry, served with distinction throughout the war of the rebellion. His brother, the late Rev. James W. Putnam, was a prominent Universalist clergyman, of Danvers, Massachusetts, and his brother, Nathaniel F. Putnam, is rector of the Episcopal Church at Salt Lake City.

Our subject commenced his education in the public schools. He began teaching winters, at the age of seventeen, and followed that vocation at intervals while he was obtaining his education. He fitted for college at the academy at Thetford, Vermont; entered Norwich University, a military school, and was graduated in 1863. In 1870 he was honored with the degree of master of arts, by Dartmouth College.

He entered the office of N. B. Fulton, Haverhill, New Hampshire, as a law student, in the fall of 1863, where he pursued the study of his profession with great assiduity until 1867, when he was admitted to the bar. He practiced at that place with good success until 1869, when he removed to the adjoining town of Warren.

In political sentiment Mr. Putnam has always been a democrat, and as such was elected to the New Hampshire legislature in 1868 and 1869, from Haverhill, and in 1870, 1871 and 1872 represented Warren in the legislature. In 1869-70 he was candidate for speaker of the house, but his party being in the minority he was defeated. He was a member of the constitutional convention from that town in 1876. He was prosecuting attorney for Grafton county in 1874-75; and was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the national democratic convention, held at Saint Louis in 1876, that nominated Tilden and Hendricks.

He practiced law at Warren until the spring of 1877, when he returned to Haverhill and bought out the library and office of his instructor, Mr. Felton, who had died. Mr. Putnam's law business was very extensive, and he gained a wide reputation as an able lawyer, possessing a legal mind of high order. He has a faculty of grasping the pivotal points of a legal question with great ease; is discriminating and profound, with a retentive memory, and can enforce his views by cogent arguments. From 1873 to 1882, excepting one year, Mr. Putnam was chairman of the democratic state committee of New Hampshire. He came to Kansas City in August, 1882, where he has since been in the successful practice of the law.

He was married December 2, 1868, to Miss Mary R. Reding, a highly accomplished lady from Haverhill, New Hampshire.

HON. ARNOLD KREKEL.

KANSAS CITY.

ARNOLD KREKEL, district judge of the western district of Missouri, was appointed such by President Lincoln, his commission being dated March 9, 1865. He was born March 12, 1815, near Langenfeld, below Cologne on the Rhine, in Prussia; came to the United States in 1832, and has since resided in the state of Missouri, in which his father settled. Before emigrating he had received a village-school education, to which he added three years of instruction in Saint Charles College. Among other studies, influenced thereto by President Fielding, who had charge of the college, he studied mathematics, and early became a surveyor; was appointed United States deputy surveyor, and was twice elected county surveyor of Saint Charles county. In 1842 he was elected a justice of the peace. Soon afterward he commenced the study of the law, was admitted to practice in 1844, and settled in Saint Charles. He held the office of city and county attorney a number of years. In 1850 he established the "Saint Charles Democrat," and edited the paper a number of years. In 1852 he was elected a member of the legislature for Saint Charles county, and voted for the first appropriation made by the state of Missouri for railroad purposes. He has been an ardent advocate of the internal improvement system of Missouri. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the home guards of Saint Charles county,

out of whom he organized a regiment for active service, was elected colonel, and served during the war. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1865, became its president, and February 11, 1865, signed the ordinance of emancipation, by which the slaves of Missouri were set free. While the constitutional convention was still in session, President Lincoln appointed him one of the federal judges, as stated, which made it necessary to remove from Saint Charles county, in the eastern district of Missouri, to the western district. He located at Jefferson City, and resided there until the district was divided, when he removed to Kansas City, where he now resides. In 1865, while at Jefferson City, he took a leading part in the organization of a colored school, and in 1866, together with Colonel Foster, organized the present Lincoln Institute. When Colonel Foster removed from Jefferson City, the institute was left in his and the hands of a few well wishers. He stood by it with time and means, the latter being mainly furnished by eastern friends. For ten years he lectured free of charge to the normal classes of the institute on civil government and political economy, delivering on an average one hundred lectures each year. The state of Missouri aided the work by an appropriation of \$5,000 annually, and a few years since adopted it as one of its normal schools, and now maintains it as such, with a liberality which does credit to the state. The judge insists that since the colored people have been supplied with teachers of their own race, education among the colored people has made great progress. While an enthusiast educationally, he is specially so regarding the colored people, looking to it as among the best and most direct means to overcome, or at least mollify, the race problem.

ALBERT C. WIDDICOMBE.

BOONVILLE.

THE gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch is a son of the late Robert Widdicombe, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1799, came to this country about 1825, married Mary S. Gallaway, a native of Essex county, Massachusetts, and was living in Washington, District of Columbia, when Albert was born, August 5, 1841. Robert Widdicombe was a merchant for several years, and was afterward an employe in examining the accounts in the United States treasury at Washington, where he died in 1876.

Mr. Widdicombe read law at Washington, in the office of Thomas H. Dodge, and was about prepared to be admitted to practice when the civil war broke out. In 1862 he raised a company of infantry at Alexandria and Washington, and went into the army as captain company B, 16th regiment Virginia infantry. He served about a year, when the regiment was mustered out.

Mr. Widdicombe was licensed to practice in January, 1864, and immediately opened an office at Boonville, where for twenty years he has had a creditable standing in the first judicial circuit. His business extends into the federal courts

of this state, as well as into all the state courts, and no man at Boonville has made a cleaner record as a practicing attorney. He makes a partial specialty of land litigation, and has been remarkably successful. He has great energy and untiring industry, and his practice has become quite lucrative. He is esteemed by the profession a safe and discreet counselor, and in his preparation and management of cases involving land titles and their intricacies, he has no superior in central Missouri.

Mr. Widdicombe was a delegate to the national convention which met at Baltimore in 1864, that renominated President Lincoln. He is an Odd-Fellow, and a past grand in the order.

The wife of Mr. Widdicombe was Miss Susan P. Hedrick, of Fayette county, Indiana, their marriage taking place November 28, 1865. They have four children. Mrs. Widdicombe is a member of the Episcopal Church, where the family worship.

CHARLES S. CRYSLER.

INDEPENDENCE.

CHARLES SUMNER CRYSLER was born August 21, 1856, in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, being a son of Cornell and Nancy W. (Dunlap) Crysler. His maternal grandfather, George Dunlap, was one of the largest land owners as well as one of the oldest and most honored citizens in his county, a man whose excellent qualities of mind and heart were well matched by a superb physique. Cornell Crysler was also a native of Onondaga county, and was a well known member of the New York bar. He was for many years a law partner of Judge Henry M. Reigel, of Syracuse.

After the breaking out of the war, and in response to the call for troops, he raised company D, New York infantry, and joined the 122d regiment. He served as captain through all campaigns until after the battle of Antietam, leaving the service with health greatly impaired. He sought relief in change of climate and with his family removed to Independence, Missouri. His son, Charles Sumner, was at this time about eleven years of age. His education, which had begun in the public schools of Syracuse, and at Onondaga Academy, was continued at the Independence public school, and in higher English branches, and in the classics, under his father's able supervision.

During the succeeding years of boyhood he gained considerable knowledge and experience of farm life, managing the home place for months together, when circumstances made it necessary.

He afterward filled a clerkship in the postoffice at Independence, and later the position of bookkeeper to a firm in Saint Louis. The determination to adopt the legal profession was early fixed in his mind, and with this purpose before him he devoted all leisure time to the study of law. Finally, resigning his situation that he might give himself fully to its pursuit, he entered the law office of

Comingo and Slover, a firm widely known in western Missouri. Here he gained much practical knowledge while completing his studies. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1879, at Kansas City, by Hon. S. H. Woodson, judge, and in October of the same year was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Child, of Weybridge, Vermont, a lady of Puritan ancestry, being a lineal descendant of William Brewster. She is a lady of high accomplishments, and an artist of considerable ability.

Mr. Crysler is regarded as a thoroughly sound lawyer, well informed in the various branches of his profession, and an excellent advocate. He is a man of unusually fine presence, and his manner as a speaker is at once forcible, graceful and convincing. Possessed of indomitable energy and perseverance and of sterling integrity, he finds his reward in a large and constantly increasing practice. Mr. Crysler is fond of out-door sports, and is an adept at casting a fly, a fine shot, a fearless swimmer, and skillful oarsman. He is also fond of literature and the drama.

HON. DE WITT C. ALLEN.

LIBERTY.

MR. ALLEN is a prominent lawyer, of literary tastes and acquirements. He devotes his leisure time to the pursuit of literature; has made himself familiar with the best English authors, and has acquired a style of pure English, elevated in its tone, easy and graceful. His management of a case is always shrewd and well planned. He is a formidable opponent. His examination of a subject is exhaustive, and in a case to which he has given his mature deliberation, he is usually found to be correct in the courts of final resort.

Mr. Allen is a native of Missouri; born in Clay county, November 11, 1835. He has lived there all of his life, with the exception of about three years. His father, Shubael Allen, was a native of Orange county, New York, removing to Missouri in 1817. His mother, before marriage, was Dinah Ayres Trigg, of Kentucky. She immigrated to Missouri with her father in 1818. The ancestry of Mr. Allen are of English-Welsh extraction, and on both sides have been in this country more than a hundred and fifty years. He received the benefit of excellent primary and academic education, and entered William Jewell College, and graduated thereat with first honors in 1855. During the ensuing year he was engaged in teaching, and was principal of the preparatory department of Masonic College, at Lexington. He then devoted a year to the study of history, literature, and the elements of law.

In the summer of 1858 he entered the office of the late Richard R. Rees, of Leavenworth, Kansas,—sometimes appearing in cases in court,—where he assiduously applied himself to the study of the law until May, 1860. He began practice at Liberty that year, where he continues to practice, and has attained a high rank at the bar. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the fifth judicial cir-

cuit of the state in November, 1860. In January, 1875, he was chosen, without opposition, in connection with Hon. E. H. Norton, to represent the third senatorial district, composed of the counties of Clay, Clinton and Platte, in the constitutional convention called to meet in May, 1875, where his ability was acknowledged. He was placed on the committees on education and legislative department. In 1866-67 he was an officer of the Kansas City and Cameron Railroad Company, and assisted in securing the construction of its road, since known as the Kansas City branch of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph railroad, from Cameron through Clinton and Clay counties, to Kansas City. He was for ten years one of the trustees of William Jewell College, and has earnestly coöperated in the promotion of its interests.

He is a firm friend of free, popular education, and favors an increase of the facilities for the acquisition of scientific education in the West. Mr. Allen was married in May, 1864, to Miss Emily E. Settle, of Ray county, Missouri, and has three children.

JOHN H. PUGH.

UNION.

JOHN HENRY PUGH has been a practicing lawyer in Franklin county since the close of the civil war, and is one of that class of men whose character and career tend to elevate the profession in the eyes of the people. He was born in Decatur, Illinois, December 30, 1838, being a son of Isaac C. and Elvira E. (Gorin) Pugh, both natives of Kentucky. His father was a prominent farmer in Illinois, a county officer at several periods of his life, served one term in the Illinois legislature, and was postmaster at Decatur at the time of his death, in 1876. He raised a regiment at the opening of the civil war, commanding it a while, and coming out of the war as a brigadier general. This branch of the Pugh family are of Welsh extraction, and very early settlers in Virginia. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject was identified with the struggle for independence.

John H. Pugh received a first-class English education in the excellent public schools of Decatur, including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, etc., being reared on the farm. He read law at first with Captain Post, then with Judge Gallagher, and was admitted to the bar of Decatur in the spring of 1862. He was the first internal revenue assessor in Macon county, of which Decatur is the seat of justice, and was holding that office in 1865, when he resigned it to come to Franklin county, where he now lives, halting at first at Washington, and settling at Union in the summer of 1866. Here he has been in steady practice for eighteen years, going into all the courts of the state, and making a specialty of real estate, having also a general practice. He is a man of stanch integrity.

Mr. Pugh is greatly interested in educational matters, and has been a school director nearly all the time he has resided in Union. He secured the introduction of comfortable seats and other decent furniture in the school house, and has

they being married April 20, 1852. They have ten children living, and have lost three. They have taken a great deal of pains to educate their children, and to rear them in industrious and virtuous habits, and have occasion to rejoice in their success. Notwithstanding his large and necessarily expensive family, Mr. Spurlock is in very comfortable circumstances, the result of a life of industry and prudence.

RUFUS J. DELANO.

SAINT LOUIS.

RUFUS JUDAH DELANO, one of the busy members of the Saint Louis bar, dates his birth in the city of Dayton, Ohio, May 10, 1852. His father, William J. Delano, a journalist by profession, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, he being a son of Judah Delano, a Virginian by birth, and a cousin of Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-commissioner of internal revenue. The mother of our subject was Penelope Odlin, a native of Dayton, Ohio, her father being Hon. Peter Odlin, a prominent lawyer. The family came to Saint Louis in 1859, and both parents have since died.

Mr. Delano was educated at Washington University, Saint Louis, taking his degree in civil engineering in 1873, and in law in 1877. He practiced some in engineering, during vacations, while pursuing his scientific studies. He opened an office in August, 1877, and in a short time built up a fair practice, which has had a steady growth, because he attended to his business promptly, and with fidelity to the interests of his clients.

A gentleman who has known Mr. Delano since early manhood speaks of him as a "diligent law student, and studious since he was admitted to practice," as having "cultivated both mind and body, being at one period a noted athlete."

Mr. Delano is of the firm of Jones and Delano, the former attending to the criminal branch of their practice, the latter to the civil. They have a good business in both branches, and constitute a highly reputable firm.

MATTHEW BOLAND.

CALIFORNIA.

MATTHEW BOLAND is a young lawyer of industrious habits and ambitious aims. He has a good library, considering his age, and, best of all, he is making good use of it. Hence the hopes of his friends in his success. He was born in the city of Saint Louis, August 22, 1852, and is the only child now living of Thomas and Lucy (Burke) Boland. They were from Ireland, and are yet alive.

Matthew was educated at the Saint Louis cathedral and the Saint Louis university; read law with Edmund Burke, of California, Moniteau county; attended one course of lectures at the Saint Louis law school, and since 1874 has been in

commissioned major in June, 1864. His regiment operated mainly in North Carolina and Virginia. At Petersburg, in June, 1864, he was wounded in his left hand. He was mustered out at Newberne, North Carolina, March 6, 1865, and in July of the same year settled at California, Moniteau county.

Two years before coming here—June 6, 1863—he had married, at Westfield, Charlotte Whitney Curtis, and they have six children, most of them engaged in securing their education.

The practice of Major Moore is general, and extends into the several counties included in his judicial circuit. We learn from his neighbors, who are well qualified to judge, that he is not only a sound and successful lawyer, but is prompt and eminently trustworthy, and stands high in credit and moral, as well as legal, character.

Major Moore was circuit attorney in 1868–1872, and as such was an active and efficient prosecutor. His politics are republican, and for ten years he was chairman of the county central committee of his party. We cannot learn that he ever neglected a client for a political canvass. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of sterling worth in the community.

SIDNEY G. BROCK.

MACON.

SIDNEY G. BROCK, lawyer and journalist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 10, 1837. His parents, Eleazer A. and Margaretta (Platt) Brock, were raised in Plattsburgh, New York, and his father was one of the leading business men in Cleveland, being engaged in different manufacturing enterprises. Up to the age of sixteen Sidney attended the public and high schools of his native city, from which he was graduated in 1853. Six years later (June, 1859) he was graduated at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, receiving two of the highest honors—the class honor of Greek salutatory, and the Hazeltine prize goblet for excellence in English composition, which was open for competition to all students in the college.

After being graduated Mr. Brock entered the office of Hiram Griswold, of Cleveland, becoming at the same time connected with the law college of that city, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1861. In the autumn of that year he recruited a company for the 67th regiment of Ohio infantry; was made adjutant of the regiment shortly afterward, and in 1862 was appointed by Governor Tod as captain of company H, and in that capacity served in the Potomac army and in the siege of Charleston. In 1864 he was detailed on the staff of General Howell; served in front of Petersburg and Richmond, and was promoted to the rank of major, and witnessed the fall of Richmond.

Returning to Cleveland, in April, 1866, Major Brock settled in Macon, Missouri. He formed a partnership with General F. A. Jones in the practice of law.

ington, Virginia, where he studied three years. He read law with Redd and McCabe, of Palmyra; is a graduate of the law department of the University of Indiana, class of 1872, and commenced practice at Hannibal, January 1, 1873. He was elected city attorney in 1875, and held that office one term; was elected to his present county office by his democratic constituents in 1879; reëlected in 1881 and 1883, and hence is serving his third term as prosecuting attorney. He is a bright young lawyer; has a good legal, well cultivated mind, capable of much expansion; is an active and efficient prosecutor, and is constantly growing in strength and popularity. He is living in a river town, where prosecutions are numerous, and at times his duties are very exacting on his time; but he is industrious and methodical, and is never caught napping. He bears a good moral character, and stands well in social circles.

Mr. Mahan is a Royal Arch Mason, but has held but few offices in the order, preferring to give his time to the study, as well as practice, of his profession. He was married May 24, 1883, to Miss Ida M. Dulany, daughter of Colonel D. M. Dulany, of Hannibal.

HON. HENRY C. EWING.

JEFFERSON CITY.

HENRY CLAY EWING was born in Jefferson City, August 15, 1828, being a son of Robert A. and Jane (Ramsay) Ewing. He is a grandson of Robert Ewing, who was a pioneer settler in Kentucky, and of General Jonathan Ramsay, who came to Missouri in 1817, when it was a territory, and settled in Callaway county.

The subject of this sketch finished his education in the high school of his native city; read law with his father; was admitted to practice at Jefferson City in 1852, and has been in practice here for more than thirty years. He has an excellent judgment, is a sound lawyer and a safe counselor, and makes a clear and strong argument, either before the court or jury. In solidity of character and moral stamina he has no superior at the bar of Cole county.

In 1855 Mr. Ewing was married to Miss Georgie Chiles, of Glasgow, Howard county, this state. They have no children. Mr. Ewing was elected attorney general of the state in 1872, and held that office one term—two years; was elected to the legislature in 1880, and in the session following was chairman of the committee on banks and corporations. He is a strong democrat, and a man of much influence in his party; and in 1876 he was chairman of the state central committee, managing the canvass which carried the state for Tilden and Hendricks by a very large majority.

Mr. Ewing was appointed curator of the university by Governor Woodson; has been one of the trustees of the institution for the education of the blind since 1877, and was for years one of the fish commissioners of the state. In 1883 he was a delegate to the tenth national conference of charities and correction, held

On coming out of the service he taught school one term, and in September, 1866, he came to this state and settled in his present home, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, since which date he has been in practice in Moniteau county, and the adjoining counties, making a clean and praiseworthy record in the first judicial circuit. The firm of Moore and Williams is a synonym for everything honorable in the legal profession, and their clientage is of the best class.

Mr. Williams is, politically, a greenbacker, and has twice been the candidate of his party for prosecuting attorney of Moniteau county. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of much stability of character.

He was married, October 1, 1868, to Miss Alice Gray Howard, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Doctor Waid Howard, of Boonville. They have six children, three sons and three daughters.

JAMES E. HAZELL.

CALIFORNIA.

JAMES EDWARD HAZELL, prosecuting attorney of Moniteau county, is a native of Missouri, born in Cooper county, January 15, 1847. His father, Sebren Graham Hazell, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Jolly, is a native of Virginia. Members of both families took a part in the first war with England. S. G. Hazell is a dairyman, still living in Cooper county.

James had a common-school education only, and is largely self-taught. He read law with Draffen and Muir, of Boonville, Missouri; attended the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; received the degree of bachelor of laws in March, 1872, and was admitted to the bar in Michigan the same year at Detroit, and by the supreme judges of this state in 1873. He practiced at Tipton, this county, from 1873 to the summer of 1879, and by appointment of the town council acted as city attorney three or four years. In 1879 he settled at California, the county seat, being elected prosecuting attorney in 1878, and he has been twice reëlected. His third term will expire January 1, 1885. He is a democrat, and the opposition have one hundred and fifty majority of votes.

Mr. Hazell took much pains to prepare himself for his profession, and is energetic and correct in his business transactions. He is a fair talker before the court or jury, is candid and conscientious, has a logical mind, and is a growing man.

Mr. Hazell pays special attention to land matters, abstracting and conveying, and in the abstract business he is in company with Matthew Boland, the firm of Hazell and Boland having an abstract of every acre of land in Moniteau county. Mr. Hazell pays taxes for non-residents, and is an upright and prompt business man.

Mr. Hazell is a democrat in politics, a Knight Templar in Freemasonry, an Odd-Fellow, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He was married, July 1, 1873, to Miss Margaret Williams, who was born near Columbus, Ohio.

LOUIS HOFFMAN.

SEDALIA.

LOUIS HOFFMAN is one of the well educated lawyers at the Sedalia bar, having the mental drill of both German and English schools in his youth, and being a graduate of the state university at Columbia. He is a good English, German and classical scholar, and above the average in legal attainments. Mr. Hoffman was born at Bay, Gasconade county, this state, September 3, 1852, being a son of Andrew and Wilhelmina (Holzkamper) Hoffman, who were from the Duchy of Lippedetmold, Germany. His father taught him German in a private school, and he was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1876, a few months after he was graduated in the collegiate course at Columbia. He opened an office at Hermann, the judicial town of his native county, and in 1878 was elected prosecuting attorney of the county on the republican ticket, and was reelected in 1880, serving four years. In December, 1882, he moved to his present home, where he has already built up a fine legal business. A brother lawyer, who knows him well, speaks of Mr. Hoffman as having an excellent standing in his profession, and a high character as a citizen. He has a clear head, and makes a good argument before either court or jury, and is a rising man at the Sedalia bar.

He was married, March 20, 1878, to Miss Ella Dimmett, of Woodlandville, Boone county, Missouri, and they have one child.

HON. WILLIAM S. SHIRK.

SEDALIA.

WILLIAM SNYDER SHIRK, late judge of the twenty-second judicial circuit, and now of the Sedalia bar, evidently believes that there is a good deal of importance attached to the preparation for business, particularly of a professional kind. A solid foundation, once broadly laid, furnishes an opportunity for a respectable superstructure. After graduating at one of the best academic institutions in northern Illinois, Mr. Shirk spent two years at the Albany, New York, law school, receiving the very best kind of drill for the legal profession, and he has made a splendid success both as a lawyer and jurist.

He was born in Chambersburgh, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1843, being a son of Jacob and Susan (Stouffer) Shirk, both natives of that state, and of German extraction. His father was a miller in early life, and afterward a farmer, moving to Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, in 1852.

William is a graduate of the well known Mount Carroll Seminary, in 1863, and in that year went to Albany, where he received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1865. He located that year at Warsaw, Benton county, Missouri, forty miles from his present home, and was there in practice for fourteen years. During eight of those years he was county and prosecuting attorney, and in 1874 he was elected judge of the twenty-second judicial circuit. That position he held until the autumn of 1877, when he resigned, because, we presume, the salary of a circuit judge is not equal to the income of a first-class lawyer.

As a judge he was clear-headed, dispassionate, and impartial, and his decisions were rarely reversed by a higher court. He left his bench with the high esteem and good will of the bar in his judicial circuit.

In May, 1879, Judge Shirk removed to Sedalia, and took at once a high rank at the Pettis county bar. The city of Sedalia has between thirty and forty members of the legal fraternity, and Judge Shirk, it is safe to say, stands second to none of them in proficiency, integrity and ability in his profession.

He is a director, and, if we mistake not, president of the Mechanics' Building Association, and is one of the attorneys for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. The judge has always been a republican from principle, and his convictions in this respect are as sincere and sacred as any he cherishes on any subject. He is a third-degree Freemason.

His wife was Miss Frances Hastain, of Warsaw, their marriage being dated December 23, 1868. They have buried one son, and have three children living.

HON. J. C. MCGINNIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

JAMES CRAIN MCGINNIS was born July 19, 1830, in Pulaski county, Kentucky. His father was of Scotch-Irish, and his mother of Franco-Irish descent. His French ancestry were the Rousseaus, Huguenots, who came over to Charleston soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and removed thence to Virginia, where all his four grandparents were born, emigrating to Kentucky in 1795. Bernard Rogers, a collateral ancestor, was killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782.

In 1836 his father's family moved to Missouri, Clarke county, where his father died in 1838. Soon thereafter his mother took her five children, of whom he was the eldest, back to her father's home in Kentucky. He was then ten years old, and from that time until 1847 he lived with his grandfather, working on the old gentleman's farm, winter and summer, clearing land and building fences in the winter, and doing ordinary farm work in the summer. No school advantages were afforded him. By dint of perseverance and long plodding he had acquired the art of reading, and during the winter nights, by the light of a pine knot, he read such books as Weem's "Life of Marion;" Weem's "Life of Washington;"

"History of the United States," by a citizen; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" "Campbell's Poems;" "Watt's Hymns;" the Bible, and Josephus, all the books that were found in his grandfather's library. As for newspapers, there was not a single one published in the county, and the only papers that found their way into his backwoods abode were "The Western Christian Advocate," and the Louisville "Democrat," for which for many years his grandfather was a subscriber.

The Louisville "Democrat" was intensely democratic, but its strong pro-slavery sentiments were exceedingly obnoxious to young McGinnis, who instinctively hated the peculiar institution from his earliest recollection, and instead of helping him to grow up a democrat started him off in an opposite direction.

In 1846 he enlisted as a drummer in a company then being formed in his native county, for service in the Mexican war, but which was not accepted, and in 1847, he enlisted as a private in another company, and with this he went to Mexico, his company forming a part of the 4th Kentucky infantry, commanded by General John S. Williams, present United States senator from Kentucky. At the close of the Mexican war he returned home, and thence removed his mother and brothers and sisters to Schuyler county, Illinois, supporting them at farming. In 1852 his mother died, leaving upon his hands the sole care of her family, which he faithfully attended to, taking care of the smaller children until they were able to take care of themselves. Then, in 1855, he went to Mount Morris Seminary, in Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained at school for a few months. Leaving school he entered the law office of Henry A. Mix, of Oregon, Illinois, and began his preparations for a professional career. He was a close student, and, in his great haste to get along, applied himself constantly, to the great detriment of his eyesight, which he came near losing, being at last compelled to abandon the use of his eyes almost altogether, for the space of a year, which he passed on a farm.

In 1857 he was married, and in 1858 he removed to Missouri. From this date his identity with the interests of Missouri, as a citizen, has remained unbroken. He chose the town of Lexington for his home. But he was unknown and friendless, and he was not long in finding out that there was no room or opening for a black-republican lawyer at the bar there. But he could not remain idle, and he bought himself a set of carpenter's tools, and went to work with John Ferree, the only other man in the city who at that time dared to take and read the New York "Tribune," and the Missouri "Democrat." Ferree was the only man who could give him work, although at that time carpenters were in great demand. Mr. Ferree had lived in Lexington for many years, and his marriage into a leading pro-slavery family had secured him that toleration and freedom of opinion, which, though a born Kentuckian, was not extended to him.

Mr. McGinnis had voted for Fremont in Illinois, in 1856, and he voted for Lincoln in Lexington, in 1860. Lexington can indulge the boast that his was the first republican vote ever cast at the polls in that city, notwithstanding the threats made, and the warnings to leave sent him by sundry young fire-eaters there, some few of whom yet survive.

He continued to live in Lexington until May 2, 1861. By this time matters in Missouri were getting a little lively. The rebel state guard was rendezvousing at Camp Jackson. The war cloud on the horizon was assuming prodigious proportions. Leaving Lexington, he hastened to Saint Louis, and enlisted for the war, joining one of the volunteer regiments Frank Blair was raising. Soon after he raised a company of volunteers himself, and served with it until March 29, 1864, when he was mustered out by special order of the war department, on his own request, on account of the difficulties he had with his colonel, the notorious James H. Blood. At the election of 1864, he was commissioner from Missouri, to take the vote of Missouri troops in the field in Arkansas, a duty he performed with great prudence. At the general assembly of 1864-5 he was chosen sergeant-at-arms of the house.

Having removed his family to Saint Louis in August, 1861, that city was henceforth his home. Here for the first time, in 1866, he became a candidate for office. He was then elected a member of the house of representatives from Saint Louis. In the meantime, having in 1865 been admitted to the bar, he entered upon the practice of the law in Saint Louis, and was building up a good business. He was reelected to the house in 1868, and was chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence, and was the first chairman of the committee on mines and mining, a committee then organized. He was also a member of the penitentiary committee in the twenty-fifth general assembly, as he had been in the previous, the twenty-fourth. In 1870 he was city attorney of Saint Louis, and refused reelection to the general assembly. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate for the term of four years, serving with distinction on the committees on criminal jurisprudence and penitentiary, of both the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth general assemblies.

In 1876, very much against his wishes, he was made the candidate of the republicans of Saint Louis, for judge of the court of criminal correction, to the bench of which he had been called to serve by the profession, and where he had served for some time, during the illness of Judge Colvín. In 1878 he was the republican candidate for judge of the Saint Louis criminal court, and was beaten by a small majority, along with the rest of the ticket. In 1880 he was urged to become a candidate for state senator, but if he went to the legislature at all, he preferred a seat in the house, to which he was chosen by a heavy majority, receiving his own party vote, and many votes from other parties.

We presume it is not too much to say that Major McGinnis was the most useful member that occupied a seat in the thirty-first general assembly. As a recognition of his ability and worth, he was appointed a member of the committee to make settlement with the outgoing treasurer and auditor, on the first of January last. He was also a member of the committees on judiciary, penitentiary and school for the education of the blind.

In 1882 he was again chosen to the house from Saint Louis, being the only republican elected from that city, was again placed on the judiciary committee,

and was for the third time one of the important committee to settle with the financial officers of the state. On all non-political questions he was the recognized leader of the house, although that body was democratic while he is a stalwart republican.

Thoroughly familiar with affairs of state, of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, he never fails to command for his views and opinions, which he has the faculty of expressing with great clearness, the most respectful consideration. Major McGinnis is now in the prime of useful manhood, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow men as few men do; a striking proof of which is the fact that at the last election he received as many democratic as republican votes for a seat in the legislature, which his talents have so long adorned.

HON. ELMER B. ADAMS.

SAINT LOUIS.

ELMER B. ADAMS, one of the judges of the eighth judicial circuit, and the presiding judge of that court, is a son of Jarvis and Eunice (Mitchell) Adams, and was born in Pomfret, Windsor county, Vermont, October 27, 1842. Both parents were natives of Massachusetts. They belonged to the farming community. Elmer received his preparatory education at Meriden, New Hampshire, where he was graduated at the Kimball Union Academy, and is a graduate of Yale College, class of 1865. The next year he spent at the South, organizing public schools for white children in the state of Georgia.

He read law at Woodstock, Vermont, in the office of Washburn and Marsh, and completed his legal studies in the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1868, and in the same year to the bar of Missouri. Two years afterward, 1870, he returned to Woodstock, and was joined in marriage with Miss Emma Richmond of that place.

Mr. Adams was in steady and successful practice in the state and federal courts at Saint Louis until his election as judge of the circuit court in the autumn of 1878. As a practitioner he was noted for thoroughness in preparation, readiness in grasping the points of his case, those against as well as those favorable to him, and for the logic of his arguments. Well versed in the principles of law, he readily applied those principles to the facts presented to him. In the trial of cases he was wary, keen, quick, determined, but uniformly courteous, both to the court and his opponent. These qualities he has exhibited in a more marked degree since his elevation to the bench. No member of the court is more courteous to the bar, or more punctilious in exacting the respect due to his position. Though he is quick to see the strength or fallacy of an argument, to brush aside the immaterial surroundings and reach the kernel, yet he will listen with painstaking patience to all that can be urged by either side. When he has formed and

expressed an opinion he is slow to recede from it. His decisions are lucid, brief, and clothed in simple, forcible language. He allows no time to be wasted, and is a diligent worker in and out of court. As a result he disposes of a large number of cases every year, while his docket never becomes clogged or unmanageable. His decisions are rarely reversed by a higher court.

Judge Adams is a democrat in his politics, and a decided, though not a violent partisan.

In the summer of 1883 Judge Adams visited the Old World, passing through England, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and returned in October, invigorated in body, and with his mind enriched with some of the legal lore of those old countries.

WILLIAM W. FRY.

MEXICO.

WILLIAM WALLACE FRY, of the firm of Forrist and Fry, dates his birth at Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, August 18, 1851, his parents being Jacob Y. and Elizabeth (Jordan) Fry. Both parents were born in Missouri. His grandfather, James Fry, came from near Cynthiana, Kentucky, and settled on land in Pike county in 1819, two years before Missouri became a state. Jacob Y. Fry now occupies the old homestead, of two hundred acres, which he devotes almost entirely to fruit growing, he being one of the leading horticulturists in that county.

The grandfather of Elizabeth Jordan was one of the first settlers in Pike county, going there from South Carolina in 1812. He helped build the first fort in the county, in which the families slept at night, and he was finally killed by the Indians in March, 1813.

William Wallace was the third child of a family of five children, all sons. He was educated in the Pike county schools, and the University of Michigan, leaving the classical department at the beginning of the junior year, and receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in the spring of 1876. In August of that year he opened an office in Mexico, and in the spring of 1877 he became a partner of Hon. William O. Forrist. They practice in the federal as well as state courts, and have an extensive practice. They are often employed as attorneys against the railroads running through their city, and these companies usually carry their cases to the supreme court and United States circuit court. Mr. Fry is prudent, and very careful in preparing cases, and excels as an office lawyer. He is well



W. L. A. H. 1877

A. P. Dyer

$$TDP = TACM + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(T_{ACM} - T_{ACM}^{(0)} \right) \quad (2)$$

the first time, the authors have been able to identify the specific mechanisms by which the various components of the system interact. The authors have also been able to identify the specific components of the system that are most likely to be responsible for the observed effects. This is a significant advance in the understanding of the system, and it is a testament to the authors' persistence and dedication to the task.

[illegible]

At the outbreak of the revolution in 1911, with the country in a state of anarchy, his administrative and business endeavours were interrupted, when were paralysed by the southern army's invasion of the country in 1912. About that time he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly and continued to work for the country's progress.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\frac{V_i}{V_i + 1} \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\frac{V_i + 1}{V_i + 1} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\frac{V_i + 1}{V_i + 1} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\frac{V_i + 1}{V_i + 1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\frac{V_i + 1}{V_i + 1} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\frac{V_i + 1}{V_i + 1} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\frac{V_i + 1}{V_i + 1} \right) \end{aligned}$$



A. P. Dyer

read, industrious, strong in the preparation of briefs, a good adviser, and an honest and excellent business man.

Mr. Fry is chairman of the democratic central committee of the city, a member of the democratic congressional committee of the seventh district of his state, and at times is quite active in politics, but we believe he has held no office. He gives his leisure time very closely to his law books. Mr. Fry is a member of the Missouri Bar Association. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a young man of excellent character, and a worthy member of the social circles of Mexico. He was married, November 25, 1880, to Miss Annette Bourne, daughter of Doctor Richard W. Bourne, of Mexico, and they have one son.

HON. GEORGE G. VEST.

SEDALIA.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST is in the United States senate, and one of the ablest members on the democratic side of that body. On the tariff question, especially, he is very able, and his speeches on that subject always attract much attention and are widely copied.

Senator Vest was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1830. He was graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1848, and at the Transylvania University four years later, being valedictorian of his class. In 1852 he opened an office at Georgetown, Pettis county, a few miles from Sedalia, and in 1856 moved to Boonville, Cooper county, where he built up a well paying practice. In politics he allied himself with the democracy, and in 1860 was one of the electors on the Douglas ticket. In that year he was elected to the legislature, and in that body began his public career, which ended in taking him to the United States senate in 1878.

In the legislature his sympathies were with the South, and were seen in the clearest light, his labors in that direction ending in drafting the ordinance of secession, which was passed by the southern wing of that body at Neosho, November 22, 1861. About that time he was elected a member of the confederate provisional congress at Richmond, and in 1864 he was assigned a seat in its senate.

Senator Vest returned to Missouri in 1867 and settled at his present home, and soon took his rightful position as one of the foremost lawyers in western Missouri.

Senator Vest helped nominate Greeley and Brown at Baltimore in 1872, and in the same year came very near receiving the nomination of his party for governor, Hon. J. S. Philips being the successful man.

In the United States senate he has had a rapid growth in power and influence, and is certainly one of the leading debaters in that honorable body. His eloquence is striking, his logic strong, and his command over his hearers marvelous. On the stump he can hold an audience easily for three hours.

Senator Vest is yet in the prime of life, and in superb health, and greater heights of oratory and statesmanship undoubtedly await him. *Nous verrons.*

HON. JAMES H. LAY.

WARSAW.

JAMES HENRY LAY, who, at the time of writing, represents Benton county in the legislature, is one of the foremost lawyers in his part of the state, and a very successful business man. He was born in this county, in which he now resides, December 18, 1844, being a son of James Hardin and Jane (Siddons) Lay. His father was a native of Virginia, but reared in Kentucky, coming thence to this state. The Siddonses were also a Kentucky family. James H. Lay was a farmer, and died in Benton county in 1870. His widow is still living. She was the mother of two children by her second husband, of whom James H. was the elder child. The Hon. Alfred M. Lay, deceased, late member of congress, who resided at Jefferson City, was the son of James Hardin Lay by a former marriage.

The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm till fourteen years old, and was educated at Carlton College, Springfield, and Central College, Fayette, Howard county; read law with Hon. Foster P. Wright, of Warsaw, where he was admitted to the bar in March, 1864, and where he has practiced since that date. His business is miscellaneous, and mainly in the state courts, though he occasionally goes into the federal. He is a man of mature judgment, wise in counsel, and of sound moral character. He is in large measure a self-educated man; is constantly adding to his literary as well as legal library; is well read in science and general literature, as well as in his profession, and is cordial in manner and easy and pleasant in conversation.

Mr. Lay is an extensive and successful dealer in real estate, as well as a marked success in his profession, and is the largest tax payer in Benton county,

and president of the Bank of Warsaw. He has held a few offices in the city of Warsaw; in 1875 he was elected to the legislature to fill a vacancy, and was again elected in 1882. In the thirty-second general assembly he was chairman of the committee on elections, and on the committees on internal improvements, retrenchment and reform, and one or two others. He was on the democratic side of the house.

Mr. Lay was joined in marriage May 13, 1869, with Miss Julia Parks, daughter of Judge Samuel Parks, who represented Benton county twice in the legislature, and was at one period on the county bench. They have three children.

JAMES K. HANSBROUGH.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS lawyer is a native of Missouri, born in Callaway county, January 4, 1840, the son of Joseph S. and Susan M. (Boulware) Hansbrough. He received his education in Kentucky University; read law with C. C. Bassett, of Butler, Missouri; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been in active practice ever since that time, doing a reasonable amount of business. He tries his cases well, is a good counselor and a gentleman of strict integrity. He has a fine presence, is tall and slender, with a graceful figure, has auburn hair, a heavy beard worn full, and is courteous and obliging in his intercourse with mankind.

HON. JOHN A. HOCKADAY.

FULTON.

THIS gentleman is the leading lawyer in Callaway county, where he now lives, and where he was born in 1836. His parents came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1820. He was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, the county seat and place of his birth; read law in Fulton; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in the same year was elected city attorney of Fulton. In 1864 he was appointed county attorney, and in 1866 was elected to the state senate, but was ousted after sitting ten days, on the ground that he was not of age. In 1868 he was the democratic candidate for attorney general of the state, and that whole ticket was defeated. Four years later he was a Greeley and Brown elector, and canvassed his district. In 1874 he was elected attorney general of the state, and in 1878 was again elected to the state senate, this time to fill a vacancy, and was

chairman of the judiciary committee, and of the committee to revise the statutes and prepare them for publication. His position in the senate was second to that of no member of that body.

Mr. Hockaday was a precocious youth, beginning to ripen early, and, best of all, has not ceased to ripen—has not come to full maturity, still being a growing man, and a peer of any of the lawyers in his vicinity.

CHARLES M. McCLUNG.

SEDALIA.

CHARLES MELVIN McCLUNG, judge of the probate court of Pettis county, is a native of Warren county, Kentucky, though he was raised on a farm in this state, and has lived in this county since a year old. He was born February 11, 1851, son of John G. and Mary E. (Barret) McClung. The family settled on a farm in Pettis county in 1852, where John G. McClung died in 1875. Charles was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, Callaway county, taking a partial course, including the higher mathematics and Latin, and taught school, meanwhile, three winter terms. He read law at Sedalia, with Vest and Phillips, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1876. His practice is mainly in the civil courts, he having a decided preference for that class of litigation. He was elected to his present county office in the autumn of 1882, and is attending to the probate business of the county with promptness and accuracy, being assiduous in all his duties. His neighbors give Judge McClung an excellent name for probity, and he is growing in popularity as well as in influence and strength as a citizen and as a lawyer.

GENERAL JOHN B. CLARK, SR.

FAYETTE.

HOWARD county has been the home of many historical men, among whom we mention Judges David Todd, James H. Birch, James W. Morrow and William B. Napton; Governors Claiborne F. Jackson, Hamilton R. Gamble and Thomas Reynolds; Generals Robert Wilson and John B. Clark, Sr., and a dozen other men, who at some period were residents of Howard county, and distinguished either on the bench, at the bar, or in some other honorable sphere.

Among the lawyers now living in that county, and worthy of special mention in a work like this, is General Clark, a native of Kentucky, born in 1802, and a

resident of Howard county since 1818. Few men who have ever lived at Fayette, the county seat, have held so many offices as he has. He was appointed clerk of the county court in 1823; was elected captain of a militia company in the same year, and colonel two years later; was in the Indian wars in 1829; the Black Hawk war in 1832, having been elected brigadier general of militia in 1830, and was elected major general in 1836. He was elected to the legislature in 1849, to congress in 1854, serving in the latter body three terms, and was a brigadier general in the confederate army, and a member of the confederate congress.

A resident of Missouri three years before it became a state, coming here in his teens, General Clark has witnessed the development and growth of this great commonwealth, and he has, in fact, its history by heart. In his prime he was a fine specimen of the frontier lawyer, a little rough at times, but always ready in debate and strong in argument, and usually successful before a jury of his peers. He has rounded up his four score years, ten more than the Scriptures allot to man, and in this matter is evidently a little defiant.

ROBERT C. SNEED.

SEDALIA.

ROBERT CAMPBELL SNEED is descended from revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, John Sneed, from Scotland, being on the staff of General Washington, and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in the autumn of 1782. Alexander Sneed, son of the revolutionary patriot, a native of Virginia, was in the second war with England.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, February 26, 1854, son of John M. and Mary J. (Stuart) Sneed, who were also born in that county. The Stuarts were of Irish lineage. In 1855 John M. Sneed brought his family to Pettis county, and settled near Sedalia on a farm, on which Robert was reared until eighteen years old. He finished his scientific education at Westminster College, Fulton, Callaway county, taking a partial course; read law with Hon. George G. Vest, now United States senator from Missouri; was licensed to practice by Judge William T. Wood, of the eighth judicial circuit, in 1874, and since that date has been in practice at Sedalia, his business taking him into the several state and federal courts, he confining himself exclusively to civil litigation. He is well read in his profession, has an unusually active mind, and fine business as well as legal talents, and is making a success in the practice of law.

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Mr. Sneed has accepted no political office of any kind, and attends assiduously to the duties of his profession. He acts with the democratic party, and in Odd-Fellowship has passed the several chairs in the subordinate lodge.

Mr. Sneed has a good share of public spirit, and is secretary and a director of the Home Building and Loan Association, also a director of the Citizens' Loan Association. He is a member of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, and a young man of stable character.

The wife of Mr. Sneed is Maggie B., daughter of Doctor Thomas J. Montgomery, of Sedalia, their marriage taking place October 18, 1881.

HON. ABRAHAM J. SEAY.

UNION.

THE judge of the ninth judicial circuit, whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch, is a Virginian by birth, a son of Camm and Lucy J. (Tiller) Seay, and was born at Amherst Court House, November 28, 1832. Both parents were also natives of Virginia. In 1835 the family came to Missouri, and Abraham finished his education at the Steelville high school. He taught school about four years, holding the office of school commissioner for Osage county at the same time, for about two years, and also read law to some extent. He finished his legal studies at Steelville, in the office of Pomroy and Seay, the latter being his brother, and he was admitted to the bar in 1861.

In that year he enlisted as a private in the 24th Missouri infantry, Colonel Phelps' regiment; subsequently went into the 32d Missouri infantry, and served until 1865, being, meanwhile, promoted from second lieutenant through every grade to colonel.

At the close of the war, Colonel Seay opened a law office at Steelville, and was in practice there until 1870, holding the office of county attorney one term, and that of circuit attorney under Governors Fletcher and McClurg. In 1870 he removed from Steelville to Union, where he soon had an excellent practice. He is a man of indomitable will and perseverance, well read in his profession, and made a splendid success at the bar.

In 1872, and again in 1874, he was the republican candidate for congress in a democratic district, and made a highly creditable canvass on both occasions, but was defeated.

At an especial election held in March, 1875, the subject of this sketch was



James M.

1914

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1872-1873

1873-1874

1874-1875

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1898-1899



H. C. JONES, JR. & CO.

Yours Truly
H. C. Jones, Jr.

H. C. JONES, JR. & CO.

elected to the circuit bench, as already stated, having defeated Hon. Jas. Halligan, and was reëlected in 1880; hence is now serving his second term and ninth year. As a judge he is patient in investigations, cautious and deliberate in coming to his conclusions, and rarely fails of correctness in his decisions. His charges to a jury are not florid, but clear and logical, and couched in plain Saxon. The judge is a third-degree Freemason. He is a cordial, large-hearted man, and a good entertainer in social circles.

HENRY CLAY CONDÉ.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this biography was born at Saratoga, New York, at which place he resided until sixteen years of age. He was educated in Troy Academy and Rensselaer Institute, and was graduated from the last named institution in June, 1850. He read law with Millard, Stowe and Freiot and Judge Francis Norton Mann, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and immediately commenced practice at Saratoga, where he remained until 1855. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, remaining about ten months, thence removing to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained in the practice of his profession until 1859. He then went to Memphis, Tennessee; left that place in 1873, and removed to Saint Louis, where he has been in the general practice of his profession ever since, doing a good general business. Mr. Condé is an excellent trial lawyer, a fluent, ready advocate, and is an easy, social gentleman. He was married, in 1853, to Marrietta Livingston Ferrell, of Stillwater, New York. She died in May, 1876.

He was married the second time to Miss Katie Linn Porter, of Leavenworth, Kansas, in June, 1881. They have one child, Henry Clay Condé, Jr.

EVERETT R. BARTLETT.

MEMPHIS.

EVERETT RUSSELL BARTLETT, son of Bryant and Louisa (Russell) Bartlett, was born at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, February 27, 1849. His father was a real-estate dealer from Essex county, New York, and died in Clarke county, Missouri, in 1882. His wife, who was born in Cavendish, Vermont, died a year earlier. Russell was educated at Jamison's classical school, Keokuk, Iowa, and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and is a graduate of the last named institution, class of 1871. He was principal of Clarke City Academy one

year, and elsewhere taught a few terms; took a six months' course of lectures in the law department of Cornell; finished his readings at Kahoka, and was admitted to practice in May, 1872, opening an office at Clarke City, Clarke county. In 1875 he settled in Memphis, where he is doing a good business, his specialty being real-estate law, which with him is thrifty and profitable. He keeps entirely out of political offices, and attends assiduously to his other duties.

Mr. Bartlett is an active worker in the temperance cause; has organized many lodges of Good Templars in this state and Illinois, and is indefatigable in his efforts to push forward this grand movement to lessen or suppress the liquor traffic. He is a true humanitarian.

Mr. Bartlett was married in December, 1873, to Miss Laura E. Millburn, of Scotland county, and they have two children, both daughters.

PLEASANT D. D. HASTAIN.

WARSAW.

PLEASANT DEE DAWSON HASTAIN, a member of the Benton county bar, and prosecuting attorney of that county, is a son of Daniel M. and Martha Jane (Wade) Hastain, and dates his birth in Henry county, this state, April 18, 1853. His father was a native of Tennessee, and a farmer in early life, and later a merchant, dying at Warsaw in 1874; and his mother was born in Kentucky, and is yet living. David Hastain, the father of Daniel M., changed his name from Hastings.

The subject of this notice received a partial collegiate education, spending two years at the Christian Brothers College, Saint Louis, and one year at the state university, Columbia, where he also received his legal education, and where he was graduated in 1877. Before locating, Mr. Hastain spent nearly a year in looking up a place in which to settle, and in the spring of 1878 opened an office in Warsaw, where he is doing finely in the practice of his profession. Probably no young man in the county ever started out with better promise, and he has sufficient ambition and self respect to maintain his good character, and push on to brilliant success. He is well read, an easy talker, and a much better speaker than the average lawyer of his age.

Mr. Hastain was elected prosecuting attorney on the republican ticket in 1880, and reëlected in 1882. He makes an alert and successful prosecutor, and is growing in popularity and in intellectual strength. He is financial agent for the

county, Pennsylvania. His father, Lodowick Wright, was a cousin of Hon. Silas Wright, the eminent New York senator and statesman. The mother of our subject was a Buell.

The subject of this notice was graduated at Miami College, Oxford, Ohio, in 1828, and in 1832 came to Bowling Green, Pike county, where he read law, and the next year was admitted to the bar, being licensed by Judge Mathias McGirk, then chief justice of this state. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature from Pike county, and the next year he was appointed by Governor Boggs judge of the seventh judicial circuit, and moved to Warsaw, in the southwestern part of the state. That circuit at that early period was very large, and the labors of Judge Wright were very burdensome, there being no railroads in the state. He was reappointed in 1848 by Governor Austin A. King, and was succeeded at the end of his term by Judge Waldo P. Johnson. He was elected to the same office in 1859, and held it until the great civil commotion, when, refusing to take the test oath, he was ousted from office. When not on the bench Judge Wright was engaged in the practice of his profession. He remained in Warsaw from 1837 to 1865, when he removed to Sedalia, where he did a good business in the state and federal courts. His briefs, prepared for the supreme court, are numerous and well done.

In 1870 Judge Wright removed to Clinton, and in February, 1873, he was once more placed upon the bench of the circuit court, this time of the twenty-second circuit. He has twice been a candidate of the democratic party for judge of the supreme court of the state, and each time received a very strong vote in that part of the state where he is best known.

In 1881 he moved to the capital, where he is practicing in the supreme court of the state, and in the United States circuit and district courts. In every position in which he has ever been placed, he has been very faithful to his trusts, and has reflected credit on his office. Says a writer in one of the state papers: "Whether presiding as judge, or contending as counsel, he has always been kind, courteous and dignified, and especially has he always been the friend and counselor of the young and inexperienced members of the profession."

Judge Wright was married August 29, 1837, to Miss Nancy Jaqueline McClanahan, of Greenville, South Carolina. Her mother was an Earle, daughter of Congressman Elias Earle, who was in that body for many years, and her grandmother was a sister of Chief Justice Marshall. Mrs. Wright is the mother of eleven children, of whom six are living, and all settled in life. All are married but the youngest son. Judge and Mrs. Wright are in excellent health, and although in

the period of the "sere and yellow leaf," they are young in spirit, and have in their buoyancy the elastic bound of middle life. They are growing old gracefully, as everybody has the privilege of doing. They have long been members of the Christian Church.

JAMES S. McLEAN.

SEDALIA.

JAMES STAFFORD McLEAN is a son of Elijah and Mary (Stafford) McLean, and was born in Washington, Franklin county, Missouri, January 22, 1859. His father is a physician, born in Kentucky, and is living at Washington, in his eightieth year. His mother was a native of Illinois. She died in 1871. James was educated at the Washington University, Saint Louis, going through the junior year; the law department of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, where he spent one year, and the Saint Louis law school, where he spent two years, and was graduated in June, 1881. He received a thorough equipment for professional life, and immediately opened an office in Sedalia, where he has worked up a fair clientage for one so short a time in the profession. He was in company with Orastus A. Crandall the first year, and has been alone since. His business is in the civil courts only, his preference being for that class of litigation. He is studious, painstaking in all his legal work, and is a rising young man.

Mr. McLean belongs to the order of the Knights of Pythias, and the Presbyterian Church. He has laid a good foundation for success in character as well as in literary and legal education.

ALBERT B. LOGAN.

WARRENSBURGH.

ALBERT BOYD LOGAN, one of the leading members of the Johnson county bar, and for several years assistant attorney of the Saint Louis, Kansas City and Northern railway, is a Buckeye by birth, first seeing the light in the town of Poland, Mahoning county, March 29, 1842. His father, William Logan, a builder and contractor, was a native of Virginia, and married Mary Ann McNabb, of Ohio, in 1828. Albert was the fourth child in a family of seven children. Both parents are still living in Mahoning county, Ohio.

Our subject received most of his education at the Poland Female College, the curriculum including the higher English branches and Latin. At nineteen years

of age, civil war raging in the land, Mr. Logan enlisted, June, 1861, in company E, 23d Ohio infantry, which was ordered to West Virginia, and was under command of General Rosecranz, then colonel of that regiment. "Upon his promotion, Colonel E. P. Scammon assumed command, Hon. Stanley Matthews being lieutenant colonel, R. B. Hayes, late president of the United States, major. Mr. Logan participated in all the engagements in West Virginia. In 1862 his regiment was sent to the army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In 1863 he was stationed at Charleston, West Virginia, guarding the confederate prisoners; in that year he was promoted to sergeant major of his regiment, and afterward to first lieutenant. He commanded the advance guard in Hunter's raid on Lynchburgh, Virginia, and the rear guard in the retreat to the Kanawha Valley, and was thence transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, under General Hunter, and afterward under General Sheridan, the command participating in all the engagements of those brave leaders. He was afterward attached to the 8th army corps, under General Crook, where he remained until the close of the war, being mustered out in Cleveland, Ohio, August 6, 1865. He thus served his country over four years, with honor and true manly courage.'

Before going into the army Mr. Logan had the law in mind, as his profession, and had read one year at Poland. During the war he also dipped into his law books as opportunities presented themselves, and on coming out he entered the office of Hon. Charles E. Glidden, late judge of the ninth judicial district of Ohio, with residence at Poland. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and after practicing at Sharon, Pennsylvania, two short years, he came to Missouri, and settled at his present home. He was city attorney of Warrensburgh from 1872 to 1874, and in 1876 was appointed assistant attorney of the railway already mentioned, a road between five and six hundred miles long. He had charge of all the law cases on that thoroughfare, outside of Saint Louis, for three years, being much of the time at Saint Louis or on the road.

January 24, 1865, Mr. Logan was married to Miss Ella P. Cress, daughter of George Cress, deceased, formerly of Warrensburgh, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter. The elder son is named Glen Hayes, in honor of his first major, afterward president of the United States. The other two children are Minnie La Una and George William. The family attend the Methodist Church, of which most of them are members. In politics Mr. Logan is a thorough-going republican.

He makes a partial specialty of criminal litigation, in which branch of the law he has usually had a fine success. With one exception (while he was in Saint

Louis) he has been connected with every trial for murder in Johnson county, since he settled here. He is a good trial lawyer, and being a smooth, easy and persuasive speaker, his impression on a jury of his peers is admirable. His practice extends into a dozen counties or more, and he is usually a very busy man.

SAMUEL P. SPARKS.

WARRENSBURGH.

SAMUEL PRESTON SPARKS is descended from an old patriotic North Carolina family, his grandfather, Joel Sparks, being in the second war with the mother country, and his great-grandfather in the first, both from that state. He, likewise, is a native of North Carolina, being born in Surrey county, January 1, 1844. His parents were William W. Sparks, a school teacher, and Lucretia Cornelia (Pryor) Sparks, both, also, North Carolinians by birth, the mother being born at Guilford Court House. William W. Sparks moved with his little family, wife and son, to this state in June, 1844, when Samuel was under six months old, and settled in Johnson county, where his wife died in September following. He himself died in 1876.

Samuel P. Sparks was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Saint Clair county, Illinois, and was graduated in 1870, full classical course, after five years' residence. He taught school before going to college, and during vacations while in his college course; read law at Warrensburgh with Hon. Russell Hicks; was admitted to the bar in 1874, and then spent one year in study at the Saint Louis law school. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his Warrensburgh preceptor, and the firm of Hicks and Sparks was dissolved by the death of Judge Hicks, in 1876. Mr. Sparks then became a partner of Garrett C. Land, and that firm continued until the death of Mr. Land, in 1882. Since March, 1883, Mr. Sparks has been the senior member of the firm of Sparks and Campbell, his associate being Levin H. Campbell. Their practice is miscellaneous and large, and they have an excellent standing at the county bar.

Mr. Sparks is a man of indomitable energy, and a zealous worker in his profession. He takes hold of a case determined to work it up thoroughly, and to win if his client is in the right; and no man ever lost a case because of his inability to do it justice. He is a well read, well balanced man, and equally good as a court and as a jury lawyer. He is clear and strong in argument, and usually successful. In the supreme court of the state his success has been second to that

of no other lawyer in his part of Missouri. He is very careful about all minor details, and leaves no opportunity for a snap judgment.

Mr. Sparks was clerk of the county court from 1870 to 1874, and represented the eastern district of Johnson county in the thirty-first general assembly, being elected by his democratic constituents to fill a vacancy. He has proved himself faithful to every trust confided to him. He is a Knight Templar in Freemasonry, and master of the Warrensburgh lodge of the same order.

Mr. Sparks has been twice married: first in 1871, to Miss Myra Curtis, of Clinton, Henry county, this state, she dying only a few months afterward; and the second time in April, 1874, to Miss Nannie R. Cunningham, of Little Rock, Arkansas, having by her two sons.

DEE REESE.

WARSAW.

THE clerk of Benton county, whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch, is a son of the late Judge Addison Reese, who was a native of Harrison county, Kentucky, and a prominent lawyer and judge in northeastern Missouri for more than a quarter of a century, and for sixteen or seventeen years of that period was on the bench of the circuit court, dying in Saint Louis in 1882. His wife was Margaret Huner before her marriage. She was born in Albany, New York, and died in Canton, Missouri, in 1863.

Our subject was born at Monticello, the judicial town of Lewis county, February 2, 1843, and was educated at Canton, in the same county, being a graduate of Christian University, class of 1861. The next year he devoted to study in the Saint Louis University, after which he read law with his father and M. C. Hawkins, of Canton, and was licensed to practice in 1864 by Judge James Ellison.

Mr. Reese practiced one year at Alexander, Clarke county; in the spring of 1865, settled in Warsaw, and took the office of county attorney, which he held one term. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and held that office the same period. In 1874, though barely of the required age, he was nominated by the democratic party for the office of judge of the (then) seventh judicial circuit. He was elected to his present county office in 1878, and re-elected in 1882. He is a democrat, living in a republican county, and had a fair majority at each election, being quite popular in the county. He seems to be a favorite of his party where he is well known, and at the time of writing—winter

of 1883-84—is talked of for the democratic nominee for the forty-ninth congress. The “Missouri Enterprise,” of Warsaw, thus speaks of him:

“Benton county has a son whom she will honor and expect to be nominated to wear the next congressional mantle. Benton county will present the name of Dee Reese to the next convention, and will urge his claims on the ground of his abilities and eminent fitness for the place; and with Reese in congress, the sixth district will have an able and popular representative.”

Mr. Reese is reported to be one of the best political canvassers on the democratic side in this part of the state. In oratory he stands at the head of the Benton county bar. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The wife of Mr. Reese was Jenny A. Hastain, daughter of Daniel M. C. Hastain, of Warsaw, and sister of P. D. Hastain, prosecuting attorney of Benton county, elsewhere mentioned in this book. They were joined in marriage in November, 1867, and have three daughters.

HENRY STUBENRAUCH.

KANSAS CITY.

HENRY STUBENRAUCH was born April 18, 1848, at Mayence (or Mentz), on the Rhine, Germany, the same city in which Johannes Guttenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, was born. Henry received his education at the Gymnasium of Mayence, and having, by study and observation, acquired a predilection for a republican form of government, and following his impulses in that direction, he immigrated when eighteen years old, alone, without friends or relatives, to the United States, leaving loving parents, sisters and brothers behind. He landed at New York, November 14, 1866. After having followed several vocations, especially the drug business, in different cities of the Union, in order to gain a livelihood, and save a little money, he began the study of law in 1871 at Saint Louis, attending among others, the law department of the Washington University.

In the spring of 1872, perceiving the advantages of a young and growing western city, he came to Kansas City, where he continued his studies at the law office of John K. Cravens; was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has since followed the practice of law at Kansas City without interruption. In May, 1876, he formed a partnership with Wash Adams, a prominent attorney of that city, under the firm name of Adams and Stubenrauch, which is one of the leading law firms

of Kansas City to-day. Mr. Stubenrauch is also a commissioner of the United States circuit court for the western district of Missouri.

He was married, in 1876, to Gertrude Haefner, a daughter of Joseph Haefner, an old and respected citizen of Kansas City. Mr. Stubenrauch is prominently identified with the German element of Kansas City, holding various positions of honor and trust in German societies and organizations.

LEONARD WILCOX.

SAINT LOUIS.

LEONARD WILCOX is endowed by nature with faculties admirably adapted to his profession, to which he is wedded with a devotion that insures success. He is a native of the Old Granite State, a location noted for its salubrity of climate, majestic scenery, purity of its mountain streams, and the high elevation of the mental and moral standard of its inhabitants. He was born in Oxford, Grafton county, and is the son of the late Leonard Wilcox. He was educated in Dartmouth College, a graduate of the class of 1865. He came to Saint Louis and studied law in the office of Hon. John M. Krum; attended Saint Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1868. He tries his cases with skill, and makes an excellent brief. He has what may be styled a judicial mind, one capable of hearing both sides of a question and deciding without bias or prejudice. He reasons naturally from cause to effect, but his discourses are often enlivened with similes and anecdotes. In 1876 he entered into a partnership with Judge Warren Courier, which continued two years.

WILLIAM D. STEELE.

SEDALIA.

WILLIAM DULANEY STEELE is one of the best educated young men in his profession at the Sedalia bar, and is studious, painstaking and progressive. He is a native of Henry county, this state, born at Windsor, April 24, 1855, being a son of William and Frances Elizabeth (Dulaney) Steele. His father was a native of Charleston, West Virginia, a lawyer by profession, and died at Windsor, Missouri, in 1871; and his mother was born in Kentucky, being a granddaughter of Captain Baylis, of the revolutionary army. William read law at Clinton, Henry county, with Colonel Banton G. Boone, and was there licensed to

practice by Judge Foster P. Wright, in August, 1876. Not fully satisfied with his legal attainments, and desiring a more thorough preparation before commencing to practice, being, moreover, only twenty-one years of age, Mr. Steele spent a year at the Saint Louis law school.

Early in the summer of 1879 he opened an office in Sedalia, and was not long in getting a fair amount of practice, extending into both civil and criminal courts, and evidently has a preference for criminal litigation, in which his business is unusually good for a man only four or five years in active practice. Persons who have known Mr. Steele from his early youth, regard him as a sound lawyer and a careful business man of the highest integrity. A more reliable man cannot be found at the Pettis county bar.

WARREN B. McINTIRE.

MEXICO.

WARREN BEAUFORT McINTIRE is a son of George McIntire, a native of Kentucky, and Mary Rood, a native of Ohio, and he was born in Adams county, Illinois, February 28, 1844. Warren was educated in the public schools of his county, the high school in Quincy, and attended one term in the Quincy College, being reared on his father's farm until about eighteen years old. He also attended a commercial college to fit himself for commercial life. He taught school six terms in the township of Fall Creek, Adams county, and several terms in other towns, part of them in Missouri.

Mr. McIntire was a merchant in Quincy for three years, and afterward in Saint Louis. Subsequently he farmed four years in Audrain county, where he now lives; was then a merchant at Mexico. During these years Mr. McIntire paid considerable attention to the study of law, and in 1875 was admitted to practice, in which he is now engaged. He is one of your sprightly men, doing everything with promptness and care; and he labors very earnestly for his clients. He is strictly honorable in all his dealing, legal and otherwise, and has many friends in the county.

Mr. McIntire is a first-class civil engineer, and has held that office in connection with the corporation of the city of Mexico. To him surveying is a recreation, as well as an official duty. With compass in hand, and out under the open sky, he is as happy as a woodchuck in a clover field.

Mr. McIntire is a member of the democratic party and of the Christian or

Disciple Church. He is a man of good standing in society. He was first married in November, 1868, to Miss Mary Abney, of Quincy, Illinois, she dying in October, 1873, leaving one child; and the second time in April, 1876, to Miss Sarah W. Criswell, of Mexico, by whom he has two children.

EDWARD L. GOTTSCHALK.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky; he was born April 24, 1852, at Frankfort, and is the son of Frederick and Susan (Holeman) Gottschalk. He removed in infancy to Dubuque, Iowa, where he went through all of the grades of the public schools. He removed to Saint Louis in 1867, attended the Saint Louis law school, from which he was graduated in 1873, and was immediately admitted to the bar. He then went to San Francisco, California, where he practiced law with excellent success. He formed a partnership there with Cameron H. King, and among the many important trials in which he was engaged may be mentioned the famous murder trial of Maybridge, in which he procured his acquittal. He returned to Saint Louis in 1876, and formed a partnership with his father, which was dissolved in 1880. He then practiced law for a time by himself. In July, 1882, he became associated in partnership with Gideon D. Bantz, his present partner.

Mr. Gottschalk is a fluent speaker, a good advocate before both court and jury. He tries his cases well.

He married Amelia, the daughter of John Bolland, a well known Saint Louis jeweler. They have two children, Florence and William.

HON. ELIJAH ROBINSON.

BOWLING GREEN.

ONE of the youngest lawyers in the state of Missouri, recently placed on the bench of the circuit court, is Elijah Robinson, of the third judicial circuit, he being elected when thirty-one years old. He was born in Lincoln county, this state, February 9, 1849, his parents being Owen C. and Elizabeth (Salmons) Robinson. He finished his education in the Watson Seminary, Pike county; read law at Troy, in his native county, with Archibald V. McKee; was admitted to the bar in 1869, and at twenty years of age commenced practice at Bowling Green,

Pike county. In February, 1870, he was appointed county attorney; was elected prosecuting attorney in the autumn of 1872, and reëlected in 1874, holding the office four years, and leaving a brilliant record as a prosecutor.

Judge Robinson was elected to his present office in the autumn of 1880, his circuit being composed of Pike, Lincoln, Audrain and Montgomery counties. He excels in the framing of charges, they being models of brevity, directness and lucidity. He is a rising man.

The affiliations of Judge Robinson have always been with the democratic party, though he is not a bitter partisan, and since going on the bench has kept aloof from the political arena. It is safe to say that no young jurist in the state has a better idea of the dignity of his position, or maintains it with more becoming modesty.

The wife of Judge Robinson was Lelia Harris, daughter of the late Hon. William A. Harris, formerly a member of congress from Virginia, and at one period minister to Buenos Ayres, South America. They were married October 5, 1876, and have one son.

THOMAS F. RYAN.

SAINT JOSEPH.

THE subject of this sketch was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, December 26, 1850, son of Michael and Mary (Brown) Ryan. His parents immigrated to America in 1851, and settled in Pennsylvania. They came to Saint Joseph, Missouri, in 1858, where they lived a short time, and then removed to Andrew county, and engaged in farming. Thomas remained on the farm until 1873. He began his education in the district school and afterward entered Christian Brothers College, Saint Joseph, graduating in 1871. He read law under private instruction two years, and in 1873 came to Saint Joseph, and entered the office of Judge Pike, as a student, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1874. In November following his admission to the bar, he was elected a justice of the peace, serving as such for some time, but his law business increased to such an extent that he could not afford to hold that office; resigned, and has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

In November, 1882, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Buchanan county, which position he has filled since that time with marked ability.

Mr. Ryan is a thorough lawyer, well versed in all the technicalities of the profession; is a cogent reasoner, possesses great fluency, and is an able advocate

before both court and jury. He possesses a peculiar aptness for the trial of causes; his mind is subtle and refined. He sees a point clearly, and is able to express himself in a lucid, forcible manner. He is a democrat and takes an active part in politics.

FRANCIS A. SAMPSON.

SEDALIA.

FRANCIS ASBURY SAMPSON, of the Sedalia bar, is a Buckeye by birth, and was born in Harrison county, February 6, 1842, his parents being Francis and Margaret (Griffith) Sampson. His father was from Ireland, and his mother from Wales. The former died in 1867; the latter is living, being past eighty years of age.

The subject of this sketch is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, class of 1865. He taught school in Ohio two or three winters before going to New York, and while in college taught in the public night school for three years, having the largest adult class in that city, upward of a hundred scholars in attendance at the same time, some of them being nearly fifty years of age.

He read law with Lewton and Shepard, of Cadiz, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in that state in 1867. Returning to the East, he attended the law school of the University of New York one year, and was graduated valedictorian of his class. During that year he taught in the evening school of the Cooper Institute, his branches being the integral and differential calculus for the graduating class.

After being graduated and admitted to the bar in New York, Mr. Sampson came to Sedalia in September, 1868, and since that date has been in practice in the several state and federal courts, principally the home courts and civil branch. He held, by appointment, for some time the office of United States commissioner, the only civil or political office, we understand, that he has ever held, being thoroughly devoted to his profession. He stands high in legal attainments, and as a classical and scientific scholar has very few peers at the Pettis county bar. We have given above the biographical data of Mr. Sampson, and, at his request, make no comments and offer no words of commendation of him as a lawyer.

Mr. Sampson has a good share of public spirit, and interests himself in local enterprises calculated to build up his adopted home. He is president of the Sedalia Foundry Company, which gives employment to about forty men. He affiliates with the republican party; is a Knight Templar in Masonry, being recorder of the commandery; a member of the Methodist Church, and secretary of its board of trustees.

Mr. Sampson was married July 19, 1869, to Mrs. Harriet M. Lacey, widow of William B. Lacey, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have buried one son and have a daughter and a son living.

Mr. Sampson takes a great deal of interest in natural history, and devotes a portion of his spare time to studies in that department of science. He has a large collection of specimens in conchology, palæontology and other departments, and no less than four species of shells and fossils have been named in his honor by different authors in this country and France.

He has just led off in the formation of the Sedalia Natural History Society, of which he is the secretary and hardest-working member. The class of citizens like Mr. Sampson are a blessing to any community, and no city, large or small, is liable to be overstocked with them.

EDGAR M. HARBER.

TRENTON.

EDGAR M. HARBER is a rising lawyer of fine abilities and accomplishments. He is a native of Kentucky; was born in Madison county, October 26, 1854, and is the son of Thomas B. and Mildred A. (Phelps) Harber. He moved from Kentucky to Clinton county, Missouri, with his parents when he was five years old. In 1861 they went to Nebraska City, where young Harber was educated, and he remained in that place until 1867. He then returned to Clinton county; was on a farm until 1871; then came to Trenton and read law with Captain H. J. Herrick, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1875. He entered upon a successful practice of the law at Trenton.

In political sentiments Mr. Harber is a democrat, and was presidential elector for the tenth district of Missouri, in 1880. He was elected prosecuting attorney in the autumn of 1882 by a majority of one thousand and twenty-nine votes, in a county strongly republican. He has ably performed the duties of that office, and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Harber is a well read lawyer, and has a large practice. His mind is active and analytic. He possesses judgment of high order, and is an eloquent advocate.

He is a social gentleman, easy in his manners, and is warmly attached to his many friends, who prize him for his manly qualities and his intellectual attainments.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF MISSOURI CITIES.

He was married in March, 1881, to Miss Lizzie D. Austin, an estimable lady of Trenton. He was appointed city attorney in 1878, and reappointed in 1880, and resigned in 1882. He was eminently successful in that office.

HON. HENRY P. WHITE.
KANSAS CITY.

JUDGE WHITE was born at Potsdam, Saint Lawrence county, New York, January 13, 1841; son of Peter and Anna (Goudy) White. He was educated at Saint Lawrence Academy, and read law with E. and A. Crary, at Potsdam, which firm was changed afterward, and before Judge White finished his course, stopping in Chicago and Saint Louis, arriving in Kansas City in 1865; came west, at once into the practice of the law. He has done a good business. He was elected city attorney in 1868 and 1870; was made judge of the criminal court of Jackson county by appointment in October, 1874; was elected to the same office in the following November, and reelected in November, 1880. This position he still holds.

Judge White is able; his judgment is of a high order; his perceptions are keen, and his decisions are seldom overruled by the appellate court. He presides with dignity and great fairness; he is exceedingly popular with the bar, and is a social gentleman, knowing well how to render himself agreeable to all classes of people with whom he comes in contact. He is decidedly attractive in personal appearance. In 1875 he was married to Miss Euphemia de Luce. They have three children.

FERMAN S. WINN.
SAINT JOSEPH.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was born August 14, 1851. He is the son of a highly respected and intelligent farmer, Dalton Winn. His paternal grandfather was a Virginian, who removed to Ohio at an early day, and was one of the first settlers in that part of the state. His mother was Miss Catharine Jordan. Ferman was educated at Adamsville, Ohio, where he took a scientific and classical course, obtaining a fine education. In 1868 he went to Troy, Kansas, where he studied law with the late H. C. Hawkins, a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in Saint Joseph in 1879. He

was a teacher in Buchanan county from 1875 to 1879, and was appointed to the office of school commissioner in the spring of 1877. In 1879 he commenced the practice of the law, and has been favored with a reasonable share of patronage. Mr. Winn is a diligent student, and will likely some day stand high at the bar, and will undoubtedly become learned in the law. He is very persevering in research of authorities, and prepares his cases for trial very thoroughly, and being a good advocate, he is usually successful with his cases in court.

In August, 1875, Mr. Winn was married to an accomplished young lady, in the person of Miss Jennie Karns, daughter of George S. Karns, a prominent farmer, and one of the first settlers of Buchanan county.

COLONEL WILLIAM W. S. SNODDY.

SEDALIA.

WILLIAM WALLACE S. SNODDY, of the Pettis county bar, is one of those fortunate men who seem to have inherited a love of books, which is often the making of the man. When a mere lad he saved his pocket money, and put it in "Rollins' Ancient History," in six volumes, the first work he ever owned. The purchase of that standard history showed his taste for solid reading, and the bent of his mind. His fondness for books increased with his years, and has made him one of the best read men in history and general literature, as well as law, in this county.

Mr. Snoddy is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his paternal grandfather being from the County of Antrim, Ireland, and his maternal grandsire was a Scotchman. His grandfather Snoddy came to this country in 1783, and settled in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he and his wife lived to be a hundred years old or more. In that county the subject of these notes was born, January 25, 1838, his parents being James and Christina (Schooley) Snoddy. As already intimated, he early showed a desire for knowledge, and took to books as a young duck takes to water. In the strong desire to gratify his taste in this direction, he did not have much encouragement, yet persevered, determined to have a fair education. At seventeen he had fitted himself for a teacher, and commenced that vocation at that age. He succeeded well, and at the same time was a diligent student himself in all the time that he could command out of the school room. By thus economizing his spare hours, he completed the higher English branches, including mathematics, the elements of the Latin language, and began the study of his

profession by borrowing law books of his kind friend, Tobias T. Abrams, of Lock Haven, in his native state.

Mr. Snoddy was prepared to be admitted to the bar when civil war began, and he enlisted in the 137th Pennsylvania infantry. He served in the ranks for eight months, at the end of which time he was commissioned second lieutenant. He received strong testimonials as to his good conduct and bravery from his superior officers.

At the expiration of the time for which he enlisted, he returned to Lock Haven, and received from Governor Curtin the appointment of superintendent of the public schools of Clinton county, the duties of which office he discharged with ability, and to the complete satisfaction of the citizens of the county. Circumstances seemed to again call him into the service of his country, and in September, 1864, he became lieutenant colonel of the 207th Pennsylvania infantry, and served until the rebellion collapsed. On his return to Harrisburgh, as we learn from the "History of Pettis County," "he was received at the capital of the state with an ovation fit for a patriot and hero."

In the year before the war ended, June 11, 1864, Colonel Snoddy was married to Miss Mary M. Long, an accomplished lady, resident of Selin's Grove, Pennsylvania, and they have had nine children, burying four of them.

In December, 1865, the colonel was admitted to practice, at Lock Haven, and a few weeks afterward he started for this state with his little family, wife and one child. On his way hither, while on a visit to the Island of Blennerhasset, his first-born, Blanche E., died.

Colonel Snoddy reached Sedalia in April, 1866, with but very little money, no law books, and friends all yet to be made. He immediately opened an office, and waited for clients. None came for nearly a month. He gained his first suit, and business increased. He soon formed a partnership with Robert G. Durham, who became judge of the court of common pleas in 1868. Then Colonel Snoddy formed a partnership with Lucius L. Bridges, and the firm of Snoddy and Bridges continued with marked success for eight years. Since 1876 Colonel Snoddy has been alone in practice, and is doing a highly remunerative business, extending into the several courts of this state and other states, and also the federal courts. He is a sound lawyer, and makes a powerful argument before court or jury. He has a fine presence; is six feet and two inches tall, of symmetrical build; is courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanor, and his appearance and voice favorably impress on all occasions.

He is a republican in politics, but evidently is not seriously afflicted with

began in the spring of 1861, and he enlisted in the confederate state troops. He was engaged in farming in Callaway county from June, 1865, for eighteen years. While thus engaged, in 1872, he was chosen by his democratic constituents to represent his county in the legislature, and he served in the regular session of 1873, and the extra session of 1874.

Judge McPheeters was elected to his present county office in the autumn of 1882, and is attending very faithfully to the probate matters of Callaway.

The judge retains his farm, and is cultivating it by proxy. He was years ago a trustee of Westminster College, and retains his interest in his *alma mater* and educational matters generally. He has a wife and one child.

HON. WILLIAM W. EDWARDS.

SAINT CHARLES.

WILLIAM WALLER EDWARDS, judge of the nineteenth judicial circuit, is a son of Henry and Sarah Ann (Waller) Edwards, and was born in Henry county, Virginia, June 3, 1830. The Edwardses are of Welsh lineage, and settled in Virginia long before the American revolution. When William was six years old the family immigrated to this state, and settled in Saint Charles county, where the father died nearly forty years ago. The widow is still living, and is eighty-five years old.

The subject of this sketch was reared at farm work, and thus developed his muscle, attending winter school meantime until eighteen years old, when he commenced teaching in Lincoln county. He read law in the office of Robert H. Parks, of Saint Louis, and at the end of one year entered the law department of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and took a full course of lectures. Returning to Missouri, Mr. Edwards was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Saint Charles, where he soon showed his excellent adaptability to his chosen profession. He was soon elected to the office of public administrator, and in 1858 to that of prosecuting attorney for the nineteenth judicial circuit. This he resigned in 1862 to accept the appointment of United States district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, from which office he was removed the next year for political purposes.

In November, 1863, Mr. Edwards was elected to the judgeship already mentioned, and is now serving his twentieth year in that eminent position. As a judge he has inflexible regard for what he believes to be right, and aims to have

exact justice done in all cases. He is cool and impartial, painstaking, and an untiring worker; he is dignified, without being stiff; and "his kindness to the members of the bar," says a writer in the county "Atlas," "while it does not detract from the dignity of his character, nor hinder the administration of justice, has bound them to him by ties of lasting friendship."

Judge Edwards has been twice married, and has two children living by each wife.

CHARLES L. HAMM.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born, October 2, 1842, near Jacksonville, Florida, being the son of B. W. Hamm and Rose La Grange (Hamm). Mr. Hamm is a purely self-made man, and he has materially overcome the disadvantages of limited means of obtaining an education by general reading and observation. He came to Saint Louis when about twelve years of age; filled the position of deputy in the Saint Louis criminal court five years, and law commissioners' court four years, in which positions he became familiar with the practice in these courts, and gained much useful information. He studied law and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Missouri in 1870, and immediately commenced practice by himself. In 1872 he formed a law partnership with George W. Brown, his present partner; and he has been in successful practice ever since that time. Mr. Hamm is well posted in all of the technicalities of his profession; is a gentleman of fine presence, being six feet high, and weighing nearly two hundred pounds. He has a high, broad forehead, with mild, blue eyes and light complexion. He is cordial and gentlemanly, and enjoys the society of his many friends.

HENRY B. DAVIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

OF the younger members of the Saint Louis bar, Henry B. Davis is one of the most brilliant; the son of a lawyer of high rank, George J. Davis, and a descendant from a race of eminent judicial men on the side of his mother, a brief reference to whom was made in the sketch of the senior Mr. Davis. Educated and carefully trained in all of the subtleties and refinements of the law by his father, possessing good oratorical gifts by nature, and having familiarized himself with all of the best English authors, it is not prophesying too much in his

behalf to say, if his life and health are spared, he cannot fail to become eminent at some day not far distant. Exactness and thoroughness characterize all of his attainments, whether literary or professional. He is clear and energetic, and in representative imagery he is peculiarly happy, and vision, personification, simile and antithesis succeed each other in varied profusion. The grace and propriety of his delivery are equal to the copiousness and felicity of his diction.

His birth occurred at Geneseo, New York, December 14, 1857. He is a graduate from the Saint Louis high school and the Saint Louis law school, and a member of the Saint Louis bar, and is engaged in the successful practice of the law in connection with his father and elder brother, under the firm name of Davis and Davis.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

SAINT LOUIS.

ALEXANDER YOUNG is an able lawyer, proficient in all branches of practice, and learned in the theories of the law. He possesses an active mind practical in its methods, and a judgment of a high order. He sees his subject clearly, and can express himself in like manner to others, possessing a copious flow of language, and sustaining high character as a man. The candor and sincerity with which he presents a case to a jury renders him very effective in the court room. He is always true to himself, the court, his client and his professional brethren. No man is more highly respected and esteemed.

Alexander Young is a native of Kentucky, born in Bath county, 1845, and is the son of Willis W. and Fetnah A. (Miller) Young. He spent two years in Illinois College at Jacksonville, and afterward pursued a scientific and classical course in the state university, Columbia, Missouri, with a special view of preparing for the legal profession. He taught school three months after leaving college. He read law with ex-Judge Silas Woodson, at Saint Joseph, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He entered into partnership with Judge Woodson, in the firm of Woodson, Vineyard and Young, which continued until 1872, when Judge Woodson was elected governor.

In 1868 Mr. Young was appointed attorney of Buchanan county, filling that position with marked ability one year, when a change was made in the law, abolishing that office, and Mr. Young was elected prosecuting attorney for the same county. He held that office till January, 1874. Some time previous to the last mentioned date he had formed a partnership with Jefferson Chandler, with a view

of removing to Saint Louis. He resigned the office of prosecuting attorney and came to Saint Louis, the firm of Chandler and Young continuing five years, doing a large business. In 1878 this partnership was dissolved, and another formed with ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, his present partner, under the firm name of Brown and Young.

Among the many important cases in which Mr. Young has acted as counsel may be mentioned that of the insurance department in prosecuting the violators of the insurance laws, and winding up the business of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, the De Soto, Atlas and other insurance companies, when Mr. Young won many laurels by the ability, diligence and energy manifested by him.

Mr. Young was married in 1870 to Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of Doctor Hamilton Smith, a prominent practicing physician of northwestern Missouri. They have one daughter twelve years old, now with her mother in Europe, being educated in Stutgard, Germany.

HON. WILLIAM L. HORNBUCKLE.

WARRENSBURGH.

WILLIAM LEWIS HORNBUCKLE, judge of the probate court of Johnson county, is a native of this state, born in Callaway county, December 31, 1823. His father, Rufus Hornbuckle, was a native of Kentucky, a farmer, and a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He married Elizabeth Turner, a native of Virginia, and moved from Callaway to Johnson county in 1839. The son was reared on the farm, and supplemented the ordinary privileges of a common school with attendance at an academy near Fulton, Callaway county, after the family had settled in Johnson. He taught school in this county, commencing in 1846, in all at least ten or eleven years.

He has a farm twelve miles from Warrensburgh, which he continued to cultivate with his own hands until he took his present county office. It consists of 240 acres, and is under fair cultivation, with good buildings, orchard, etc. Mr. Hornbuckle held the office of justice of the peace from 1854 until the civil war, and has also held the offices of school director, school treasurer, assessor, etc., of Hazel Hill township. In the autumn of 1874 he was elected probate judge, and is now serving his third term. His politics are democratic. There is no truer, more faithful man in Johnson county, and he is serving his constituents to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. Hornbuckle is deacon of the Baptist Church, a man of the highest rectitude of character, and a neighborly, true friend of the poor. He is a chapter Mason.

January 1, 1846, Mr. Hornbuckle was united in marriage with Miss Malinda Walker, of Johnson county, and she is the mother of ten children, seven of whom are yet living.

WILLIAM H. LUCAS.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM H. LUCAS is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Danville, July 20, 1849, being a son of William C. and Hannah F. (Henderson) Lucas. He was educated at Center College of Danville, and commenced reading law at that place with Phelix G. Fox, now of Saint Louis. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in April, 1872; commenced practice in Danville, and continued until November 3, 1880, when he moved to Kansas City, and formed a partnership with William T. Johnson. Mr. Lucas is a gentleman with an expansive mind, is well read in his profession, an excellent advocate and an expert trial lawyer. He is of medium height, with black hair and keen black eyes, and a high, broad forehead. He is a gentleman of culture and an agreeable companion.

Mr. Lucas was married October 29, 1879, to Miss Sally Mock, of Danville, Kentucky, an estimable and refined lady.

LEONIDAS J. DRYDEN.

WARRENTON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, August 31, 1835. For his parentage and history of the family, see sketch of his older brother, Judge Dryden, found on other pages of this work. Mr. Dryden was educated at Saint Paul's College, Palmyra, taking a partial course, including the Latin language; read law at Palmyra with his brother, just mentioned, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, at Warrenton, where he has since been in practice.

Parties who know Mr. Dryden best regard him as one of the best commercial lawyers in this part of the state. He has not a surplus of self confidence; is decidedly modest and unassuming; but is a safe counselor, a good pleader, and

a conscientious, strictly honest man. Mr. Dryden was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, and a member of the legislature in the session of 1877. He was on the democratic side of the house. He is a man of some public spirit, and usually identifies himself with public interests. He was vice president and a director of the Warren County Savings Bank until it wound up its business.

Mr. Dryden was married September 6, 1860, to Miss Sallie C. Houston, of Warrenton. She died November 2, 1875, leaving five children, one of whom, the oldest daughter, has since followed her to the spirit world.

TILGHMAN H. CLOUD.

PLEASANT HILL.

TILGHMAN HOWARD CLOUD, eldest son of Pryor B. and Nancy (Pullin) Cloud, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 19, 1845. Tilghman was raised on a farm in Boone county, Kentucky, and at the age of sixteen joined the confederate army, under General John C. Breckenridge, and took part in many hotly contested engagements, and was wounded in an engagement in Virginia in 1863. He was made a prisoner of war at the battle of Chattanooga, and was discharged from the military prison at Rock Island, Illinois, in May, 1865. September 28, of that year, he was married to Miss Kate Venable, in the city of Saint Louis, his wife being a daughter of the late Judge Drury Venable, of Moniteau county, Missouri. In 1871 Mr. Cloud commenced the practice of law at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, and has a fine and growing practice. He is a member of the State Bar Association.

WILLIAM R. RINGER.

EDINA.

WILLIAM RUSSELL RINGER, one of the younger members of the Knox county bar, was born at Newark, in this county, September 14, 1853, being a son of David Ringer, a native of Maryland, and a plasterer by trade, and Rachel W. (Downing) Ringer, a native of Kentucky, and an early settler in Knox county. She is still living. Her husband died in 1882. William was educated in part in the Newark schools, in part in a select school at Virginia, Illinois, in part in the state university at Columbia, and finished at the North Missouri Normal School, at Kirksville, spending only a short time at each of the two last

named places. He taught about two years; read law with Hon. E. V. Wilson, of Edina; was admitted to the bar in 1877, and subsequently attended the National University, at Washington, District of Columbia, commencing practice at Edina in 1878.

In December of that year Mr. Ringer was married to Miss Annie R. Frost, daughter of Griffin Frost, editor and proprietor of the Edina "Democrat," and they have one son. In political sentiment Mr. Ringer is a democrat. He took a good deal of pains to educate himself, both in the sciences and the law, and slighted nothing. His preceptor, Judge Wilson, is the best expounder of law in Knox county, and nobody slips through his hands and gets a license to practice without having gone through rigid discipline. Mr. Ringer is studious in his habits, has a good moral character, and the confidence of the community, and to all appearance has a bright prospect before him.

NATHANIEL F. GIVENS.

KAHOKA.

NATHANIEL FRANKLIN GIVENS, the oldest lawyer in Clarke county, is a native of Kentucky, as were also both his parents, Samuel and Ann (Harris) Givens. His grandfather, George Givens, was from Ireland, and the Harrises were of Welsh descent. Nathaniel was born in Union county, October 10, 1810, and received a common and high-school education, including the Latin language, working, meantime, more or less on his father's farm until of age. He read law with Samuel Casey at Morganfield, in his native county; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practiced in Kentucky until 1838, when he came to Saint Louis, was examined by the supreme court, and has practiced in Clarke county for forty-five years, at first at Waterloo, and latterly at Kahoka.

Mr. Givens has excellent natural talents, which he has never ceased to improve, being still very studious and keeping thoroughly posted on late decisions. He is an excellent judge of law, and happily combines the able advocate and the good counselor. His industrious habits, etc., the younger members of the bar can copy with safety. Mr. Givens was elected to the legislature in 1852, as a whig, and served one term. He was a member of the first convention held in the state after the civil war began, and was a strong Union man.

He was again elected to the legislature in 1875 and reëlected in 1877, and was chairman of the committee in both sessions. He has voted the democratic ticket

since the war closed. The patriarch of the legal family of Clarke county, he is respected by all parties. Mr. Givens was married, in 1845, to Miss Harriet C. Scott, a native of Kentucky, and she died in 1869, leaving three children, one daughter and two sons. Ann is the wife of Edwin R. McKee, attorney at law, Memphis, Missouri; Frank is a physician, same place, and Samuel is mining in Colorado.

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HON. JOHN M. KRUM.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHAN MARSHALL KRUM, a prominent lawyer and jurist, and a resident of Saint Louis for more than forty years, was born near Hudson, New York, March 10, 1810. His father came from Germany to this country with his father, Henry Krum, a ship owner, about 1760. His mother was Sarah Trowbridge.

He received his academic education at Albany and Fairfield, New York, acting as tutor one school year; entered Union College, Schenectady, in 1829, and left at the end of the freshman year on account of an affection of the eyes; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and located in November of that year in Saint Louis, being admitted to the bar of Missouri in January, 1834. Having some real-estate interests in Illinois, and some suits pending in that state, he moved to Alton in January, 1835, retaining meanwhile an office in this city.

In December, 1835, Mr. Krum was appointed judge of probate for Madison county. In March, 1837, Alton was incorporated as a city, and Mr. Krum was elected in August, 1837, the first mayor, holding that office when, in November, 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot by a pro-slavery mob.

He was elected state senator in 1838 while absent from the city, but disappointed his democratic constituents by declining to serve. The next year, October, 1839, he was married to Mary Ophelia Harding, a daughter of Chester Harding, the distinguished artist in the city of Boston, and in 1840 brought his young bride to this city, which has since been his home, and where he soon gained a very respectable clientage. The records show that he has been engaged in as many suits as any lawyer who has ever lived in this city.

In 1843 he was appointed judge of the Saint Louis circuit court, and resigned at the end of about five years; was elected mayor in 1848, the first democrat who had held that office in Saint Louis, and during his administration many very important improvements were made.

He had always been greatly interested in the cause of education, and served

as a member of the school board for ten years in succession, doing much to elevate the standard of the public schools in this city.

Judge Krum was a member of the national democratic conventions which nominated James K. Polk (1844), Franklin Pierce (1852), James Buchanan (1856) and Stephen A. Douglas (1860) and when civil war broke out he followed the course of Judge Douglas, championed the Union cause, and in 1862 became colonel of the 9th Missouri militia, which did guard duty while the city was under martial law, including the various camps and prisoners, for about two years.

Since Sumter fell Judge Krum has been in perfect accord with the principles of the republican party, and has acted accordingly.

In his profession he is an indefatigable worker, and while on the bench he was equally as industrious, one of the fruits of his industry while wearing the ermine being a work called "Missouri Justice," which good critics pronounce both able and valuable.

The judge has always taken good care of himself, and is a remarkably well preserved man, strong in body, elastic in mind, and capable of unraveling the most intricate points of the law.

HENRY F. MILLAN.

KIRKSVILLE.

HENRY FRANCIS MILLAN, of the Adair county bar, was born in Palmyra, this state, November 10, 1842. His father, Henry S. Millan, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and his mother, Caroline (Farr) Millan, in Culpepper county, same state. The father is still living, his home being in Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa.

Henry received most of his education at the Canton Seminary, a Methodist institution; read law with T. M. Stuart, at Chariton, where he lived between three and four years; was admitted to the bar in May, 1865; in November of that year settled in Kirksville, and has since made a successful and highly commendable record at the county and district bar. His practice extends into the United States, as well as state courts. In preparing pleadings, he has few equals in the state.

Mr. Millan has an excellent law library, of which he makes liberal use, he being quite studious, and a growing man. He lays no claims to forensic powers, but is an easy talker, without being florid; has the points of law very clear in his

Mr. Reynolds was a member of the thirty-first general assembly, he being the first republican that has been elected from Pike county since 1864. He had between two hundred and fifty and three hundred democratic majority to overcome, an indication of his great popularity where he is best known. In the legislature he served on the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Reynolds is a Master Mason, a Knight of Honor, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a director of the Exchange Bank of Louisiana.

November 11, 1880, Mr. Reynolds was married to Maime K. Fagg, daughter of Judge Thomas J. C. Fagg, already mentioned, and they have one son and one daughter.

WILLIAM P. BENTLEY.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM PETERS BENTLEY is a native of Otsego county, New York, a son of William C. and Caroline (Peters) Bentley, and was born in the town of Gilbertsville, August 18, 1842. His father, who was born and reared in Albany, was a prominent lawyer and politician in the valley of the Susquehanna, and at one period a member of the New York legislature.

Amos Peters, the maternal grandfather of William, was an early settler in Otsego county. Our subject is a graduate of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, class of 1857. He read law with his father at Gilbertsville, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and commenced practice in the autumn of that year, at Lansing, Allamakee county, Iowa, where the writer of this sketch first knew him, and where he made a good beginning in his practice.

In 1865 Mr. Bentley moved to Des Moines, in the same state, where he had a large criminal as well as civil practice. He gained considerable distinction at the capital of Iowa, in defending the Merrihews for grand larceny, against whom there were thirteen indictments. After a long trial, in which he showed a good deal of legal ability, he cleared the accused. He was regarded as one of the best criminal lawyers at Des Moines, second only to Hon. D. O. Finch and Hon. C. C. Nourse.

In 1875 Mr. Bentley settled in this city, where his practice is mostly civil. He is a sound lawyer, a man of fine physique and good address, a natural orator, an effective speaker before a jury, and commands the attention of everybody in the court room.

Mr. Bentley was a member of the legislature in 1882, and was chairman of the

was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, and did valuable work in that body. He was a candidate for congress on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and since then he has acted with the democratic party. He was a member of the board of thirteen which framed the present city charter of Saint Louis, and his excellent legal mind and talents were of especial service on that occasion.

HON. HOWARD S. PARKER.

TROY.

HOWARD STAMPS PARKER, member of the legislature from Lincoln county, is a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, and was born September 7, 1853. His parents, Warren O. and Rebecca E. (McConnell) Parker, were also born in that state. His mother was a sister of Hon. J. R. McConnell, an early attorney general of California, and a democratic candidate for governor of that state. Both parents are living in Audrain county, Missouri.

Howard was educated in the arts department of the Kentucky University, Lexington, and is a graduate of the law department, class of 1874, receiving his diploma in February of that year. He practiced a few months in his native state; then came to Saint Louis; and after practicing there two years, in July, 1876, settled in Troy, the seat of justice of Lincoln county. His business takes him into the several courts of the state, also into the federal courts, and is increasing. He is regarded by his friends as an able advocate, and especially adapted to criminal practice.

Mr. Parker represented his county in the thirty-first and thirty-second general assemblies, and he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments in the thirty-first, and of the judiciary committee and also temporary speaker of the thirty-second. He held, as it is seen, in the latter general assembly, one of the highest positions in a legislative body, and as chairman of the judiciary committee his legal talents and attainments were seen to good advantage. He was the youngest man ever chairman of that committee in Missouri, and the youngest speaker.

In March, 1883, the governor saw fit to veto a bill concerning offenses against the lives and persons of individuals, and Mr. Parker advocated the passage of the bill over the governor's veto, in a speech so sharp and able that the Saint Louis "Republican" of the next morning (March 30) published it in full, and it was copied into other papers. It ended as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I protest against this veto, because by this false doctrine of our courts, and sustained by his excellency, a robber can meet you upon the highway, demand your property, and if, in a moment of nervousness, the weapon is discharged and death ensues to his victim, it is not murder in the first degree, as the intention was to commit robbery, and not murder. If a fiend meets the wife or daughter of a citizen of this state, and attempts to commit the blackest of all human crimes, and if he strangles his victim, to prevent noise or detention, until death comes, our court, by its subtle distinction, declares it not murder in the first degree, if tried on an indictment for that offense, as there was only an intention to commit rape, and not murder; because a burglar may enter your residence at night, and if you awake and attempt to protect your property, and receive death as your portion, it is not murder, as there was only an intention to commit burglary. Common sense dictates that this revolting sentimentality on the part of our court is unexcusable. I hope that this bill will pass the governor's veto notwithstanding."

Mr. Parker is a democrat, firm and influential, and many of his political conferees would like to see him in a higher position, and have suggested him as a suitable man to occupy a seat in the national house of representatives. It is not impossible that at no remote day he may be there.

WILLIAM H. MORROW.

LOUISIANA.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MORROW, one of the oldest and best lawyers in practice at Louisiana, Pike county, is a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, dating his birth November 1, 1837. His parents, Joseph and Ellen (Lock) Morrow, were also born in Virginia. William received an academic education in his native state; came to Missouri in 1856; read law at Palmyra, Marion county, with Hon. John D. S. Dryden; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and was in practice at Palmyra when Virginia seceded from the Union. He returned thither; enlisted as a private in Ashby's cavalry, which eventually became the 12th Virginia cavalry; was promoted to sergeant, lieutenant and finally captain, and left the army when General Lee surrendered.

Mr. Morrow taught school in Virginia until 1868, when he returned to Missouri, and has since been practicing law in Pike county. He is keen in examining a witness; a good logician; has much influence with a jury, and is quite

successful in his profession. Perhaps his forte as a lawyer lies in his quickness to see a point, his perceptions being very acute. If anybody in Pike county is a born lawyer, it is William H. Morrow.

In politics he is a democrat, but he is not hungry for office, and holds none. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, and a member of the Methodist Church South. His wife was Miss Julia Wilson, of Jefferson county, Virginia, married in February, 1864. They have a daughter and a son.

HON. ANDREW ELLISON.

KIRKSVILLE.

ANDREW ELLISON, judge of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, was born at Monticello, Lewis county, November 6, 1846. He is a son of Hon. James Ellison, of Canton, Lewis county, to whose sketch we refer for a history of the family. His parents are among the most respected people in that county. Andrew was educated at the Christian University, Canton, and the Christian Brothers, Saint Louis; read law with his father; was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice April 24, 1867, at Kirksville, where he was not long in securing a fair clientage.

In December, 1876, Mr. Ellison was appointed judge of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, to fill out Judge Henry's unexpired term; was elected to the same office in 1878, and reëlected in 1880, each time by a sweeping majority. The judge is devoting his time to his official duties, his family, and his farm, and is in a situation to enjoy the comforts of life, which he is doing.

MORTIMER F. TAYLOR.

SAINT LOUIS.

MORTIMER FREDERIC TAYLOR hails from Alabama, being born at Huntsville, Madison county, February 22, 1849. His father, Morris K. Taylor, a planter, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, a grand uncle of his, George Taylor, being one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Morris K. Taylor was married to Harriet R. Gullledge, a native of Cheraw, South Carolina, and Mortimer was the third child in a family of four children. He lost an older brother in the confederate service. His parents are both dead.

The subject of this sketch obtained most of his literary, and all his legal edu-

the seat of justice, He is the local attorney for the Saint Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk Railroad Company. He was mayor of Bowling Green in 1881-82, and made a good executive officer of the city. His affiliations have always been with the democratic party. He holds a membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, and the Christian (sometimes called the Campbellite) Church.

Mr. Buchanan has been married since October 27, 1869, his wife being, before their union, Miss Sue A. Myers, of Saint Louis county. They have a son and a daughter.

JONATHAN P. ORR.

HOLDEN.

THE leading lawyer in Holden, Johnson county, is Jonathan Patterson Orr, a native of Ohio. He was born in Guernsey county, August 24, 1832, being a son of Thomas and Jane (Sears) Orr, who belonged to the farming community. His father was born in Guernsey county, and his mother in the state of Pennsylvania. Her father was Judge Sears, of that state.

The subject of this notice was reared on the farm until about twenty years of age, attending school, meanwhile, off and on, and finishing his literary studies in an academy at Washington, Ohio. He read law at Cambridge, Guernsey county; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and spent part of that year in traveling through Illinois. In 1866 he went to Kansas City, and with headquarters there did business in the state of Kansas, settling at his present home in July, 1868. Here he has made a truly commendable record as a lawyer and a citizen, being a very careful, correct and reliable business man. He does a general practice, with a partiality for civil litigation, seeking no other. He is a fair speaker, and a wise, conscientious counselor, advising no one to commence a suit unless he has a clear case. There is no truer man of any calling in Holden, and he has made a success financially, as well as professionally.

Mr. Orr was city attorney in 1872, 1875 and 1879, and may have held other local offices of which we are not cognizant. He is a stockholder and director of the bank of Holden. He has long been a strong advocate of temperance, and latterly has favored the adoption of prohibition laws for the total suppression of liquor vending. His views were recently expressed in a private letter, which he wrote to the editor of a temperance paper, and which letter found its way into that paper. He says: "The cause which you have undertaken to champion is

paramount to all others now engaging the attention of the American people. It is against the terrible ravages and consequences of the saloon, or, in other words, it is the cause of God and humanity against the devil and inhumanity."

Mr. Orr was first married, in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Ohio, she dying in 1862, leaving two sons; and the second time, in 1872, to Miss Utilla Galladay, of Holden, by whom he has one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are members of the Methodist Church, and important factors, socially and financially, in that Christian body.

ROBERT T. RAILEY.

HARRISONVILLE.

THIS lawyer is attorney for the southern division of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company, and has a first-class standing at the Cass county bar. He is a native of the state of Louisiana, born January 19, 1850. In that year the family moved to Woodford county, Kentucky, and in 1855 came to this county, settling on a farm near Harrisonville. In 1861 we find the family in Colorado, and four years later Robert returned to Cass county. He was educated at the Christian Brothers Academy, Saint Louis, and the state university, Columbia, leaving the latter institution in 1869. He read law, and was admitted to practice in 1873. During the ten years that he has been in practice here he has had different partners, and is now of the firm of Railey and Burney, the latter being associated with him as attorney of the first railroad mentioned above. The firm is highly reputable.

Mr. Railey is a member of the Methodist Church South, and a man of excellent moral character. He is a married man.

WILLIAM WALKER WOOD.

WARRENSBURGH.

THE lawyer with whose name this sketch is headed is prosecuting attorney of Johnson county, and a vigorous official in that capacity. He is a son of James M. and Angeline (Thornton) Wood, and was born in Johnson county, May 1, 1850. His father was a farmer, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and his mother was a native of Orange county, same state. She was a granddaughter of Colonel Anthony Thornton, an officer in the continental army.

William supplemented the mental discipline of a common school with some attendance at select schools, and received his legal education at the University of Kentucky, Lewiston, where he was graduated in 1871. Since that date, with the exception of parts of the years 1874-75, spent in Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, Mr. Wood has been in practice at the seat of justice of his native county. His associates at the bar give him credit for being a safe counselor, and a solid as well as honest man, his word having as much weight as that of any lawyer in Johnson county.

Mr. Wood was public administrator five years, ending in November, 1881, and a year later he was elected to his present county office, which will expire with the year 1884.

HENRY CORDELL.

PLEASANT HILL.

HENRY CORDELL is a Virginian by birth, a son of Presley and Amelia (O'Connor) Cordell, and was born in Loudoun county, April 18, 1822. Both parents were born in that state. His father was a watchmaker and jeweler in his younger years, and later in life a farmer, bringing his family to Saint Louis county, this state, in 1834.

Our subject received a fair English education; spent two years as a clerk in a Saint Louis store, and in 1837 went to Jefferson City, where he had an older brother in trade, with whom he held a clerkship for eight years. In 1845 Mr. Cordell was married to Miss Caroline J. Hart, an estimable young lady, of Jefferson City, and they have had eleven children, only seven of whom are living. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Cordell formed a partnership with his brother, and was in mercantile trade at Jefferson City until 1854, when he settled in Pleasant Hill. Here he did a prosperous business until the civil war began, which very much injured his trade, as it did that of ten thousand other merchants, and that of business men generally.

At the close of the war Mr. Cordell accepted a clerkship, and, while thus engaged, he was elected justice of the peace. While performing the duties of that office he read law, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has made a handsome support for his large family. His practice is largely collections and probate business, and he is diligent and faithful in all his legal work. He is well known in the county, is highly respected, and worthy of that respect.

Mr. Cordell was public administrator at one period, the only county office he has held. His politics are democratic. He has passed all the chairs in the lodge and encampment of Odd-Fellowship. Mr. Cordell is an elder of the Presbyterian Church South, a kind neighbor, cordial, communicative and pleasant, and a Christian gentleman of the best Virginia type.

CHARLES W. SLOAN.

HARRISONVILLE.

CHARLES WILLIAM SLOAN, a member of the Cass county bar for eighteen years, is a native of Lafayette county, this state; born December 24, 1842. He is a son of Rev. Robert Sloan, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, born in Tennessee, and of Margaret Davidson (Ewing) Sloan, a native of Kentucky. Her maternal grandfather was General Davidson, who was killed in middle life in one of the battles in North Carolina. The subject of these notes received an academic education; read law at Kansas City and Jefferson City, and was licensed at Jefferson City in December, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he was enrolled at Harrisonville, and has since been in general practice at his present home, his business extending outside his judicial circuit. He is very much devoted to his profession, and stands well.

Mr. Sloan was first married in April, 1875, to Miss Alice Patten, of Kanawha county, West Virginia, she dying in the following December; and the second time, in Cass county, January, 1880, to Miss Jennie Todd, a native of Kentucky, having by her one daughter.

WILLIAM C. MARSHALL.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM CHAMP MARSHALL is descended from a very old Virginia family, his great-great-grandfather, Rev. William Marshall, being the first Baptist minister in that state, and probably in the United States. He was repeatedly sent to jail because he would preach the doctrines of that denomination. The Marshalls are a family of lawyers for three or four generations, and are found in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, California and Colorado.

William C. Marshall was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 13, 1848,

being a son of Thomas A., and Letitia (Miller) Marshall, the latter being a native of Louisville, Kentucky, her father being from Ireland. The father of our subject has retired from the active practice, and he and his wife still live in Vicksburg. William was educated at the University of Mississippi, and the University of Virginia, being a graduate of the latter institution in 1869. He commenced practice in Saint Louis, January 1, 1870, was alone until 1873, when he formed a partnership with Shepard Barclay, and the firm of Marshall and Barclay continued until the close of 1882, when Mr. Barclay went on the bench of the circuit court.

In the opinion of an intimate friend "Mr. Marshall's greatest power as a lawyer lies in his skillful management of court trials, and in the clearness, force and effectiveness of his speeches before juries. In these particulars he has few equals at this bar. His pronounced professional success within a few years of his advent as a total stranger in Saint Louis, and the maintenance of the leading position then taken by him, attest his strength as a general practitioner."

He is a member of the democratic party, the Saint Louis Legion of Honor, the American Legion of Honor, and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Marshall was married December 5, 1876, to Miss Katie M. Reading, of Vicksburg, and they have three children.

RICHARD A. BARRET.

SAINT LOUIS.

RICHARD AYLETT BARRET descended from an old cavalier family which settled in Virginia as early as the days of Charles I, and which was of Welsh, and still more remotely of French descent. William Barret, the grandfather of our subject, was a captain of independent rangers, now with the Swamp Fox of South Carolina, now with Lee's Light Horse, all through the North Carolina campaign, and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Hon. Richard Aylett Buckner, in middle life on the bench of the supreme court of Kentucky, and later a professor of law in the Saint Louis University.

Doctor Richard F. Barret, father of Richard A., was born near Greensburgh, Green county, Kentucky, in 1804; was a man of fine classical as well as medical education; practiced at first in his native county; married in 1832 Maria Buckner, daughter of Hon. Richard A. Buckner, then a member of congress from the



1845



Rich^d. A. Barrett

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Green River district; was extensively engaged in government land purchases from 1832 to 1839 in Illinois and Iowa; in 1840 aided in organizing the medical department of Kemper College, Saint Louis; was among the pioneers in opening a railroad in Illinois; was an associate and warm personal friend of the great statesmen of thirty years ago—Benton, Clay, Douglas, Lincoln, etc.—and died at the Barret House, Burlington, Iowa (which he had built), in 1860. His widow is still living.

The subject of this sketch was born at Cliffland, his grandfather's place, near Greensburgh, June 21, 1834. He spent his boyhood and early youth in Springfield, Illinois, and Saint Louis, and received his literary education at Wyman's School, Saint Louis; the Saint Louis University; Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and Harvard College, belonging to the class of 1856.

He obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the Missouri Medical College in March, 1854; then sailed for Europe, and continued his studies at Bonn, Munich and Heidelberg, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy. Before leaving the old country he traveled over most of Germany, Italy, Spain and France, and acted a while as secretary of legation at Paris under Hon. John Y. Mason, United States minister at the court of Napoleon III.

Returning to this country Mr. Barret was admitted to the bar at Saint Louis in 1859, and became a partner of his uncle, Aylett Buckner, who voted for the Wilmot proviso in congress and was elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856. We learn from the "History of Saint Louis" that he was soon engaged with Stephen T. Logan and Milton Hay, of Springfield, Illinois, in a suit in the federal court, involving lands near Decatur, which brought him in contact with Abraham Lincoln, the suit being against one of Mr. Lincoln's relatives, and Mr. Barret "greatly enjoyed the witty and pointed stories, the cheerful conversation, and the familiar courtesy of the future president."

In the winter following (1859-60) Mr. Barret was associated with Blocker, Gurley and Coke, of Waco, Texas, in settling disputes in regard to the eleven-league Galindo claim in McLennan county; also with Judge Grant, of Davenport, in the Burlington University suit; also with Judge Tracy H. W. Starr and B. J. Hall in other important Iowa suits; also with Skinner and Browning in Illinois suits.

The death of his father in 1860, and the breaking out of civil war early in the following year, ended his legal practice for a season.

Mr. Barret was an out-and-out Union man; chose his friend Captain (after-

ward General) Nathaniel Lyon as his leader, as opposed to J. R. Barret (Missouri Dick), Generals Buckner and Price, and other relatives and friends, and was a prominent actor in the southwestern campaign, being attorney for the United States government in the offices in succession of General Farrar, general superintendent of confiscated and contraband property; Colonel James O. Broadhead, city provost marshal, and General E. B. Alexander, United States provost marshal for Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL U.S.A.,

SAINT LOUIS, April 21, 1866.

RICHARD A. BARRET:

Dear Sir,—At the close of the long and arduous duties of this office, permit me to express to you my kindest regards, to say that all our relations have been most agreeable, to testify my acknowledgment of your services, and to wish for you success in your future career.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Brevet Brigadier General U.S.A.,

Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Department Missouri.

In that year (1866) he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he still owns the Barret House and other property, and he purchased and conducted the "Gazette and Argus," now the "Gazette," the oldest paper in that state, and a strong exponent of democratic principles.

He was, in 1867, one of the delegates to the Des Moines Rapids convention, held at Saint Louis, and which resulted in the building of the Keokuk and Nashville canal, and was sent from Iowa, in company with General A. C. Dodge and Governor Gear, together with Judge Edmonds, of Illinois, to urge upon the enterprising men and capitalists of Saint Louis the importance of the Saint Louis and Saint Paul Air-Line road. The importance of his services on that occasion was handsomely acknowledged by the Iowa press.

Mr. Barret returned to Saint Louis in 1869, and for three years was the editor in chief of the daily "Dispatch," with William H. McHenry and others, and was afterward commercial and then city editor of the daily "Times," with R. H. Sylvester and others. He is at home with the pen, and is a strong and elegant writer. He is the author of several of the early reports of the Saint Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which were published in neat book form, and which were models of their class of composition. He was secretary of the Western Free-Trade League; also secretary of the organization for the

removal of the United States capitol to Saint Louis, also on citizens and finance committee of the great International Turn Fest of 1881.

The wife of Mr. Barret was Miss Mary Finney, daughter of William Finney, deceased, an early settler and prominent merchant of Saint Louis.

MOSES L. WIEDER.

SAINT LOUIS.

MOSES LEON WIEDER, one of the younger members of the Saint Louis bar, has laid a good foundation on which to build, both in education, literary and legal, and in character. He is a son of Marcus S. Wieder, who was born in Cracow, Austria, and Lena (Samuel) Wieder, a native of Germany, and was born in New York city, December 25, 1858. When he was about ten years old the family came west, and settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, where Moses received most of his early mental training, he being the first male student graduated at the high school. He took an optional course at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, finishing in 1877, and received his legal education at the Saint Louis Law School, whence he was graduated in 1879.

Since that date Mr. Wieder has been in general practice in the several state and federal courts, and is doing a good business for a man of his age. He is much interested in politics, to which he has devoted some attention, and in 1880 was the republican candidate for assistant circuit attorney.

Mr. Wieder is president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and is connected with several other moral and social clubs. His character stands good in all the relations of life, and he seems to be building on the only sensible foundation, industry, virtue and integrity.

HON. GEORGE F. LONGAN.

SEDALIA.

GEORGE F. LONGAN, late city attorney, and member of the thirty-second general assembly, is a native of Pettis county, where he still lives, and is a son of John B. and Judith A. (Reavis) Longan, his birth being dated October 28, 1856. Both parents are natives of this state, and living on their farm. George was educated at the state normal school, Warrensburgh, and the state university, academic department, Columbia; read law in Sedalia from 1878 to the spring of

1880, when he was licensed to practice by Judge William T. Wood. Since that date he has had an office in Sedalia, and, considering the time he has been at the bar, he has worked up a good clientage. His practice is civil and criminal, and reaches into all the courts of the state. He is evidently an ambitious young lawyer, and having a studious disposition and an active mind, he is sure to rise in his profession.

Mr. Longan was city attorney in 1881, and in 1882 was elected by his democratic constituents to represent Pettis county in the legislature. In the session of 1883 he was chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform, and on the committees on federal relations, mines, mining and commerce.

Mr. Longan does no work, either for his clients or the state, at haphazard, and in the legislature was very industrious and thorough in all his work. He is a growing man.

ALBERT BURGESS.

SAINT LOUIS.

FOR the last two or three years, up to a very recent date, Mr. Burgess was the only colored lawyer in active practice in Saint Louis. Being well read and strictly honest, he has the fullest confidence of the people of his nationality, and of all nationalities, and is doing a well-paying business in the civil and criminal courts. Albert Burgess was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 14, 1856, being a son of Amos Burgess, a steamboat cook, and Sarah Ann (Monroe) Burgess, the daughter of a slave. She was born in Ithaca, New York; her husband in Covington, Kentucky. The latter was a slave till 1836, when he came into the free states.

Mr. Burgess passed through the grammar and high schools of Detroit, and the sophomore year of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and is a graduate of the law department of that university, class of 1877. He practiced about six months in Detroit, and in November, 1877, settled in Saint Louis, where he is making a success in his profession. He is the first colored person who ever passed an examination at the Saint Louis bar. In July, 1883, he formed a partnership with John H. Morris, and their office is at 1111 Clark avenue. The character of the firm stands well.

Mr. Burgess owes his good education to the kindness of his father, who let no work, however pressing, interfere with the son's attendance at school. The father is still living in Detroit. He has been a widower since April, 1880.

In the autumn of 1882 Mr. Burgess was the republican candidate for assistant prosecuting attorney, and was defeated with the rest of his party's ticket, with one or two exceptions. He is one of the wardens of the colored Episcopal Church, and a man of excellent character.

AUGUSTUS W. ALEXANDER.

SAINT LOUIS.

IN Green county, Ohio, August 8, 1832, Augustus W. Alexander was born. His father, Washington Alexander, a man of letters, was a son of Hon. John Alexander, a distinguished lawyer, foremost among the giant race of the younger days of Ohio, which state he represented in congress during the administration of Madison. On his mother's side he is descended from the chivalric Colonel Campbell, who commanded that ever memorable band of patriots at the battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina. Such a stock bespeaks much that is rich in promise, and among those who adhere to the belief that man is as much controlled by ancestral traits as is the race horse, they would reasonably look to the gentleman that forms the subject of this sketch as the presumed possessor of no ordinary capabilities.

A. W. Alexander, in 1855, graduated at Madison University, New York. On severing his connection with this delightful seat of learning he accepted the appointment of instructor of ancient languages at the academy of Cortlandville. Relinquishing this chair two years later, he devoted himself exclusively for one year to historical and literary studies. With the same avidity he then entered on the study of law, and as soon as he was admitted to the bar at Watertown, New York, took his leave of that town and settled himself at Saint Louis. With an assiduity and devotion which he brings to his studies for the time being, he soon became known as a young lawyer of remarkable attainments, knowing all that books could impart on law, and knowing much in addition of science and literature, so necessary to thorough intellectual equipment. His plan of study was aimed at knowing a few great authors profoundly, rather than in acquiring a superficial acquaintance with a larger number.

In 1863 he spent a year as editor of a Saint Louis daily, in advocating conservative union principles, which he fearlessly championed on the stump as well. In 1866 he became city counselor. In the discharge of this high and responsible trust he never lost a case, nor was any opinion of his ever reversed. In the praise

of no man can more be professionally said than is conveyed by the statement of these two facts. In 1868 he was placed on the democratic ticket as a candidate for judge of the circuit court. By the disfranchizing process of the test oath the dominant republican party succeeded in defeating the democratic ticket, yet in the very large vote by which Mr. Alexander led that ticket, his character and professional attainments are attested publicly by his fellow citizens.

Retiring to his farm after this contest, for the succeeding five years we find him buried in his books, endeavoring, like Herbert Spencer, to crystallize the laws of sociology, and formulate the doctrines on which it rests. Connecting himself with the Board of Guardians, having in view the supervision of public prisons, and institutions of public charity, he would, every now and then, emerge from his seclusion, and hurl one of his scientific missiles at the head of some champion of the old and vicious system. Stronghold after stronghold was carried by his intellectual storms, and after a fierce and stubborn contest, Alexander triumphed over pretentious, respectable ignorance and demonstrated that neither with sentiment or antipathy, but with justice should the state deal with all its people whether they be restrained or free.

In 1875 Mr. Alexander returned to the active practice of his profession, at which he is still engaged. The mental capital of the ordinary practitioner consists of such industry as enables him to produce an adjudicated case similar to his own, and which is intended to control the case at issue. It cannot be claimed that this labor necessarily involves the exercise of a superior order of intellect, and the man that is capable of nothing beyond this is on a plane no higher than an intelligent mechanic. This is but the trade of law, beneath which, however, there lies a deep and subtle science, which we call jurisprudence. It is this that rescues the studies of the jurist from the claws of illiterate mediocrity, and raises them to a dignity demanding the exercise of pure intellect. Of this science Mr. Alexander has a profound and critical knowledge.

As a scholar and thinker Mr. Alexander is superior to any of his cotemporaries at the bar, except Brockmyer, whom we must concede to be possessed of an intellect of marvelous powers. Whether it be a dry and barren question of law, a subtle thought of Plato or Shakespeare, or even the details of an historical military engagement that may be introduced for discussion, Mr. Alexander is ready with a flood of light that has astonished many on various occasions. Even when wrong, and he is occasionally so, it may be said of him as was once said of Burke, that he has more reason on his side than most other men have when right.

Physically, Mr. Alexander is a giant. He is six feet six inches tall, possesses

a homely yet an attractive face, and a voice of remarkable compass and softness. As an advocate before a very intelligent jury, he has few equals, but an ordinary jury find it difficult to follow him intelligently. In dress he is the least foppish man at a bar among whom he is a figure as beloved as he is conspicuous.

HON. SEYMOUR D. THOMPSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

SEYMOUR DWIGHT THOMPSON has been a member of the Saint Louis court of appeals since January, 1881, and is generally regarded as a clear-headed jurist. He is decidedly bookish, and makes his decisions after the most thorough research and investigation.

He was born in Will county, Illinois, September 18, 1842, and received a fair English education before the civil war began. He went into the army in an Iowa regiment.

As a lawyer, our subject was largely self-taught. He came to Saint Louis about 1870, was here admitted to the bar, and a few years before going on the bench he held the office of master in chancery, in the United States court, by appointment of Judge Dillon, and resigned that office on being elected to his present office in the autumn of 1880. He became at first associate editor, then editor in chief of the "Central Law Journal," and soon raised it to a high standard.

Judge Thompson is the author of several law books, among which are his treatises on "Homestead and Exemptions," "The Law of Negligence," "Liability of Stockholders," "The Law on the Carriers of Passengers," and several others, all well known to the legal fraternity. As a legal writer the judge has had a phenomenal success.

ALLEN GLENN.

HARRISONVILLE.

ALLEN GLENN has been a member of the Cass county bar for ten or eleven years, and although but little over thirty years of age, has already reached a creditable position among the legal fraternity of his county. He was born here, March 30, 1852, within a mile and a half of the county seat, his present home, being a son of Hugh G., and Letitia B. (Suggette) Glenn. His father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, his mother in Kentucky.

Hugh G. Glenn was a farmer, and our subject was engaged in cultivating the

soil until sixteen years of age, attending a country school, meantime, during the winter terms. He then entered the state university at Columbia, and was graduated in the academic department in 1871. He taught one term after leaving that institution; read law at Harrisonville, with Daniel K. Hall and Noah M. Givan, the latter now being judge of the seventh judicial circuit, and was licensed by Judge Foster P. Wright, July 5, 1873. He is an excellent office lawyer, and a reliable business man.

About the time he was admitted to the bar Mr. Glenn was elected justice of the peace, and held that office four years. He is township collector, and may have held other local offices. His politics are democratic. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church.

Mr. Glenn was joined in marriage November 8, 1879, with Miss Mary B. Keller, of Kansas City, and they have two sons.

COL. JAMES C. NORMILE.

SAINT LOUIS.

COLONEL JAMES C. NORMILE was born October 6, 1844, and graduated at Georgetown University. He read law under Hon. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, then residing at Washington City as a cabinet officer. After his admission to the bar he had the good fortune, through the aid of Mr. Browning, who saw the intellectual promise of his pupil, to be for three years the librarian of the interior department. This employment gave him leisure and opportunity to gratify his thirst for literature. He read with industry and with discrimination. He made himself familiar with the best writers in English literature in prose and poetry, and formed that affluent and scholarly style that has since characterized his eloquence. In the spring of 1869 he came to Saint Louis. At the outset he encountered the struggles common to all young lawyers. He determined to labor and wait, avoiding the pleasures of the cup, pursuing with toilsome devotion his professional studies, and finding sweet recreation from severe work in the delights of literature. He gradually gained ground by extending acquaintance and inspiring confidence.

It was the Fore case that brought out Colonel Normile. As Munson Beach was sitting of a summer evening on his front steps, surrounded by his family, Joseph H. Fore, his brother-in-law, came up, and without a word, shot him dead. Normile, then an obscure young lawyer, was engaged to defend Fore. He deter-

mined to plead insanity. In the estimation of juries the defense is an odious one, and in the hands of a young lawyer it is a dangerous one. Normile knew that his only safety lay in a perfect understanding of his case. He studied insanity thoroughly and fundamentally, and when he took his seat at the counsel table on Fore's trial, it hazards nothing to say that no man in Missouri was more learned on that subject. The medical experts learned to fear him, for by his merciless cross-examinations he put dogmatism and charlatanry to shame. In the presentation of the testimony he was brilliantly successful. But in his argument to the jury he was magnificent. Graphic description, appeals to sympathy for the heart-broken and wretched defendant, acute and learned discriminations on the question of insanity, powerful reasonings on the application of law to the facts, wit, irony, splendid imagery, a diction chaste, scholarly and poetic; these held the jury for hours as in a trance. Fore was acquitted. Normile had leaped into reputation. But his success had been earned. Though gifted by nature as few men are, he had held his natural gifts for naught. He had toiled. If Normile had not toiled, Fore had gone to the scaffold.

Colonel Normile's ability was now recognized. He was soon afterward made circuit attorney. Henceforth his rise was rapid. His ability as a prosecutor was conspicuous. One of the notable cases tried during his term was that of Julia Fortmeyer, indicted as an abortionist. The case was published in a volume of "*Causes Célèbres*," by an eastern publishing house, and of Colonel Normile's argument to the jury the book says that "as a legal effort it will stand as one of the most able and powerful appeals ever made to a jury in a court of justice."

In 1880 the office of circuit attorney became vacant by the death of Mr. Beach. The jail was filled with desperate criminals, and Governor Phelps was severe in the enforcement of the law. He accordingly appointed Colonel Normile to the vacancy, which he filled for nearly two years. It would be profitless to speak of his successes. A learned lawyer and ready forensic debater and orator, he yet prepares his cases with the pains of a tyro. Always his triumphs are bought by toil. His path to professional distinction has been steep and laborious.

Colonel Normile is an orator. He is able to delight and convince his audience. His style is elevated and pure. It is always scholarly. By its occasional quotations and by its general flavor, it constantly reminds you of books. The simple, conversational style, such as that of Irving, of Addison or of Goldsmith, Normile never attempts. It is dignified, rhetorical, bookish, rather like that of Burke. He has occasional flashes of wit and irony, his descriptions are frequent

and always splendid, and in poetic sentiment and imagery it would not be easy to name an orator who is his equal. In fact his eloquence, like Moore's poetry, has been criticised for an excess of sentiment and imagery. After all, the secret of his power lies in his intellectual wealth. He has been, and is, a hard student. With the most valuable parts of English literature he is not only acquainted, but familiarly and critically acquainted. In the fervor of forensic debate his mind overflows with rich thought expressed with force and beauty, and that is eloquence.

It took the world fifty years to learn that Burke was not simply a great orator, but was really the greatest political thinker of the age. Normile has had the luck to be thought a mere rhetorician. The truth is that his gorgeous rhetoric is but the covering of strong thought. He is not only a well read lawyer, but an acute and powerful reasoner. It is proper to add that the same exuberance of thought and lofty and glowing diction which his public discourses exhibit, characterize his conversation. Colonel Normile is of commanding stature and symmetrical form. His eye, his voice, his features, in short his physique undoubtedly contributes to his effectiveness as a public speaker.

HON. OWEN T. ROUSE.

MOBERLY.

OWEN THOMAS ROUSE, son of Joshua and Talitha (Souther) Rouse, was born in Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, April 5, 1845. His parents were also born in that state, and their parents were natives of Culpepper county, Virginia. The family came to Missouri in 1854, when Owen was nine years old, and settled in Monroe county, where Joshua Rouse, who had been a merchant in early life, was a farmer for nearly thirty years.

Owen finished his literary studies at the Monroe county high school; commenced his legal studies at Urbana, Illinois; continued them in Boone county, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1865, and finished at the Ohio Union Law School, at Cleveland, in 1867, with the honors of the class. While pursuing his professional course he also taught school two or three winters, and a term or two afterward. He had practiced some under a license before going to Cleveland. In 1868 he had an office eight or nine months, in Mexico, this state. After that until 1870 he was in Monroe county, teaching.

From 1870 to 1875 Mr. Rouse was in Paris, the seat of justice of Monroe

county, and in the latter year settled in Moberly, where, as at Paris, he had a good run of business, extending into the United States, as well as state courts.

Mr. Rouse was in the city council of Moberly two years, and in 1880 was elected, by his democratic constituents, state senator to represent the seventh district. In the first session, 1881, he was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and on the committee on criminal jurisprudence, and in the next session, 1883, was chairman of the latter committee, serving in both sessions on other committees, and becoming quite a prominent member of the upper house. In the last session he reported the Downing high license bill, and was active in securing its passage.

He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Freemasonry; of the Triple Alliance, a comparatively new secret order, and of the Christian or Disciple Church. In May, 1869, he was joined in marriage with Miss Louisa Moseley, of Santa Fé, Monroe county, and they have one son living and have buried one daughter.

EDMUND BURKE.

CALIFORNIA.

EDMUND BURKE is one of the oldest lawyers in Moniteau county still in practice, and has made a good record in this part of the state. He came to this country from the County of Clare, Ireland, where he was born June 3, 1829, his father being Patrick Burke, a farmer. When in his fourteenth year, Edmund came over alone, landing at New Orleans in December, 1843, having an older brother there. He remained in that city about eighteen months, attending school all the time, and then went to Saint Louis, where he entered the Saint Louis University, and took an English course. He went thence to Dubuque, Iowa, where his brother was in trade, and was with him something like three years.

Returning to Missouri, Mr. Burke taught school four years at and near Monticello, Lewis county, and one year in Lafayette county, reading law at the same time. He was licensed by Judge Rees in 1854, and settled the next year at California, where he has been in active and successful practice for nearly thirty years, his business extending into the several counties in the first judicial circuit. He is an upright, straightforward man, and has the fullest confidence of the people in his integrity as well as ability.

Mr. Burke was persuaded to serve as mayor one term, but he has no hankering for political preferment. He loves his profession, and would be out of his

element did he not have constant work in that line. In politics he is a democrat, and usually votes, and that ends his duties to his party. If all men were like him, Americans born would have to rule America.

Mr. Burke was born and reared in the Catholic Church, and he reverences the faith of his forefathers. He was married, May 1, 1860, to Miss Philomela Smoot, of Howard county, and of eight children, the fruit of this union, five are still living.

CHARLES F. GALLenkAMP.

WASHINGTON.

CHARLES FREDERICK GALLenkAMP, of the firm of Kiskaddon and Gallenkamp, is a native of the town in which he lives, and his birth is dated January 10, 1859. His father, William Gallenkamp, came from Germany when a young man, married Mary Stumfel, who was also of German birth, and reared in Franklin county, Missouri, and he died when Charles was only five years old.

He finished his education in the Saint Louis high school; read law with J. C. Kiskaddon; was graduated at the Louisville, Kentucky, law school, in the spring of 1880, and since that time has been in practice with his preceptor, at Washington, their business extending into the several civil and criminal courts.

Mr. Gallenkamp has a studious disposition, an honest purpose in life to rise in his profession, and his friends have great confidence in his success. He is city attorney, appointed by the mayor in the spring of 1883. In the autumn before he was the republican candidate for judge of the probate court, before he was eligible to the office, and was not elected. He was nominated in spite of his protest, and made a good canvass.

ALEXANDER A. UNDERWOOD.

BOLIVAR.

ALEXANDER A. UNDERWOOD is one of the leading lawyers in Polk county, which has a bar of more than ordinary ability. His practice extends into the adjoining counties, and is quite remunerative. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Dillsbury, York county, March 30, 1838. His parents, Israel and Elizabeth (Mumper) Underwood, were also born in that state. The Underwood family were Quakers, who came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, and settled in Bucks county. Israel Underwood was a whip manufacturer.

Alexander received an academic education, and taught school one term in his native state. He went to Crawford county, Ohio; read law at Bucyrus, and in 1865 was there admitted to practice in the state, and subsequently at Jefferson City, in the federal courts.

Mr. Underwood practiced in Bucyrus until 1870, when he came to Missouri, and settled at Bolivar. In a few years his legal business extended throughout his judicial circuit, and he is making a noteworthy success. He has an office at Union, Franklin county, as well as at Bolivar, Polk county, and seems to always have plenty of work on hand. Parties who know him best give him credit for being well read in his profession, earnest and strong in argument, and an excellent jury lawyer.

Mr. Underwood was married, in 1860, to Miss Martha E. Hemminger, of Crawford county, Ohio, and she is the mother of six children, two of whom have died.

LASHLEY F. WOOD.

CALIFORNIA.

LASHLEY FOUNTAIN WOOD is a native of the county in which he still lives, being born three miles from California, October 28, 1839. His parents were Lashley L. and Sarah (McKenzie) Wood, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Missouri. Lashley L. Wood is still living, and one of the best known men in Moniteau county, being, in his prime, a merchant, a hotel keeper, and for a long period treasurer of the county. His wife died in 1881.

Our subject was educated in the common schools, the state university at Columbia, taking a partial course, and at the Louisville law school, being a graduate of the last named institution in March, 1861. He practiced a short time at California, then went into the confederate service as a private in the state troops, became captain in 1862, and at the end of two years was taken prisoner and paroled.

In 1865 he went to the state of California, and engaged in mining, etc., returning in the spring of 1867. He formed a partnership with Samuel H. Owens, and the firm of Owens and Wood lasted until February, 1882, in which month Mr. Owens died. Since that time Mr. Wood has been alone in the practice of his profession. He is doing as good a business, probably, as any lawyer in the county, it being entirely miscellaneous, and extending into adjoining counties. He is true to his clients, and reliable in all business matters.

Mr. Wood has, we believe, been a candidate for no civil office, but he has been appointed city counselor at least nine or ten times, and he is faithful in every task or duty assigned him or self-imposed. His affiliations have always been with the democracy. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. Wood was married, May 2, 1872, to Miss Mary Kate Bishop, formerly of Boone county, this state, and they have three children living.

HENRY D. ASHLEY.

KANSAS CITY.

MR. ASHLEY is the son of an eminent Episcopalian clergyman, Rev. W. B. Ashley, D.D., of Syracuse, New York, where our subject was born, September 19, 1856. He was graduated from Racine (Wisconsin) College in 1876; then went abroad, and studied law in King's College, London. In about one year he returned to Rochester, and continued his legal studies in the office of Malt Cook, and later under the instruction of Chief Justice Dixon, of the supreme court of Wisconsin. He came to Kansas City and entered the office of Pratt, Bromback and Ferrey, on a salary, where he remained two years. In June, 1882, he opened an office for himself, and has been in active practice since that time, doing a reasonable amount of business. Mr. Ashley is a well read lawyer, a close, industrious student, and will be likely some day to rank high at the bar.

Mr. Ashley is of medium height, slender and of light complexion, active in both mind and body; has a high square forehead and gray eyes, and well defined features. He is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and has the respect and good will of all who know him.

JOHN D. NEILSON.

VERSAILLES.

JOHN DICKEY NEILSON is a son of Robert and Sarah Ann (Gallatin) Neilson, and was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1843. His parents were also natives of that state. He received an academic education, and taught school during the winter terms from fifteen until he was twenty years of age, and later also in the academy at New Bloomfield, where he had finished his education.

In 1864 Mr. Neilson went into the army, enlisting in the 208th regiment Penn-



sylvania infantry, and served until the war closed, coming out as second lieutenant of company I. He was in several engagements, but never wounded.

He read law at New Bloomfield; was admitted to practice in 1866, and had an office at New Bloomfield until September, 1867, when he settled in Versailles. Here he has been in general practice in the circuit and supreme courts of the state; and has had good success. He does nothing at haphazard, but elaborates his professional work of all kinds, and gives good satisfaction to his clients. His character in all respects stands well.

Mr. Neilson has been the republican candidate for prosecuting attorney of Morgan county once or twice, but the county is democratic, and he was defeated.

He is a third degree Mason, and in religious preference he is a Presbyterian, though we believe he is connected with no church. He is a man who thinks for himself, and on any subject or cause which he espouses he can give a reason for his belief.

Mr. Neilson was married at Versailles, October 13, 1872, to Miss Addie M. Stover, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have three children, two daughters and a son.

HON. ROBERT D. RAY.

CARROLLTON.

ROBERT DARWIN RAY, one of the judges of the supreme court, is a Kentuckian by birth, the light first dawning upon him in Livingston county, February 16, 1817. His father, Joseph Ray, was a farmer from Maryland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Rutter, was a native of the Keystone State. He was educated at Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, and was graduated in 1838. He read law in the same place, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1839. He came directly to Carrollton, Carroll county, this state, and there made a highly commendable record as an attorney in his judicial circuit.

Mr. Ray was a member of the legislature in 1846 and 1847, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1861. He practiced law during the civil war, and had a well paying business. In 1880 he was elected to his present state office on the democratic ticket, his term running for ten years from January, 1881. Before going on the bench, Judge Ray became somewhat noted for his success as a real-estate lawyer, the land titles in northwestern Missouri being, years ago, very imperfect and uncertain. Those lands were on the military district. Judge

Ray has a good mind, and on the bench, as elsewhere, is conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He is a lucid writer, and a thoroughly upright man.

He was married, in 1844, to Miss Frances V. Prosser, a native of Mason county, Virginia, and they have buried one daughter and have seven children living. The family attend the Baptist Church, of which most of them are members.

HENRY C. LEVENS.

SEDALIA.

HENRY CLAY LEVENS is just the age of the state of Missouri, being born in Cooper county, in the wilderness, March 27, 1821. Red men and wild animals were then much more abundant in that part of the Missouri Valley than white people. His father, Bazleel Wells Levens, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Henry Levens, who served in the army through the American revolution. The latter was born in Baltimore, and was the son of an Englishman.

The mother of our subject was Rhoda Stevens, a native of Kentucky. He was educated in select schools, all there were in Cooper county forty and fifty years ago, and he had good teachers, and made good use of his opportunities, going through algebra, geometry and surveying. He fitted himself for an instructor, and taught in all about ten years, in Cooper county, all but a part of one year. Not long after the Mexican war began (1846) he enlisted, and his regiment encamped at Saint Louis, but was never called into the service.

In 1848, the year before the gold fever broke out in California, Mr. Levens went to the territory of Oregon, by the overland route, partly for his health and partly to see and write up that part of the country. He kept a diary of his long, tedious and perilous journey, as he has done since his earliest recollections, and that part of his diary must have many thrilling passages. He has had a somewhat checkered life, and could, no doubt, make out an interesting autobiography.

While in Oregon he taught school between four and five months.

During the long period that he was teaching before going to the Pacific slope, Mr. Levens read law in his spare hours, and was licensed to practice in March, 1848, at Boonville, just before starting on his trip across the Rocky Mountains.

On his return to this state and Cooper county, he resumed teaching, and so continued until 1854, when he was elected county clerk, and by repeated reëlections held that office for twenty-one consecutive years. During that long period,

he practiced law a very little, and kept himself well brushed in his professional readings. He was city attorney of Boonville in 1875-76. In the latter year he wrote, with the assistance of a young man, the "History of Cooper County."

Mr. Levens was the founder of Gunn City, Cass county, where he spent the years 1877-78. At the close of the latter year he went to Holden, Johnson county, and was there two years, being city attorney half of that time. In February, 1881, he settled in Sedalia, where he is working up a fair business.

Mr. Levens was originally a whig, voted the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and has since acted with the republican party. He has passed all the chairs in the Encampment of Odd-Fellowship, and has been a delegate to the grand lodge of the state.

Mr. Levens was married in 1856, to Miss Margaret Lawton, of Cooper county, and they have two sons living, and have buried their only daughter. She died while they were at Holden, an interesting girl of twenty-two summers, and that is not unlikely the reason why they left that place. She was a well educated young lady, with fine musical accomplishments, and her death was a heavy blow to her parents, from which they have hardly recovered yet.

ALBERT UNDRIL FARROW.

CUBA.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri. He was born in Montgomery county, August 27, 1853, the son of John P. Farrow, a prominent merchant, and formerly judge of the county courts of Montgomery county for a period of eighteen years, and of Crawford county six years. He was a native of Virginia, and a gentleman who enjoyed the confidence of all for his unswerving integrity and intelligence. The mother of Albert before her marriage was Susan M. Smith, also a native of Virginia, and daughter of John P. Smith, a merchant of Fauquier county, a prominent and leading citizen of that county, and being of one of the first families of the state.

Albert U. Farrow was raised on a farm; he attended school winters, and completed his education in Steelville Academy. He read law with R. W. Jones, of Montgomery county, and Hon. E. A. Pinnell, the present judge of probate of Crawford county, and was admitted to the bar in that county in 1877. He began the practice of his profession in 1879, in Maries county, Missouri, and he was also engaged in editing the Maries county "Courier," where he gained considerable

reputation as a writer. He remained there four years. He came to Cuba in December, 1882, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law since that time. Mr. Farrow is a thorough lawyer, well posted in the statute law, and the decisions of the courts, and is eminently practical in all he does. He makes a cogent, logical argument, and is a gentleman of excellent standing in the community, and has many admiring friends who regard him highly for his true manhood and intellectual qualities.

He was married in April, 1880, to Miss Mollie Smith, of Gasconade county. They have one child living, Undril Golder Farrow, having lost their infant daughter, Cora.

HON. JOHN T. CHANDLER.

LIBERTY.

THE ancients said: "Every man is the architect of his own fortune." This, in a modified sense, must be true. And yet, it seems that the smiles of fortune brighten the pathway of some men through life, and that success, with them, is, in a large measure, due to their lucky environments; while others, fortunate only in physical and mental constitution, are relegated to a lot in which success is purchased only at the price of self denial and persistent application to their life work.

With the latter class, every advancement, or at least their initial successes, are won by paying without discount, in brawn or brain, the demands of a rigorous and exacting fortune. These men no one feels inclined to help, because they can help themselves. Of this latter class is the subject of this sketch.

John Temple Chandler was born in Louisa county, Virginia, October 13, 1832. His father, Leroy Chandler, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, October 31, 1795, and was raised and educated there. He was the son of Timothy, and grandson of Richard Woolfolk Chandler, of the same county, who were of English descent. Leroy's mother was Miss Lucy Temple, daughter of Colonel Samuel Temple, of Caroline county, Virginia, and granddaughter of Joseph Temple, of England, whose brothers, John and Peter Temple, were of the court which tried and condemned Charles I, and who signed the warrant that sent him to the scaffold. Leroy, though a mere boy at the time, was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a man of strong and unimpeachable integrity of character, and, though inheriting an ample patrimony, was too indifferent to the accumulation of property to be considered a business success. His chief property consisted of

slaves, acquired by inheritance and natural increase, and as he would not traffic therein, he kept them until his title thereto vanished, January 1, 1863, under Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Sarah Ann Chandler, the mother of the subject of this sketch, and daughter of Charles and Ann Quarles, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, April 20, 1804. She was a woman of fine natural endowments, of excellent education, and the devoted mother of a large family, most of whom she educated almost entirely by her own personal instruction. If anything in the line of comment is admissible in a biographical sketch, it is due the memory of these parents to say that no one ever reared a family of higher personal integrity.

In 1836 Leroy Chandler moved with his family to Missouri, and purchased and settled on a farm, about twelve miles east of Boonville, in Cooper county, where the family residence was until after the mother's death in 1865, and the father's death in 1870. Here the subject of this sketch was reared. He received his primary education from his mother, in the branches ordinarily taught in a grammar school. After this he was sent for a short time to the public schools of the neighborhood, which were just being established in the county, and next, with his twin brother, James H. Chandler, now (1884) a successful business man of Kansas City, to Charles W. Todd's school for boys in Boonville. After this he was educated by his own exertions. In 1851 and 1852 he and his brother, James, were students in William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, where their classical education was begun. Their next and final schooling was at Kemper's Male Collegiate Institute in Boonville. Here, in 1855, he finished his education so far as school instruction was concerned.

In the spring of 1856 he established a school in New Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, where he taught for three and a half years with distinguished success. No subsequent vocation has he pursued with such unremitting zeal as that bestowed upon this school. He regards that enough labor and personal vitality were expended on this school to have achieved distinction in any of the learned professions.

In 1859 he was elected by the board of trustees of William Jewell College to a professorship in its faculty. In the division of the branches of the college curriculum, he taught the academic Latin, Greek and mathematics. Here, as at New Franklin, he demonstrated his tact in the government and instruction of the classes under his charge. At the close of the first session of his teaching in the college, the board conferred on him the degree of master of arts.

During this connection with the college he occupied his spare time in the

study of law, under Frederick W. Gwinner, and afterward under Captain Thomas McCarty, both of the Liberty bar, and was licensed in April, 1861, upon an examination by Judge George W. Dunn, of the fifth judicial circuit.

The war between the states breaking out in the spring of 1861, the great excitement pervading the country so demoralized the students that the board of trustees found it necessary to close the college in May, a month in advance of the regular June commencement, and Mr. Chandler returned to his father's residence in Cooper county. He deeply deprecated the war, believing that the Union as established by the founders of the government ought to be perpetuated. But, to his mind, the war was the logical consequence of an unsettled question in the constitution, and was inevitable. A southern man by birth, and considering that the coercion of the South was without warrant of authority under the constitution, he accepted the inevitable, and, in November, 1861, went with his older brother, Major T. S. Chandler, then an officer in the southern army, through the federal lines and home guards, and joined the army in southern Missouri. He joined company A, 2d Missouri cavalry, Missouri state guards, as a private, where were his brother, James H. Chandler, and many of his old neighbors and friends. To him the war was a most painful event, and his taking part in it was an act of self denial too great to be exaggerated. But he felt impelled by every consideration of manhood to take this step.

In February, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri, upon a call therefor, he and his brother James joined the regular provisional army of the confederate states for the war. He served on the west side of the Mississippi River until after the battle of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn, in March, 1862, and was shortly afterward transferred with his command, under General Sterling Price, to Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi.

In September, 1862, he was in the obstinate battle of Iuka, Mississippi, between the armies of General Price and General Rosecrans, and in the next month was in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, especially disastrous to the Missouri confederate troops.

In November of this year, he was appointed inspector on the staff of Colonel Robert McCulloch, commanding a brigade of Missouri, Texas and Mississippi cavalry. In the latter part of December, 1862, he was with his brigade in the very brilliant expedition under General Van Dorn, to the rear of General Grant's army, and by which Holly Springs, Mississippi, was captured, and the vast supplies for this large army were destroyed, necessitating their retreat back to Memphis.

Upon the death of Captain Lucius Gaines, adjutant general of McCulloch's brigade, in the attack upon the federal post at Moscow, Tennessee, in the spring of 1863, he succeeded Captain Gaines as adjutant of the brigade. This position he held until June, 1864, when he was transferred to the staff of Colonel E. W. Rucker, commanding a brigade of west Tennessee cavalry, Forrest's division, as adjutant thereof. In this position he served till the close of the war.

After his transfer to this brigade he was charged with all the details of the business belonging to his office, during its continued and very active service at the front, and, except when wounded, took a conspicuously active part in every battle in which his command was engaged, the chief of which, in addition to those hereinbefore mentioned, were fought during the very eventful year of 1864. These were the capture of Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864, and (to the confederate troops) the disastrous battle of Tupelo or Old Harrisburgh, Mississippi, July 14, 1864; the capture of the federal fort at Athens, Alabama, September 24, 1864, in which he was severely wounded, in the effort of his brigade to repel the federal infantry, in their attempt to reinforce their garrison at this place. Of his wound he sufficiently recovered in time to join General Hood's campaign to Nashville in the latter part of November, 1864. His brigade led one of the advance columns of this campaign, and with it, he was in the continuous cavalry fighting along the line of march; the fight at Columbia, Tennessee; the bloody battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 29, 1864; the battle of Nashville, December 14, 1864, and in the continual and obstinate fighting between Wilson's federal and Forrest's confederate cavalry, which covered Hood's retreat back to the south bank of the Tennessee River. This closed his active service in the field. To him the war had been full of event, especially the latter part, and from Sac River, Missouri, in November, 1861, to the close at Columbus, Mississippi, May, 1865, he never shirked a duty, no matter what its hardship or its peril. In May, 1865, he surrendered, with his command, at Columbus, Mississippi, to General E. R. Dennis, of the federal army.

After the close of the war he returned with his brother, James H. Chandler, from the South to his old home in Cooper county, and engaged in farming, during the enforcement of the Missouri test oath.

In June, 1867, at the solicitation of Captain Thomas McCarty, his old law preceptor, he moved back to Liberty, and commenced the practice of law in partnership with him. In 1868 this partnership was dissolved, and he continued at the law on his own account. At the city election of 1871, next after the removal of the Missouri test oath disabilities, he was elected city attorney of the

city of Liberty. This office he administered with energy and tact to the end that, in nearly every case in which a city ordinance was violated, the offender was fined or otherwise punished.

In 1872, at the first general election after the reënfanchisement of the disfranchised, he was a candidate for a seat in the twenty-seventh general assembly. In this race he had to meet the unreasonable and senseless prejudice lodged in the minds of some persons against lawyers, but by ridicule and indignant philippics against the groundless prejudice, his agricultural opponent was snowed under by a majority, known in Missouri as beastly.

In this body he was a member of several committees, and was chairman of the committee on education. Besides his efforts in behalf of a good school law, his labors were mainly conspicuous in the direction of retrenchment and reform, the repression of the too profligate expenditure of the public money, and securing the passage of the law, submitting to the people the question of calling a constitutional convention, and under which the present constitution was framed.

During his term of office in the twenty-seventh general assembly, he formed a law partnership with E. B. Gill, which lasted between one and two years, and until Mr. Gill's removal to another state.

In 1874, at the close of his term of office in the legislature, and without his seeking, he was made the candidate from Clay county, before the congressional convention at Kansas City, for the eighth district, and came within one-sixth of one vote of securing the nomination. In 1878 he was again the Clay county candidate before the congressional convention for the eighth district, held at Liberty. During the progress of this convention, in which a large number of ineffectual ballots for a nomination had been cast, it became apparent to him that some sacrifice should be made to secure a nomination, and he withdrew his name from before the convention. Colonel John T. Crisp was nominated. Since 1878, though his interest in politics has been unabated, he has not sought or desired any office, regarding his position at home, in the prosecution of his private affairs, as infinitely superior to the uncertainties of any political venture.

His law practice has been a limited one, extending over a period of hardly more than ten years after its beginning in 1867. The professional business intrusted to him was attended to with tact and vigilance, and with almost uniform success. But some years since it became evident to his mind, that in a western village, with a general tendency to decrease in the average annual amount of litigation, and with a large number of intelligent attorneys competing therefor, that the outlook for a lucrative business was not very flattering. For

several years past, therefore, he has been, and is now (1884), engaged in affairs mostly outside of his office. As a business man, within the scope of his opportunities, he has been successful, and enjoys the unlimited confidence of the community in which he lives.

Though descended from a family of old-line whigs, in politics he is an ardent democrat, believing that the highest welfare of the country is involved in the principles and methods of his party.

He is now, and has been for several years, a member of the board of trustees of William Jewell College, and its treasurer. In most communities there are public interests established and perpetuated by the liberality and enterprise of a limited part of its citizenship. Of this class Mr. Chandler has been a conspicuous member, and is esteemed a most useful citizen.

In November, 1867, he was married to Miss Maggie Berry, of Liberty, Missouri, a young lady of high accomplishments and rare natural endowments. She was born in Kentucky, March 21, 1845. Her father John Berry (recently deceased, and for more than a third of a century a resident of Liberty, Missouri) was a native of West Virginia, and her mother (now living) was a Miss Collier, of Kentucky. They have one child, named Susie, to whom nature has been more than generous. She was born in Liberty, Missouri, February 16, 1870.

HON. BEN V. ALTON.

BUFFALO.

JUDGE ALTON was born at Vincennes, Indiana, in 1843. He is the son of William H. and Martha Alton. One of his father's uncles was with General William Henry Harrison, in the battle of Tippecanoe. His grandfather was under General Crawford in the Indian wars, and his great-great-uncle on his father's side was a revolutionary soldier. In 1805 the grandparents of Judge Alton removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana.

Our subject was raised on a farm; he attended the public schools, and finally received a good classical and scientific education at Newburg Academy. He attended law school at Bloomington, Indiana, and read law with Hon. W. E. Niblack, now (1884) of the supreme court of Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and immediately commenced practice at Vincennes, Indiana, where he continued until 1874, when he removed to Buffalo, Dallas county, Missouri,

where he again engaged in the practice of his profession, doing a flourishing business. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of that county, which office he filled with marked ability. He was reëlected in 1878, and held that office four years. He was elected judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit, January 1, 1883, which position he now holds.

Ben. V. Alton is an excellent judge; his mind is acute and refined. He possesses the power of analysis to a high degree, and possesses the power of detecting false analogies; he grasps the pivotal points of a question with great ease, and is lucid, clear and logical. He is a thorough lawyer, and stands high as a judge. He is popular with both the bar and the people.

Judge Alton was married in 1867 to Miss Robertine B. Beeler. They have three children, Thomas W., Queenie E. and Glover P.

HON. PHILEMON BLISS.

COLUMBIA.

THE subject of this sketch was born in North Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut, July 28, 1813, from which place his father moved to Whitestown, New York, in the spring of 1821. Both his parents were of Puritan stock, his father's ancestors having settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1640. His family had been well-to-do in England, but were fined, imprisoned and stripped of their property for non-conformity. The ancestors of the Griswolds, the mother's name, were also English Puritans, and were among the early settlers of Windsor, just below.

Western people have no idea of the character of farming land in some parts of New England. Judge Bliss has been heard to say that he was born on a granite rock, not on land at all, that the boys were accustomed to amuse themselves by running across some of the better fields by jumping from rock to rock without touching the ground. Yet they had good schools and good meeting houses. All were expected to read the Testament freely, and spell most of Webster's spelling book at an early age, both of which he was able to do at five.

On moving to Whitestown his father found excellent land, and, like the other boys in the neighborhood, young Philemon worked on the farm summers, and went to the district school winters. His father had been a school teacher in Connecticut, did not take kindly to farming, and was not very prosperous. But he took, and read the newspapers, had in the house many of the best books then

in reach, all of a solid and most of them of a Puritan character, and a share in a parish library. At fourteen the subject of this sketch attended an academy located in Steuben, in the same county, being the township given to the baron by the state of New York for his military services, and there for a year continued his Latin and began Greek. He studied also at Oneida Institute, Whitesboro, and entered Hamilton College, but was obliged to leave in the sophomore year for want of means. He continued, however, the study of mathematics in Whitesboro for another year, and entered the law office of Theodore Sill, formerly Gold and Sill. It was the same office in which, some ten years before, Judge Leonard, of Missouri, had studied law. During his academic course he was greatly shortened for means, and speaks of this time as one of real hardship, though he then thought little of it, and was only anxious to get an education, as going through college was popularly called.

At eighteen he took a severe cold, the effects of which, aggravated by a winter's exposure, with light clothing and spare diet, upon the bleak college hill, have never left him. In 1834, his health rapidly failing, he went to Florida and in a year returned with some, though not great benefit. Some influential friends tried to persuade him to remain in Oneida county, New York, but he felt that he could not live in that climate, and went to Elyria, Ohio, where his elder brother, Hon. A. A. Bliss, was then practicing law. He did not at once resume its study, as his weakened voice, constant cough and pains in the chest warned him that his life was, probably, short. But he lost no time, taught a little in the village academy, engaged a little in practical surveying, and by working a year in a large private land office, became familiar with conveyancing and with drafting contracts. He speaks of this year as professionally one of the most useful in his preparative course.

His health improving, in 1841 he commenced the practice of law, married, in 1843, the loved and honored companion of his life, and made Elyria his home until 1861.

Mr. Bliss' position upon public questions may be here noted. From his earliest recollection his feelings were strongly anti-slavery. When but fifteen, in the first school exhibition in which he took part with an original composition, he carefully prepared and delivered a philippic against slavery and the slave trade, and before he was twenty-one he took sides against the American Colonization Society, not as opposed to voluntary colonization, but for its opposition to emancipation except upon the unjust and impossible condition that the freedmen

should leave the country. But he never united with the liberty party, so called. He was a zealous whig, and felt a strong sympathy with Mr. Clay in his opposition to General Jackson. He, however, kept his anti-slavery principles always foremost, and was active in inducing the body of the whig party of Ohio to take ground against the black laws then in force in that state. The nomination of General Taylor for president in 1848 seemed to him, as to many anti-slavery whigs, to indicate a surrender to slavery of all the new territory acquired from Mexico. Taylor was not then well known to either his friends or enemies, and the latter united with the Van Buren democrats in organizing the free-soil party. This was the prelude to the republican party formed in 1854 upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and in both organizations Mr. Bliss was an active and efficient worker. He, however, in his opposition to slavery, differed from some of the more zealous abolitionists, in that he would never countenance illegal action. He always spoke of the John Brown raid as a piece of criminal folly, and condemned all attempts to enter the slave states to induce slaves to leave their masters.

In the winter of 1848-9 he was elected by the general assembly of Ohio president judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit, including Lorain, Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga counties, found a crowded docket and left it clean. The new constitution of 1852, which he supported, vacated all judicial offices, threw his county into a democratic district, and he returned to practice.

In 1854 he was elected to congress by a heavy majority, from a district before democratic, and again in 1856 by an increased majority. The people had become thoroughly roused by the attempt of Missouri politicians to plant slavery in Kansas by force, and by the support given it by the administration of Mr. Pierce. He was prevented by his impaired voice, and by his non-combative temperament, from participating in general floor controversies, but made several arguments upon the relations of the federal government to slavery, which were pronounced by Mr. Sumner and others among the ablest upon the subject made in the house. He also spoke with some severity of the Dred Scott decision, and took the same ground upon the question of citizenship afterward assumed by Attorney General Bates, and incorporated into the federal constitution.

After leaving Washington his bronchial troubles increased, seriously interfered with his professional business, and he was advised to seek a dryer and more stimulating climate. He accordingly accepted an appointment from President Lincoln, as chief justice of Dakota Territory, and bade adieu to a community very congenial in sentiment and sympathy, and to which he always professes



great attachment. The territory was almost without inhabitants. He was disappointed in its apparent incapacity for large settlement, and determined to make his stay a short one. He, however, organized the courts, and, his health becoming greatly improved, spent much of his time traveling through the territory, visiting the Indian tribes, etc., and many incidents which he relates would be interesting in themselves, though out of place here.

Becoming weary of frontier idleness, in 1863 he visited Missouri, and became interested in the struggle to make it a free state. He at once began to write for Saint Joseph newspapers, and in 1864 brought his family to that city.

Ever since that time he has been an active worker in Missouri, having had for two years principal charge of the Buchanan county finances, and leaving its warrants at par; organizing and holding its probate court, and aiding, as one of its curators, in reorganizing the state university. In 1868 he was elected one of the supreme judges of the state, holding the place, as the law then was, for four years, and in 1872 was elected professor of law in the state university, and opened the law department. He is still in the university, is daily engaged in class exercises, and has found time to write an elaborate treatise upon pleading, which has become a standard work upon the subject.

JOHN W. ABERNATHY.

BUTLER.

JOHN WILLIAM ABERNATHY is a native of Putnam county, Illinois, and was born April 28, 1852, the son of William and Mary (Lee) Abernathy, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents were Virginians. William Abernathy, M.D., the father of our subject, removed to Illinois with his family in 1855, and engaged in the practice of medicine, continuing the same with marked success until 1868, when he settled on a farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Here the son passed the remainder of his boyhood, receiving a good English education, and also engaged in school teaching during the winter seasons.

About 1873 he entered the law office of Brewer and Warner, of Prairie City, Illinois, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar of that state. During the same year he removed to Butler, Missouri, his present home, and, opening an office, soon gained a good clientage, and built up a lucrative practice, and established a reputation as an earnest, high-minded and thorough lawyer. He is a man of sound

judgment and clear perception; possesses superior business talents, and is well read in his profession, to which, and to his industry and upright, manly dealing must be attributed his success.

Although comparatively a young man, he has attained to a leading position at the bar, and may truly be said to honor his profession. As a counselor he is cautious and reliable; as an advocate he has a style peculiarly his own, and with his ready command of language, his characteristic earnestness and force, never fails to impress himself upon those whom he addresses.

In May, 1881, Mr. Abernathy associated with himself in his business Hon. John D. Parkinson, and since that time it has been conducted under the firm name of Parkinson and Abernathy. In his political sentiments Mr. Abernathy is a democrat, and has always taken an interest in the success of the principles of his party, and generally engages actively in important political contests. He is also a Freemason.

In October, 1880, he was married to Miss Katie B. Hereford, daughter of B. P. Hereford, a lawyer, of Covington, Kentucky.

HON. DANIEL Q. GALE.

WASHINGTON.

DANIEL QUINBY GALE, the postmaster at Washington, Franklin county, and one of the oldest lawyers and most prominent men in the county, is a native of Essex county, Massachusetts, born at Amesbury, December 23, 1810. His father was Daniel Gale, a mechanic, and his mother, before her marriage, was Sarah Quinby, both born in the Bay State.

Our subject finished his education at the Amesbury academy; taught school one winter term; learned the machinist's trade, and worked awhile at Nashua, New Hampshire. Subsequently he went to Saco, Maine, read law with John Fairfield, afterward governor of Maine, and was admitted to the bar at Saint Louis in 1840.

Mr. Gale settled immediately in Washington, and for many years devoted his time very assiduously to the duties of his profession, being quite successful, and holding, meantime, various posts of honor. He was county judge four years, circuit judge eight years, and state's attorney eighteen years in succession, the circuit embracing nine counties. He made a very efficient and energetic prosecutor. As a judge he was fully up to the average, and when he retired from the

bench the lawyers of the district held a meeting, and men of all parties were lavish in their praise of his excellent qualities, as shown while wearing the ermine.

Judge Gale is a republican, and in 1882 was appointed postmaster, to the duties of which office he is now giving almost his entire time.

He was first married in Saco, Maine, in 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Swain, who was the mother of four children, and died about 1857. Only one of the children is now living. Mr. Gale was married the second time in 1859, to Miss Abbie Quinby, a cousin, of Amesbury, having by her no children.

HON. ETHAN ALLEN PINNELL.

STEELVILLE.

NO man in southwestern Missouri stands higher for uprightness and true manhood than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. A native of Missouri, raised and educated in the vicinity of the place of his birth, he is entitled to the credit of being self-made. His birth occurred in Crawford county, November 17, 1834, the son of Wesley Pinnell, a native of Kentucky, who moved to Missouri in 1818. His paternal grandfather, Peter Pinnell, was a South Carolinian, of French Huguenot stock, and served under General Nathaniel Greene, in the struggle of our forefathers for independence. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Eliza M. Marquis, a lady of French descent.

The early days of our subject were spent on a farm, and at school. He attended such private schools as were within his reach, and finished his education by hard study and close application to books, being principally self-taught. But his untiring energies enabled him to overcome all obstacles. He soon became quite proficient in all of the branches taught in the schools, and at the age of twenty-one he commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed until 1861, when he entered the confederate army. He was made captain of company D, 8th Missouri confederate troops. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove in northwestern Arkansas, and in the battles in the Red River Valley, under Generals Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor, in which General N. P. Banks was defeated.

The last battle of any importance in which he was engaged was on Saline River, and was familiarly known as the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, under Generals Smith and Price, and the federal forces were commanded by General Steele. It

was a bloody battle, considering the number engaged—about seven thousand on each side. He was under General Kirby Smith when he surrendered, June 7, 1865, at Shreveport, Louisiana. He returned home, and remained about two months, and then went to Pike county, Illinois, and worked on a farm. He returned to Missouri and remained with his brother-in-law, P. W. Burchard, a lawyer residing in Gasconade county, one year, where he read law. He then followed the occupation of a school teacher about four years, and in his leisure moments read law. He went to Cuba, Crawford county, in 1872, where he taught school one year. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar in Steelville, and immediately opened a law office at Cuba, where he remained until September, 1882, doing a good business. He removed to Steelville, and in November of that year he was elected judge of probate for Crawford county.

Judge Pinnell is a good lawyer, methodical, systematic and well posted in his profession, and has what may be termed a judicial mind, capable of hearing evidence on both sides of a question, and drawing correct conclusions. He is a logical reasoner, and has excellent judgment. He is highly prized as a citizen and a friend.

He was married, September 3, 1871, to Miss Frances Esther Collier, a native of Letcher county, Kentucky. They have four bright and interesting children, one son and three daughters.

JOHN C. H. STEVENSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS young lawyer and fine scholar is a native of Franklin county, this state, born in Union, October 20, 1853. Both parents, John D. and Hannah (Letcher) Stevenson, were natives of Virginia. His father, who is assessor and collector of water rates in Saint Louis, was a captain in the United States army in the Mexican war, and a general in the federal service during the civil war. His mother is a cousin of Governor John Letcher, of Virginia. Both of his grandfathers were in the second war with England.

Young Stevenson is a graduate of the Saint Louis high school, class of 1873; of the Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, class of 1877, and of the Saint Louis law school, class of 1879, he having previously read law in the office of Judge George A. Madill. His legal studies did not end with his entrance upon the practice of his profession; he is seemingly as studious as ever, and evidently knows that to succeed and to rise at the bar, he must not abate at all of his



diligence at his books. His practice is in both the civil and criminal courts, and growing from year to year.

Mr. Stevenson trains in the republican ranks, being very decided in his political and other views. He is a young man of independent cast of character, of no inconsiderable refinement of mind as well as polish of manners, and of unexceptionably good habits; hence there is strong hope of his progress in his profession.

BENJAMIN F. RUSSELL.

STEELVILLE.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RUSSELL is a grandson of Benjamin Russell, who was a soldier in the continental army, and was captured by Indians. The name Russell is a corruption of the Norman Du Rozel. Hugh Du Rozel came over with William the Conqueror into England in 1066, and to him the various branches of the distinguished house of Russell now in England trace their origin. The great-grandfather of our subject was a descendant of this ancient house, through one of its younger branches. He immigrated to America at a very early day, and settled in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in the territory of the present state of Maine. The father of Benjamin F. was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, before marriage, was Miss Mahala Wright, of Andover, Massachusetts, a lady of Scotch descent, of rare intellectual attainments and highly accomplished.

Our subject was born in the town of Greenwood, October 26, 1844. In the autumn of 1871 his parents removed to Texas county, Missouri, where both died the following October, and were buried in the same grave. From his mother Mr. Russell inherited fine literary tastes and habits of thought. His early days were spent on his father's farm, and attending school winters. He entered the preparatory class in Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine. The next spring he enlisted in the 10th Maine infantry, and served two years, participating in the campaigns of the Shenandoah Valley, and in the battles of Winchester, Falling Waters, Front Royal and Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded, lying on the battle field all night, but was removed to the hospital at Washington next day, and recovered in time to join his regiment just after the battle of Antietam. After his return home at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he wrote and published a history of his regiment, which received very favorable notices from the press. He then returned to Gould's Academy the following summer. He

then enlisted in the 3d Massachusetts cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant for meritorious conduct, under General Banks, in the famous Red River expedition. He was afterward under Sheridan in the Shenandoah, but the war being at an end, he was sent with his command to the plains, and mustered out of service at Fort Riley. He afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits, and finally turned his attention to literary pursuits, gaining considerable notoriety as a contributor to literary magazines and newspapers.

He came to Texas county, Missouri, in 1871, with the intention of providing a home for his parents. He engaged in farming. After the death of his parents he published the "Western Success" at Salem, Missouri, and contributed largely to the general press. He then took the local editorship of the "Texas County Pioneer," which he held one year. He then purchased the Crawford "Mirror," which he removed from Cuba to Steelville, where he continues its publication. Mr. Russell is liberal in his religious sentiments, and in politics is a republican. He is active and attends all of the conventions of the party. He is the present mayor of the city of Steelville, and stands high throughout southwest Missouri, and he possesses superior literary talents. He was admitted to the bar in Texas county, by Judge Hill, in 1874. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Bessie L. Millsaps, a lady of fine accomplishments and highly educated.

ROBERT F. WALKER.

VERSAILLES.

ROBERT FRANKLIN WALKER, who is serving his fourth term as prosecuting attorney of Morgan county, is a native of that county, born November 29, 1850. His father, Belford S. Walker, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and was a descendant of an English family, who settled at first in Virginia, moving thence to Ohio; and his mother, before her marriage, was Abigail L. Evans, whose parents were from Wales, and who settled in Ohio. They were remotely related to Rev. Christmas Evans, the eminent Welsh Baptist minister.

Robert was educated at the state university, at Columbia, being graduated from the collegiate department in June, 1873, and from the law department in 1874, having studied his profession one year before entering the latter school. He taught before entering the university, and some while pursuing his studies. Prior to this time, from fourteen to seventeen years of age, he worked in printing offices at Versailles and Kansas City.

On receiving his license, Mr. Walker went to Young county, Texas, where he practiced his profession between one and two years, returning to Missouri in the autumn of 1876, and opening an office at Versailles, the seat of justice of Morgan county. In that same autumn he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county by his democratic constituents, and he has been reëlected at three successive elections. He is one of the most popular young men in the county; is unusually well read in the profession for a lawyer of his age; is active and energetic as a prosecutor, and is one the best criminal lawyers in this part of the state. He is faithful and trustworthy, and good in every branch of the law. He is also associate editor with John A. Hanney, of the "Weekly Gazette," published at Versailles. He writes with a sharp pen.

Mr. Walker was married September 20, 1877, to Nannie A., daughter of Hon. Leland Wright, once receiver of the United States land office at Fayette, Howard county, and they have one child.

GEORGE J. DAVIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

GEORGE J. DAVIS is an able lawyer, of keen perceptions, possessing a logical mind, great energy and physical power. He is practical in all his thoughts, plans and actions, and possesses shrewdness and legal acumen that few attain. He is a gentleman of strict integrity, who conducts all of his professional business according to a high standard. He has the faculty of grasping the pivotal points of a case with great ease, and his judgment is usually correct.

Mr. Davis is sixty years of age and is a native of Cattaraugus county, New York. He is the son of Jonathan Davis and Sally (Farwell) Davis. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812-14. Our subject was educated at Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1848. He read law in Geneseo, New York, with Scott Lord and William H. Kelsey, both of whom have been members of congress from that state. Mr. Davis was admitted to the bar in September, 1851, and immediately commenced practice at Geneseo, remaining there until January, 1866.

He was district attorney for Livingston county from 1863 to 1866, and was reëlected in the fall of 1865 for the term of three years, but resigned and came to Saint Louis, crossing the Mississippi River on the ice in January, 1866, and has been in the active practice of the law ever since that time, doing an extensive business. His business has been largely in insurance cases and corporation

practice. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Saint Louis municipal assembly three years and has always held the office of United States commissioner and assignee in bankruptcy. Mr. Davis is a courteous gentleman and stands high socially. He has been twice married, first, in September, 1850, to Miss Orchestra Metcalf, who died in 1853, leaving one son. He was married again, in 1855, to Miss Cornelia Smith, daughter of the late Judge Albert Smith, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a granddaughter of the late James W. Stevens, judge of the court of common pleas, of Genesee county, New York. They have two sons who are promising members of the Saint Louis bar. In political sentiments Mr. Davis is a democrat.

WILLIAM S. RELFE.

SAINT LOUIS.

WILLIAM S. RELFE came to this city from the southeastern part of the state in 1877 to take charge of the insurance department of Missouri, bringing with him a good reputation as a lawyer and a high-minded citizen of this commonwealth, of which he is a native. He was born at Caledonia, Washington county, July 9, 1840, being a son of James H. and Mildred (Duff) Relfe. His father, who was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812-14, came to Missouri about 1822, and was a prominent physician and a representative in congress. The Duffs were also a Virginia family.

William is a graduate of Arcadia College, Iron county, class of 1858, and afterward taught one year in the same institution. He commenced reading law at Potosi, in his native county, with Judge Carter, and completed his legal studies in California, where he was admitted to the bar in 1865.

Mr. Relfe returned to Missouri in that year, located at Potosi, and was not long in building up an excellent business in southeastern Missouri. He was holding the office of circuit attorney of his circuit when the law was changed, and he was then elected prosecuting attorney for Washington county, holding the two offices, in all, four years. Mr. Relfe was elected by his democratic constituents to the legislature in 1874, and in the session following was chairman of the committee on claims, and on the committees on the judiciary, criminal jurisprudence, and two or three others.

In 1877 Mr. Relfe was appointed superintendent of the insurance department of the state, and settled in Saint Louis, faithfully attending to the duties of that office for the period of four years. On leaving that position he resumed the

practice of his profession. Says a good judge of the status of our subject: "Mr. Relfe is a cool-headed, safe counselor, an earnest advocate, and is regarded as one of the most honorable and industrious members of the Saint Louis bar."

He belongs to the Legion of Honor and the Knight Templars, and is secretary of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Missouri.

He was married in September, 1870, to Miss Alice L. Wallace, of Potosi, and they have three children.

ALONZO W. SLAYBACK.

SAINT LOUIS.

ALONZO W. SLAYBACK was born July 4, 1838, at Plum Grove, Marion county, Missouri, the homestead of his maternal grandfather. He was a direct descendant on his mother's side of the Countess Susanna Lavillon and Bartholemi Dupy, royal guardsman of Louis XIV, whose tragic prosecution, marvelous escape from France and safe arrival on the shores of Virginia are familiar to the lover of history. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes gave birth to the romantic career of these two renowned Huguenots, Bartholemi Dupy, and Jacques de la Fontaine.

On reaching Virginia in 1700, Bartholemi Dupy joined the Fontaines and Trabues, friends who had preceded him, settling in Manakin town, on the banks of the James River, where he resided until his death. When dying he bequeathed to his eldest son, Jacques, the triangular sword which had served him in fourteen battles in Flanders, and his son at Guilford Court House, and it still remains a legacy in his family in Virginia.

The maternal grandparents of Alonzo W. Slayback were Jeremiah A. Minter (who still lives at the age of eighty-six) and Sallie (McDowell) Minter, both of Kentucky. Sallie McDowell's father was a son of Colonel Samuel McDowell, an officer of the American army, in the war of the revolution. The McDowells were of Scotch descent. His paternal great-grandfather, Solomon Slayback, was a soldier under Washington, one of the Jersey recruits from near Princeton, New Jersey. Originally the Slaybacks were from Amsterdam, Holland. Doctor Abel Slayback, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the son of Solomon Slayback, and father of Alexander Lambdin Slayback, of whom our subject was the oldest child.

Alonzo entered the preparatory department of Masonic College, at Lexington, Missouri, in 1849, and the freshman class in 1852, and was graduated therefrom in 1856, with the highest honors of his class.

He afterward engaged in the occupation of a teacher, studying law during

his spare time at Saint Joseph, Missouri. At this place he enjoyed the friendship of Rev. A. V. C. Schenck and General Bela M. Hughes, men of very wide differences in characteristics, but of extraordinary talents of a marked character. They had considerable influence in shaping the mind and mental nature of the boy. He was admitted to the bar by Judge Norton, then of the circuit court, but now of the supreme court of Missouri. He formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph P. Grubb, now judge of the Buchanan county circuit. His second partner in law business was Samuel Ensworth, which continued but a short time.

At the breaking out of the war in 1861, we find him in the confederate service, under General Price, in the Missouri state guard. In 1861, immediately after the battle of Lexington, he was elected colonel of a cavalry regiment, and served during the term of his enlistment. He then enlisted as a private in the regular confederate service for three years, or during the war. He was soon after appointed on the staff of General Martin E. Green, with the rank of captain of ordnance. After the skirmish at Farmington he was recommended for duty in the line and for promotion. He reported to General Hindman and was sent to the cavalry front under General John S. Marmaduke, with whom he remained about a year after the confederate forces were driven into Arkansas, participating in many battles and skirmishes. In the spring of 1864 General E. Kirby Smith sent him as a bearer of special dispatches to Richmond. Mr. Sedden, confederate secretary of war, ordered General Smith to assign Captain Slayback to duty in the line, and by the order of that general he recruited a regiment in southeast Missouri, called the Slayback Lancers, of which he was elected colonel. This regiment was attached to Shelby's old brigade, where it remained to the close of the war, after which, forty-eight of this regiment, mostly officers, organized a company, chose Colonel Slayback captain, and joined General Shelby's expedition to Mexico. They were disbanded in the city of Monterey, the general commanding that department being jealous of all Americans. Colonel Slayback then visited the city of Mexico, and was the guest of El Señor General Don Tomas O'Horan, Prefect of Talapan, at his headquarters, where he spent several months studying the Spanish language and Mexican military tactics. At the earnest solicitation of his mother he returned to the United States. She went as far as Havana after him. He met her there and returned home with her, after five years of absence.

In August, 1866, he settled in the practice of the law at Saint Louis. He soon formed a partnership with R. H. Spencer, which was dissolved in 1870, when H. A. Haenssler became his law partner; this partnership continued until December, 1876, when Colonel Slayback resumed practice alone.

Politically Colonel Slayback was a democrat. He was a delegate to the democratic presidential convention of 1876, from the second congressional district of Missouri. The same year he was democratic nominee of that district for congress, but owing to an unhappy division in his party a republican was elected over the two democratic candidates. Colonel Slayback was made a member of the firm of Broadhead, Slayback and Haenssler, August 1, 1878. He was engaged in several important cases, tried in the different courts of Saint Louis, where he early won considerable distinction as an advocate. He continued in this connection up to the day of his tragic death, which occurred in the "Post Dispatch" office in Saint Louis, October 13, 1882. During a heated political campaign of that season, in which Colonel Slayback took part, certain personal articles relative to him appeared in the "Post Dispatch," and while engaged in conversation with the managing editor of that paper he was shot through the heart, and died instantly.

Colonel Slayback was a man of generous impulses, great energy, and fluency of speech; his oratory was of that style which pleases the multitude. He was quick at repartee; wit and anecdote played a conspicuous part in his political speeches. He was very successful as an advocate before a jury, and he was searching in his examination of witnesses. He had cultivated quite a taste for literature, and was socially a congenial, pleasant gentleman.

He married Miss Alice A. Waddell, an estimable lady, daughter of the late W. B. Waddell, of Lexington, Missouri. They had six children, all of whom survive him.

WALLER M. BOULWARE.

PALMYRA.

WALLER MARION BOULWARE, of the Marion county bar, was born in this county, January 8, 1840, being a son of William H. and Maria (Redd) Boulware. His mother was a sister of Judge Redd, whose sketch appears on other pages of this work. His paternal grandfather was a Baptist preacher, and emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky.

Waller was classically educated at Saint Paul's College, Palmyra, under Rev. Doctor Corbyn; read law, in part, with Judge Dryden, at Palmyra, and largely at home, and commenced practice in 1862 as prosecuting attorney of the sixteenth judicial circuit, under the administration of Governor Gamble, and held that office until January, 1869. That was the only civil or political office he has ever accepted. We doubt if his ambition roves in that direction. Without any blus-

ter he seems to be faithfully attending to the duties of his profession. He is regarded as one of the best read lawyers of his age in this part of the state. He understands the law as a science—its principles and the relation which they sustain to each other, and the philosophy on which they are formed. He is no declaimer, but makes a clear and logical argument and an effective appeal to the understanding rather than the feelings of a jury.

Mr. Boulware was married in March, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Cupp, of Monroe county, this state, and they have three children.

John William Boulware, a younger brother of our subject, is an attorney at law at Palmyra, and clerk of the probate court of Marion county.

WINFIELD S. POPE.

JEFFERSON CITY.

MR. POPE is descended from very old families in the southern states. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were planters, and the last named was also a Baptist minister, the Pope family settling in Virginia soon after the first emigrant from the old world came over. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was Nathan Hunt, a Quaker preacher, not unknown in national history, and whose father was Thomas Hunt, who died at Newcastle-on-Tyne while on a religious visit to England, Ireland and Holland, in September, 1772. Winfield is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Hale) Pope, and was born in Davidson county, North Carolina, July 20, 1847. His father was born in the same county, and his mother in Randolph county, same state. He was educated at the Davidson Academy and the North Carolina Military Academy, at Hillsboro, leaving the latter school a few hours before the arrival of General Sherman's army, early in April, 1865. After the civil war, he taught one term in the Davidson Academy; came to Missouri in 1866, and taught school six months in Webster county.

Mr. Pope had read law at Hillsboro before leaving his native state, and also while teaching in this state, and in February, 1867, he was licensed to practice by Judge Robert W. Fyan, at Marshfield, and immediately opened an office at Hartville, Wright county. He was elected to the legislature in 1872, and attended sessions in 1873 and 1874, acting as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. In January, 1875, Mr. Pope came to Jefferson City, and has here continued the practice of his profession, with good success. For some time he made a partial

specialty of municipal bonds and municipal securities, yet his practice has always been general, and he has made a success financially as well as professionally.

Mr. Pope owns a large farm in Miller county, adjoining Cole on the south, and has latterly given considerable attention to stock raising, still, however, continuing his legal business. He has also a fine ranch in Colorado. He is a politician of the democratic school, but we cannot learn that he has ever had a desire for office.

Mr. Pope was first married in December, 1869, to Miss Emily J. Fuller, of Science Hill, North Carolina, she dying in September, 1870; and the second time in June, 1873, to Miss Lucy Miller, of Jefferson City, having by her three children, all daughters. Mrs. Pope is a daughter of the late Judge George W. Miller, formerly of the circuit bench.

HON. GEORGE A. MADILL.

SAINT LOUIS.

GEORGE A. MADILL is a native of New York, and passed his early life at Utica, in that state, receiving a liberal education. He pursued a course of legal studies in the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar, and in 1866, removing to Saint Louis, entered upon a professional career, which has in every sense proved eminently successful. In 1870, at the urgent request of his professional brethren, who, irrespective of political preferences, petitioned him, he accepted an election to the judgeship of the Saint Louis circuit, and continued on the bench until 1875, when he resumed his practice as a member of the law firm of Krum and Madill. He afterward retired from this firm, and at present (1884) conducts his business in his own name. He is also a member of the faculty of the Saint Louis Law School, his special branch of teaching being the law of real property.

As a lawyer, Judge Madill is at once thorough, scholarly, careful, conscientious and successful. Possessing a legal mind of high order, clear, comprehensive and practical, and at the same time being a man of fine executive ability, well versed in the intricacies of business and commercial affairs, and cool and deliberate in his judgments, his legal opinions carry with them a weight and authority that never fail to command the highest respect. Among his professional associates he is most highly esteemed for his manly and lawyer-like qualities. His conduct of cases in court is marked by discretion, clearness and

precision, and in his arguments before court or jury he is methodical, business-like and persuasive, never failing to impress his auditors with the sincerity of his convictions, and always ready to support his legal propositions with the highest authorities.

Such qualities, in an eminent degree, fitted him for the honorable and responsible office of judge, and to them **must be attributed** the success which attended him in that position. The business of his court was dispatched with promptness and accuracy, and justice was administered intelligently, and according to law. His marvelous memory of adjudicated cases, and his methodically arranged knowledge and critical analysis enabled him to discriminate, and at an instant detect false analogies. Such was the working of his court that it was a pleasure for a lawyer who knew his case, to appear before him. To young men he was always indulgent, and cheerfully aided them with his counsels. At the same time he had no favorites, and no one ever accused him of discourteous treatment. Upon his retirement from the bench he was tendered a banquet by the members of the Saint Louis bar, who there gave expression to their regard for him in encomiums of praise.

HON. CHARLES GIBSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

IT is a historical fact that the first English immigrants to Virginia were a superior race, with enlarged views of government, liberty and law, who sought out homes in the American wilds, in obedience to impulses prompted by a lofty ambition and sincere desire to benefit their race, bringing with them sufficient means to plant, preserve and foster institutions becoming to an enlightened race. From these ancestors sprang men in great numbers renowned for patriotism and virtue, unsurpassed for statesmanship, the ripest scholars and unequalled orators. With her natural advantages and the endowments of science and art, Virginia has bestowed upon her sons a culture and elegance, and upon her daughters a refinement unsurpassed by any state or nation on the globe. A worthy son of that noble state is Charles Gibson, patriot, statesman, orator, patron of literature and the fine arts,—a lawyer of eminence, whose every impulse is as pure as the crystal waters that flow from the mountain springs of his native state. He was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1825, son of Captain Hugh and Elizabeth B. (Rutledge) Gibson, his father's family being one of the oldest in south-



Yours sincerely
W. H. Gibson

He was a man of great talents, and of a most amiable character. He was a man of great talents, and of a most amiable character. He was a man of great talents, and of a most amiable character.

His manner of thinking was very different from the common way of thinking. He was a man of great talents, and of a most amiable character. He was a man of great talents, and of a most amiable character. He was a man of great talents, and of a most amiable character.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ.

BY JAMES BOSWELL.

It is the duty of the English Impartialists to Virginia to support the cause of liberty and law, and to support the cause of liberty and law. It is the duty of the English Impartialists to Virginia to support the cause of liberty and law, and to support the cause of liberty and law.



*Yours Sincerely
Gibson*



western Virginia, and his mother being a descendant of the Rutledges of South Carolina. His father moved to western Missouri in 1836, when the country was new and the advantages were meager for obtaining an education; but the superior aptness of young Gibson overcame all obstacles, so that after obtaining what information he could from the books within his reach, and a brief period at Missouri University, we find him a ripe scholar, and afterward he perfected himself in modern languages. Add to that his extensive general reading, and scientific knowledge obtained from various sources, and he is one of the most scholarly men in his profession.

In 1843 Mr. Gibson formed the acquaintance of Hon. Edward Bates, in whose office he studied, and whose friendship he gained and preserved for a period of over a quarter of a century. He also read law with Josiah Spaulding, of Saint Louis, for a period of three years. During this time he also acquired an extensive knowledge of French and German. Mr. Gibson commenced his political career in 1844, when he made able speeches in behalf of Henry Clay; in 1848 he supported General Taylor for the presidency, and in 1852 he was a state elector at large for General Scott. Mr. Gibson was a whig in politics.

After the campaign in 1856 the whig party ceased to maintain a national organization, but clinging to its great memories Mr. Gibson was one of those known as old-line whigs. He originated the movement in 1860, which was warmly supported by Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley and the Blairs, announcing the name of Hon. Edward Bates for president of the United States, but that failed, and he supported the Bell and Everett ticket. In 1861, when the war of the rebellion broke out, Mr. Gibson raised his voice in favor of maintaining the Union, and it was a potent power. His coadjutors in the movement were Colonel J. O. Broadhead, General F. P. Blair and B. Gratz Brown. Through their efforts and others who were stimulated by like impulses, Missouri was saved to the Union. He was appointed assistant attorney general, under President Lincoln, by Hon. Edward Bates, the attorney general, which appointment Mr. Gibson declined. But the perils of the nation thickened, and he afterward accepted the position of solicitor of the United States court of claims (now United States solicitor general) in Washington, and for the next four years he was constantly engaged in regulating the relations of Missouri with the federal government. He was also agent of the state of Missouri in Washington during all the war. He resigned the office in 1864. He was an early supporter of Andrew Johnson.

In 1870 he counseled the coalition of liberal republicans with the democrats, which resulted in the election of B. Gratz Brown for governor of Missouri. He had no political animosities, and was a zealous advocate of reënfranchisement, and as the most speedy means to that end he assisted the coalition of the more liberal members of the republican party with the democrats. In 1878 the democratic state convention of Missouri appointed him a delegate at large to the national democratic convention at Baltimore. He opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley as impolitic, and subsequent events have proved him correct. Mr. Gibson has been employed in numerous cases involving large sums and important interests, and has always been found equal to the emergency, and has attained a rank at the bar that few ever reach. In 1876 he was selected by the democratic national committee to visit Louisiana as one of the "visiting statesmen." After being in New Orleans a few days the visiting committee were requested to send a smart lawyer and a discreet and able man to Florida, and Mr. Gibson was elected to go there; he spent more than a month in Tallahassee, taking an important part in the series of judicial and legislative proceedings known as the Florida election case. He was complimented by the leading newspapers as being the most learned gentleman who went to Florida at the request of the democratic commission. He originated the act, and obtained its passage, creating the land court of Saint Louis, and was one of the principal practitioners before it. He has been an active and efficient promoter of the enterprises which have advanced the commercial prosperity of Saint Louis. He was the originator of the Southern Hotel, and his efforts gave that enterprise its success. He drew up the act establishing Forest Park, and was instrumental in procuring its passage by the state legislature. He was also one of the most efficient friends of Lafayette Park, and one of its commissioners. He superintended the erection of the Benton statue, and secured the erection of Houdon's statue in Lafayette Park, and took an active and leading part in procuring the erection of the colossal statue of Hon. Edward Bates, his old friend, in Forest Park. The park board ordered its granite pedestal to be adorned with four bronze medallions, namely: H. S. Geyer, United States senator; Governor H. R. Gamble; J. B. Eads, and Charles Gibson.

February 2, 1882, Doctor Von Gerlich, the Imperial German and acting Austrian consul, waited on Mr. Gibson at his residence, on behalf of the Emperor of Austria, and delivered him the decree making him Knight Commander of the Order of Franz Joseph. The Emperor himself is chief, and the commanders form the inner circle next to him. This is the highest honor ever conferred upon any American lawyer

by any European sovereign. It was fairly earned by Mr. Gibson in the line of professional duty, in the case against Baron Von Bechtolsheim, late Austro-Hungarian consul at Saint Louis. The knights of the order wear their cross on the lapel of the coat, but the commander's insignia is pendant to a silken collar around the neck, making an elegant personal ornament. The decree and accompanying letter are as follows:

837. His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, etc., etc., etc., has, by an all highest decree of December 15, 1882, been graciously pleased to confer upon your Right Honorable self the commander's cross of his Sovereign Franz Joseph Order. I have the honor to make known this grant, and to send inclosed the insignia of the order which has been bestowed.

BATTIOLI.

VIENNA, December 16, 1882.

[L.S.]

CHANCERY OF IMPERIAL AUSTRIA.

FRANZ JOSEPH ORDER.

TO MR. RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES GIBSON, COUNSELOR AT LAW, SAINT LOUIS.

K. and K. Oest. Ung. Gessandtschaft, No. 77.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1883.—SIR: In recognition of your services recently rendered to our government in the unfortunate case of our former consul at Saint Louis, Mr. Bechtolsheim, His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the cross of the commandership of his Sovereign Order Francis Joseph.

In transmitting to you inclosed the respective decree, together with the insignia, I congratulate you on the high distinction, and have great pleasure to add that by special favor the decoration is not to be returned, as usual, but may remain in the family as a gratifying heirloom. Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration. The I and R Austro-Hungarian minister,

SCHAEFFER.

To Hon. Mr. Charles Gibson, C.F.J.O.

Mr. Gibson was junior counsel in the celebrated case against the French Counts de Montesquieu, indicted and tried for murder, and rendered them the most important services. Indeed he it was that got them clear.

Many years ago he was sole counsel for the Emperor William, then Prince Regent of Prussia, in an important case. He was so well pleased with his conduct after the case was over that he issued a special decree to make and present to him, as a "peculiar expression of his appreciation," two royal porcelain vases. The following inscription on them, in letters of gold, was written by the great Baron von Humboldt: "Prussia's Regent to Counsellor Charles Gibson, the unselfish advocate of justice." They are the most splendid vases in the United States, and are all covered with beautiful paintings in enamel, etc. They, with many other fine works of art, adorn the parlor of his commodious, beautiful, but unpretentious, home in St. Louis.

The habits of Mr. Gibson and his family are domestic and retired. He is inclined to be reticent and unassuming, and his intercourse with mankind is of such easy, graceful nature, one feels at home in his presence, and the glow of his warm heart seems manifest in his benign countenance and mellow accents.

He was married in 1851, to Miss Virginia Gamble, daughter of Archibald Gamble, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Saint Louis. They have eight children, all of whom are living, except their son, Lieutenant Gibson, who was a graduate of West Point, and when he died one of the most brilliant young officers of the regular army.

THOMAS K. SKINKER.

SAINT LOUIS.

THOMAS K. SKINKER is well known throughout Missouri as the accomplished supreme court reporter, who has filled that position admirably since August 1, 1877. He is a gentleman of polish and fine presence, and is noted for his urbane manner and uniform courtesy. He is a native of Saint Louis county, and was born June 9, 1845. He is a son of Thomas and Jane (Neilson) Skinker. He was educated in Washington University, and was graduated therefrom in 1863. He attended the law school at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the Saint Louis bar in 1867, and has been in the successful practice of his profession ever since.

He was married December 8, 1869, to Miss Bertha Rives of Charlottesville, Virginia. They have four children.

L. F. PARKER.

ROLLA.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of New York. He was born in Franklin, September 26, 1847, and is the son of L. F. Parker and Elizabeth (Wylie) Parker. His parents removed to Connecticut in 1848, where our subject was raised. He was graduated at the New Britain high school. He came west in 1868, and taught public school in Saint Charles, Franklin and Phelps counties until June, 1873, during which time he spent his leisure hours in preparing for the legal profession. In June, 1873, he was admitted to the bar in Rolla, where he has been in the successful practice of his profession ever since.

Mr. Parker is an able lawyer; his mind is subtle and refined, he grasps the pivotal points of a case with great ease. His mind is remarkably active; he possesses great energy, and he is an advocate of power and eloquence.

He was married in February, 1872, to Miss Sallie Maupin, daughter of Colonel A. W. Maupin, of Franklin county, Missouri. They have three children living, Luman Franklin, Jacqueline O., and Grace.

HAMILTON E. BAKER.

ROLLA.

HAMILTON E. BAKER is a native of North Carolina. He was born October 15, 1846, at Jefferson, in that state, and is the son of John Baker. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Nancy Goss.

Hamilton came to Missouri with his parents in 1850. His father died soon after, and our subject spent most of his boyhood days at school. He read law with Bland and Bland at Rolla, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice at that place, doing a good business. He afterward formed a partnership with William C. Kelly, which continued two years. He was appointed assessor of Phelps county in 1867, and was appointed United States court commissioner by Judge Krekle. May 20, 1881, President Garfield appointed him postmaster at Rolla, which office he still holds.

Mr. Baker is a thorough lawyer, well posted in his profession. He has a comprehensive mind, is practical and active. He is an accommodating and conscientious official, and justly popular with the people where he resides.

He was married, in 1880, to Miss Belle Hewitt, an estimable lady of Rolla, Missouri.

HON. JOHN W. PHILLIPS.

SAINT LOUIS.

ONE of the ablest lawyers at the Saint Louis bar is Hon. John W. Phillips. He was born in Lebanon, Wilson county, Tennessee, son of William Phillips and Nancy (Waters) Phillips. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a soldier under General Jackson in the Creek and Indian wars, and in the battle of New Orleans. He was a magistrate in his county, a gentleman universally honored, and respected for his honor and intelligence. His grandfather was also a native of Pennsylvania. He went down the Ohio River on a flat-boat in 1800, and landed at Nashville.

Our subject spent his boyhood on a farm until seventeen, attending school winters, and to the general routine of farm work the remainder of the year. He then attended the academy two years. At nineteen years of age he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1860. He studied law in the office of Hon. H. L. Richmond, of that place, and, after the close of the war, attended the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, having been admitted to the bar in Meadville in 1862. The civil war was then raging, and he raised a company of cavalry, and was attached to the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, with the rank of captain. He was afterward promoted to major and lieutenant colonel successively. He took part in all of the battles that were fought from the Rapidan to Richmond. He was under General Sheridan in the battle of the Wilderness, leading the advance guard. His regiment fired the first shots in that memorable engagement. He was also with Sheridan at Cedar Creek and Winchester, and throughout the Shenandoah. He was captured in November, 1864, in the skirmish of Cedar Creek, and was confined as a hostage in Libby Prison until March, 1865, and was mustered out of service, August 1 of that year. He then attended law school, and commenced the practice of the law at Lebanon, where he remained until 1867, when he was elected judge of the seventh judicial circuit of that state, and held that office until 1871. He was highly popular in that position. Perhaps Tennessee never had a circuit judge who was more completely abreast of current statutory enactments and legal adjudications than Judge Phillips. His memory of adjudicated cases is something marvelous, and his knowledge of them is so methodized and arranged in his own mind, that he is never confused by their number, and his power of analysis is so keen that he is enabled to discriminate with accuracy between true and false analogies, a capacity absolutely essential to the proper administration of justice, and which distinguishes the mere case hunter from the great lawyer. The court room where Judge Phillips presided was a place for the administration of justice, according to the forms and principles of the law, and it was done courteously, intelligently and speedily. The machinery of his court was in such beautiful working order that it was a pleasure to any lawyer who had prepared his case to appear before him. Upon the bench Judge Phillips had no favorites or pets. In judicial manner he was a model. His courtesy never descended to undue familiarity. He held the bar in respect, and they in return each respected him.

He came to Saint Louis in 1873, and became associated with A. C. Stewart, his present partner, in 1874, and has continued in the practice of the law since

that time. They have been attorneys for the Saint Louis Compress Company since 1874, and for the Texas and Saint Louis Railway Company since 1879.

Judge Phillips is an excellent trial lawyer, an eloquent advocate, and a courteous gentleman, of firm integrity, who enjoys the utmost confidence and respect of the community where he moves. In 1862 he was married to Miss Nora A. Pickett, an estimable lady. She is a granddaughter of John Pickett, for many years a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

JAMES S. EUSOR.

SAINT LOUIS.

JAMES S. EUSOR was born in Saint Charles county, Missouri, July 4, 1856. He is the son of Sidney R. and Elvira (Dyer) Eusor. His father was an eminent physician who formerly practiced in Saint Louis. His paternal grandfather was a prominent merchant in Northampton, England. James was educated at Christian Brothers College, Saint Louis, graduating in 1874. He entered the law department of Washington University in 1880, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He has been in practice of the law since that time with a reasonable amount of patronage, and considering the time he has been in practice he has been very successful.

Mr. Eusor is an industrious, energetic young man, trying his cases well, and being a good advocate. He has a good flow of language, and has a happy manner of presenting his thoughts to both court and jury. Having a well balanced judgment, he may be considered one of the rising young men of the profession.

JAMES CARR.

SAINT LOUIS.

JAMES CARR was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1825, the son of John and Lucinda (Trindle) Carr. He is of Scotch descent, from the Lindsay and Calvin families, well known in Scotland. He was educated in Shippenburgh, Pennsylvania; attended the law department of the university at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating in 1852, and the same year removed to Paris, Monroe county, Missouri, and immediately commenced practice of the law. He remained there until January 1, 1863, when he removed to Hannibal, and was made general attorney for the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company.

That position he filled until 1878, when he removed to Saint Louis. While he was attorney for the railroad company he conducted a large amount of railroad litigation, and was instrumental in establishing numerous precedents in regard to the rights and liabilities of railroad companies. He has also been attorney for other corporations, and has had a large experience in corporation law.

Mr. Carr achieved a great triumph in the case of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company *vs.* Husen. It was carried to the United States supreme court on writ of error to supreme court of Missouri. In this case the United States supreme court declared the "Texas Cattle Law," as it was called, unconstitutional. Two hundred and thirty-three suits had been brought against that railroad for violating the law. The question had been decided by the courts of Kansas, and the supreme courts of Missouri and Illinois, in cases where the ablest lawyers in the West had been employed, and Mr. Carr was the only lawyer who had confidence enough in his own judgment, and courage to carry the question before the supreme court at Washington.

Mr. Carr was also counsel in the case of Bailey *vs.* the Hannibal and Saint Joseph railroad, when the question arose as to the rights between preferred stock, and common stock of corporations. It is a leading case, in which Mr. Carr made an exhaustive and elaborate brief, which was followed very closely by Mr. Justice Clifford, in his opinion. Mr. Carr settled the law in the controversy between the swamp-land grant, and the railroad grant, to the state of Missouri, in the case known as The Railroad Company *vs.* Smith.

In the case of Proctor *vs.* Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company, Mr. Carr argued the case orally before the supreme court of Missouri, and induced the court to reverse its previous decision, rendered in the case of Barbara Schultz *vs.* the Pacific Railroad Company, the former case being a very important and far-reaching decision. He was also counsel in the case of Funkhouse *vs.* Peck, a very important decision in regard to land, and land titles, growing out of a grant of land to the state of Missouri, by congress. About seventy thousand dollars' worth of property was involved in the case, and was directly dependent upon the decision in it, which Mr. Carr won, and twenty-two other cases dependent upon it.

He has been mainly instrumental in shaping the railroad legislation of Missouri. The supreme court reports show Mr. Carr's name more frequently than that of any other lawyer in the state. He has been in more cases, and won more, than any other lawyer in Missouri. He is at present engaged extensively and successfully in the bond litigation, growing out of the bonds issued under and



by the authority of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, to wit: the bonds issued by the counties of Macon, Knox and Clark.

Mr. Carr is deep, clear, comprehensive and profound; he makes elaborate and accurate briefs, and is a logical, cogent reasoner, and is a gentleman of high standing and integrity.

Mr. Carr is past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Missouri, and is past grand generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the state.

He was married, August 7, 1860, to Miss Mary Hardy. They have seven children.

HON. JOHN D. PARKINSON.

BUTLER.

JOHAN DANIEL PARKINSON, late judge of the twenty-fifth judicial circuit, and now a prominent lawyer in the twenty-second judicial circuit. is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Lafayette county, January 1, 1839. His father, Peter Parkinson, a farmer, is a native of Tennessee, and is yet living, his home being in Wisconsin, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy McCollum, was born in Illinois. She died in 1843. The grandfather of Peter Parkinson was in the revolutionary army, going into that service from Virginia, and his father, D. M. Parkinson, served with General Jackson in the war of 1812.

The subject of these biographical notes is a graduate of the Wisconsin State University, Madison, class of 1861. He taught two or three winters while in college, and was tutor in the university three years after being graduated. He read law at Madison, with George B. Smith; attended lectures in the law department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; returned to the capital of his native state; finished his law readings in the office of John D. Gurnee, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1865. He remained in the office of his preceptor, pursuing his studies, when not otherwise engaged, until the spring of 1867, when he came to this state and in June opened an office at Greenfield, Dade county, where he remained for fourteen years, and made a noteworthy record, both as a lawyer and jurist, going on the bench of the circuit court in the spring of 1872.

Judge Parkinson took unusual pains with his legal as well as literary education, and is one of the best read lawyers in this part of the state. He has never ceased to be a student, and is constantly growing in knowledge. He is sound

and logical, a safe counselor, and an eminently trustworthy man in all the relations of business and of life. As a judge he was clear-headed, discreet and careful, without bias or prejudice, and very deliberate in coming to a conclusion. His decisions, when once made, were rarely reversed by a higher court.

At the end of his first term Judge Parkinson was reëlected, and served in all about nine years, leaving the bench January 1, 1881. In June following he moved to the seat of justice of Bates county, his present home, where he has already secured a lucrative practice, his high reputation as a lawyer having preceded him into this, an adjoining, judicial circuit. Since settling here, he has been of the firm of Parkinson and Abernathy. His political affiliations have always been with the democratic party. He is a Knight Templar in Freemasonry.

While a resident of Dade county, in December, 1870, Judge Parkinson was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Fulton, daughter of Rev. William R. Fulton, a Presbyterian minister, and they have had six children, and the misfortune to bury half of them.

JAMES S. WOOLDRIDGE.

HARRISONVILLE.

JAMES SAINT CLAIR WOOLDRIDGE is one of the oldest members of the Cass county bar, and has long maintained a first-class standing among the fraternity. He was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, April 9, 1829, being a son of Elam and Jane (Caldwell) Wooldridge, both natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer. James was educated at Hiwassee College, in his native county, taking the complete English course, and Latin, and omitting Greek. In 1855 he came to this state, and was unsettled for two years, traveling most of the time in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1857 he went to Johnson county, adjoining Cass, and commenced the study of law, continuing that study the next year at Harrisonville, under Judge E. P. West, and in 1859 he was admitted to the bar. He was in practice here until 1862, when he went into the confederate service in company A, 2d Missouri cavalry. In October of that year, he was taken prisoner, and after seven months he was released on parole. Returning to his native state and county, he remained there until October, 1865, when he returned to Cass county, and farmed for one season, resuming practice in 1867. Two years later he became a partner of Henry Clay Daniel, and the firm of Wooldridge and Daniel still continues. They constitute one of the stable and substantial firms of the Cass county bar.

He was prosecuting attorney in 1873-4, the first officer of that name in the county.

Mr. Wooldridge was first married in May, 1862, to Miss Sallie J. Moffat, a native of Tennessee, she dying in August, 1875; she had five children; and the second time in May, 1876, to Miss Sallie F. Horn, a native of Kentucky, having by her two children.

Mr. Wooldridge is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is a man of many sterling qualities.

JOHN MURDOCH DICKSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS young lawyer is a native of Saint Louis, dating his birth February 7, 1853. His father was Charles K. Dickson, a native of the state of New Jersey, but became a citizen of Saint Louis at an early age, and remained in active business life until the date of his death, at the age of fifty-three, in January, 1871. He was one of the projectors of the North Missouri railroad and the Saint Charles bridge, one of the organizers of the Third National and Missouri State National banks, and director in each; assisted as commissioner in laying out the western portion of the city, known as Stoddard's addition, and was first, second and third president of the Saint Louis Bridge and Tunnel Company, and president of the Granty lead mines at the time of his death. In earlier life he was president of the Mississippi Wrecking Company, and was prominent in organizing some of the first street railroads built in this city, having been president of the people's line for many years. The wife of Charles K. Dickson was Mary Thomas, born at Frankfort arsenal, Pennsylvania. She is still living, and in excellent health. Her father was one of the pioneers of this city, having come to Saint Louis in the service of the United States government (being a captain in the regular army), as superintendent of lead and iron mines. In two years he increased the revenues of the government from this source from three hundred thousand dollars to one and a half million dollars. He constructed the arsenal at Saint Louis, and was its first commander. He subsequently resigned the army, and became one of the most active and versatile business men in the early history of this city.

The subject of this notice was educated at the Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and Saint John's College, Fordham, New York, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts from the latter institution in 1873, and master of arts in

course. He studied law in private; was admitted to practice in 1875, and up to the autumn of 1882, when his health failed, he did a very good business for a young man, it being at that period almost wholly with banks and corporations, some of the cases involving very important interests. His briefs are elaborately prepared; all his work is done with great care, and he has been unusually successful. Some of the cases which he has won have greatly enhanced his reputation as a lawyer.

His health being restored, since the early autumn of 1883 he has been hard at work again, doing considerable chancery business. He is painstaking and conscientious; has a high opinion of his profession, and is, we believe, destined to honor it. He will, if his health equals his ambition.

WILLIAM PAGE.

BUTLER.

WILLIAM PAGE is a member of the Bates county bar, in most excellent standing. He studied his profession thoroughly before being admitted to practice, and has been a diligent student since that time, hence is a growing man. He is a native of McHenry county, Illinois, born at Marengo, October 4, 1842, being a son of George R. and Mary E. (Lillibridge) Page. His father was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, and his mother in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Colonel Read Page, was an officer in the continental army.

He concluded his literary studies at the University of Chicago, but was not graduated. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted as a private in company D, 15th Illinois infantry, and served about ten months, when his health failed, and he left the service.

He read law with Church and Kerr, of Woodstock, in his native county; attended two terms in the law department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, at which institution he was graduated in March, 1865. In May, of the same year, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois, and in July he came to this county and opened an office at Pleasant Gap, then the county seat. The next spring he settled in Butler, the county seat of Bates county. He was a partner of Hon. David McGaughey, from 1865 to 1869, and was subsequently a partner of A. T. Holcomb until 1874, at which time his brother, L. F. Page, became associated with our subject. Since 1877 he has been alone in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Page held the office of county attorney, by appointment, from 1866 to 1869, and was mayor of the city from 1879 to 1881. He is a republican, and in 1870 he was his party's nominee for representative to the legislature, and in 1880 for circuit judge. He is one of the leading men in his party in the county. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. Page was united in marriage, August 13, 1873, with Miss Mary O. Slater, a native of Texas, and they have no children.

HON. NOAH M. GIVAN.

HARRISONVILLE.

NOAH MONROE GIVAN, judge of the seventh judicial circuit, is a son of George and Sabrina (Hall) Givan, and was born at Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, December 1, 1840. His father, a farmer, was a native of Maryland, and his mother of Indiana. Some of the Givan family aided in gaining the independence of the colonies. Noah received an academic education at Manchester; spent three years at Franklin College, that state, leaving at the close of the junior year, and was graduated at the state university, Bloomington, in 1862. While preparing for college, and during his college course of studies, he supported himself by teaching school, commencing the day he was sixteen years old. When only nineteen years of age, he was principal of the Manchester Academy one year, and was principal of the Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, graded schools, after receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. Meanwhile, in August, 1862, he was married to Miss Lizzie C. Jackson, of Manchester, and they have had four children, burying all but one daughter, Mabel, who is married to Charles E. Allen, of Pierce City, Missouri.

While Mr. Givan was teaching at Lawrenceburgh, he gave his spare time to the reading of law, and there finished his legal studies with James T. Brown, an eminent lawyer, and was admitted to practice in 1864.

In 1866 he came to this state, was admitted to the bar at Harrisonville, and was in successful practice here until he was elected to the circuit bench in September, 1877, to fill an unexpired term. He was reëlected in November, 1880. His district is composed of Cass and Johnson counties. His politics are democratic.

While at the bar Judge Givan showed that he was very well read in his profession, and that he had a good legal mind, and a sound judgment. He was a discreet counselor, and a logical reasoner, and made a marked success as a practitioner.

As a judge he is cool, dispassionate, considerate and impartial, letting nothing bias his judgment. He is courteous and kind to the bar, a patient listener, and very careful in arriving at conclusions. He is popular with the legal fraternity and with the people, and feared by none but evil doers.

Judge Givan has been for several years a member of the Masonic Fraternity; has been presiding officer of the Harrisonville lodge, and grand master of the grand lodge of the state, and at the same time, grand high priest of the chapter. He is also grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of the state, and one of the best known men in such orders in Missouri. The judge is a stockholder of the Bank of Harrisonville, and very comfortably situated in life. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a man of solid character.

In September, 1883, in the absence of Judge McGregor in Colorado, on account of ill health, our subject sat on the bench for him, and gave such excellent satisfaction that at the close of the term the bar of Jasper county passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the bar of Jasper county are under lasting obligations to Judge N. M. Givan for holding the present term of our circuit court, in the enforced absence of the judge of our circuit court; that by his thorough knowledge of the law, his keen sense of justice, his strict impartiality, and uniform kindness, he has shown himself worthy of a seat on the bench of the highest court of the land; that though he came among us a stranger he takes with him to his home the kindest regards and warm affection of every member of the bar who has appeared before him.

An elegant copy of these resolutions was furnished the judge, and published at the time in the local papers.

JOSEPH G. LODGE.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE record of the Lodge family contains many names quite distinguished as authors and poets. They are of English ancestry, but for over a century they have lived near the historic Red Bank of the New Jersey shore of the Delaware, fourteen miles below Philadelphia, and seven miles above the city of Chester, which is located on the Pennsylvania side of the river, an intelligent and influential family. Joseph G. Lodge was born January 27, 1840, at Billingsport, Gloucester county, New Jersey. He is the son of James M. and Mary (Derrickson) Lodge. The only brother of our subject who lived to the age of manhood was Isaac D., who fell defending his country in the terrible charge at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. Joseph G. was then the only survivor of his father's family,

his mother having died when he was but seventeen years of age, and his father in 1863.

He was educated principally at the seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he spent two years, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took a literary and legal course, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1862, and it may be inferred that he stood well in that university from the fact that he was chosen the orator of his class upon his graduation. Earlier in life he followed the vocation of teacher, and at nineteen we find him teaching for the Quakers, in Camden county, where he continued eighteen months.

After leaving college he entered the office of Robert R. Thoms, of Detroit, as clerk, where he learned much of the details of office work, and enjoyed excellent privileges for obtaining good practical knowledge of his profession. He was admitted to the bar and located in the practice of the law at Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, in 1863, and although a stranger in that place, and with limited pecuniary means, he soon made many friends. Clients came in, and soon he enjoyed a paying business, and had several quite important cases in court. The republicans nominated him for the important position of circuit court commissioner, in 1864, and he was elected by a handsome majority. Some idea may be gained of the young attorney's popularity by the fact that he had been in the place but two years when he was made city treasurer, a high compliment to his integrity and his methods of conducting his professional and private business. He refused the nomination the second year. He then formed a partnership with Hon. Philip Emerson, since United States judge in Utah, under the firm name of Lodge and Emerson, which continued two years. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Calhoun county, in the fall of 1866, and was reëlected in 1868. In this position he met some of the ablest lawyers in the West, yet he never employed an assistant. He achieved remarkable success, and gained a wide reputation as a public prosecutor. He removed to Saint Louis in 1871, and soon acquired a large practice, and no man stands ahead of him as a sound, practical lawyer. He is well versed in all of the subtleties of his profession, and his mind is powerful in its grasp, and he possesses a keenness of analysis and a power of condensation that are somewhat remarkable.

His business has been largely in the criminal courts, but he has been engaged in several large civil suits, where he has had an opportunity to show his aptness for civil practice. He is of a genial, cheery, sunny disposition, and looks on the bright side of life. He possesses social qualities that are rare, and he is one of the most companionable men in Saint Louis.

Mr. Lodge was raised a Methodist, but he attends regularly the Unitarian Church of the most advanced views.

He was married October 24, 1866, to Miss Mary S. Sailer, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Sailer, of Gloucester county, New Jersey. Mrs. Lodge is a lady of high culture, refined and very intellectual. She gives considerable attention to literature and fine arts. She is superb in all of the departments of life. They have had six children, two of whom they have buried; Lizzie D., Henry F., Rosalind and Beatrice are still living.

EZRA J. SMITH.

SEDALIA.

EZRA JOSEPH SMITH is a son of Robert L. and Mollie (Graham) Smith, and dates his birth in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1842. Both parents were born in Pennsylvania. In 1848 the family removed to De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, where the father was engaged in farming until his death, in 1882.

Ezra finished his literary studies at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, that state, taking a partial course; and on the breaking out of civil war, and the call for troops by President Lincoln, he enlisted, April 19, 1861, in the 1st Iowa cavalry, and served in that regiment nearly four years, being wounded in the shoulder at Bayou of Meteo, Arkansas. In February, 1865, he was transferred, and promoted to first lieutenant of company H, 124th United States colored infantry, and served in all four and a half years, being mustered out in November, 1865.

Before going into the army, Mr. Smith had commenced the study of law, and on leaving the service he went to Osceola, Saint Clair county, Missouri; there resumed his legal studies under Samuel S. Burdett, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practiced at Osceola eight years. For a while he was of the firm of Burdett and Smith.

After settling in Sedalia, in 1874, Mr. Smith was for two and a half years of the firm of Smith and Shirk. Latterly he has been alone in the practice of his profession. His business extends into the federal as well as state courts, and he has a good paying practice. He has had several important criminal cases, in which he has achieved great success and a fine reputation; but his main practice and preference are for civil litigation.

Mr. Smith is regarded as one of the best judges of law at the Sedalia bar,

being well posted on the points generally. He is often consulted by other attorneys, particularly in regard to the application of common to statute law. He is very attentive to the interests of his clients, perfectly upright and honorable, and has a highly creditable standing at the Pettis county bar.

Mr. Smith is a member of the republican party, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Methodist Church, and a man of unblemished character. He was married in December, 1869, to Miss Mary Jane Landes, a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and they have four children, three sons and one daughter.

HARVEY L. CHRISTIE.

SAINT LOUIS.

HARVEY L. CHRISTIE is a native of Virginia, born at Suffolk in 1860, son of D. Harvey Christie, and Lizzie A. (Norfleet) Christie. His father was colonel of the 23d North Carolina confederate troops, and was at one time acting brigadier general. He was in several important battles, and was mortally wounded while bravely leading his troops at the battle of Gettysburgh. His regiment was one of the first engaged in that memorable battle of Gettysburgh, and Colonel Christie was in the thickest of the fight until he fell. Our subject was graduated from William and Mary's College, Virginia, in 1878. He studied law at the University of Virginia, and also under Hon. Alexander Martin, of the Missouri supreme court commission. He taught school two years in Virginia, and was principal of Ingleside Academy in Saint Louis county three years. He was admitted to the bar, October 27, 1883, and immediately began practice at Saint Louis.

THOMAS R. GIBSON.

STEELVILLE.

THOMAS R. GIBSON was born December 30, 1855, near Steelville, and is the son of Doctor Alex Gibson and Haney C. (Halbert) Gibson. He was educated at the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, at which last school he attended three years. He studied law with J. M. Seay, of Steelville, and Perry and Clark, of Rolla; was admitted to the bar in September, 1876, but did not commence practice until May, 1879, in the meantime being compelled to teach school for a living.

He has held the offices of county clerk and public administrator by appointment from the governor. In 1882 the democratic party of his county nominated him as their candidate for representative in the thirty-second general assembly of Missouri, but was defeated on account of his revenue reform ideas, which caused the iron companies of the county to oppose him bitterly.

Mr. Gibson is a thorough lawyer, well posted in the statute law and the decisions of the court. He tries his cases well, and is a young man of excellent standing in the community.

CHARLES A. DENTON.

RICH HILL.

THE attorney whose name heads this sketch is a native of Illinois. His birth occurred in Adams county, September 25, 1854. His father is Edward P. Denton, a farmer of Hancock county, Illinois; his mother's maiden name was Jemima Whitney, both natives of Kentucky. Charles spent his early days on the farm and at school. He entered Carthage Lutheran College at the age of eighteen years, where he attended about two years. He afterward entered the Industrial University at Champaign. He read law with McCrary, Hagerman and McCrary, at Keokuk, Iowa, the first named gentleman of that firm being Hon. George W. McCrary, United States circuit judge for that circuit. He was admitted to the bar February 28, 1880, and began the practice of the law at Keokuk; but his health failing, he abandoned the practice of the law, and followed the pursuit of a teacher two years. He removed to Rich Hill, February, 1882, where he still remains, doing a fair business.

HERMAN FERGUSON.

STEELVILLE.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Allen county, January 23, 1848, son of William G. Ferguson and Elizabeth (Atwood) Ferguson. His father was a Baptist clergyman of considerable prominence. The ancestors of our subject are noted for their longevity. His paternal grandmother lived to be a hundred and ten years old. His parents removed to Steelville in October, 1855. Herman was educated in the academy at this place, and studied law under the instructions of Captain N. G. Clark. He was admit-

ted to the bar in March, 1876, and has been in practice at Steelville ever since. He was appointed county clerk in 1877, and served one year. He was elected to that office in 1880, and reëlected in 1882, which office he has filled with ability, and entire satisfaction. He is systematic and methodical and accommodating. He is a gentleman of fine presence, being above medium height; has a high, broad forehead and black eyes. He wears his beard full and long, and has classic features. He is a rising young man.

HON. MATTHEW R. CULLEN.

SAINT LOUIS.

"**T**HE terrible judge." This term, when applied to a person holding a judicial position, seems at first to cast reproach, but when we find that it was applied to him whose name heads this sketch, because he was a terror to chronic evil doers, although exceedingly lenient to the honest and unfortunate working classes, it materially changes its significance.

Matthew R. Cullen was born November 13, 1828, at Richmond, Virginia, son of John Cullen, a celebrated and eminently skillful physician, a professor in the Richmond Medical College. He had an extensive practice. Matthew spent his early days at school. He attended a Catholic college at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and the Military Institute in Virginia, in which the great confederate General Jackson, was a professor. He then studied medicine about a year and six months, and then abandoned it for the law. He studied law with Hon. Alexander H. H. Stewart, secretary of the interior under President Fillmore, and also with the distinguished lawyer and statesman, John B. Baldwin, and was admitted to the bar at Stanton, Virginia, where he immediately began the practice of the law. In 1851 he settled in Chicago. In March, 1852, he went to Saint Louis and practiced law successfully until 1855. He was in the railroad disaster on the Missouri Pacific railroad, occasioned by the falling of the bridge across the Gasconade River, resulting in the death of thirty-one persons, and the wounding of about seventy others. Judge Cullen attended the wounded and dying at that horrible scene of carnage, without shelter and almost without food, subject to a cold November rain. He contracted inflammatory rheumatism, producing contraction of the muscles of the left leg, and permanent lameness, which suspended his legal business about two years. He was advised to try a change of climate. He visited the West Indies, the Hot Springs of Virginia and Arkansas, in search of relief. He then returned to Saint Louis and resumed practice. He was a

Douglas democrat at the beginning of the war, and did everything in his power to avert the storm of civil war that broke out in this country. He thought the South nearest right, and accepted a position in the war department at Richmond, and was promoted by President Davis to one of the most exalted positions in the confederate army, namely a judgeship in the trans-Mississippi department, with the rank of colonel, and a member of the staff of General Kirby Smith. He held his court at Shreveport, Louisiana. After General Lee's surrender he was cast into prison, through the malice of others, as a dangerous character, at Helena, Kansas. Here he occupied a cell with four negroes, two of whom were charged with murder. By the efforts of James H. Harrison he was released, and returned to Saint Louis, broken in health and fortune, but not in spirit, and he has remained there ever since. The "Test Oath," so called, interfered with his practice, and we find him employed at divers pursuits, which gave scope to his great versatility of talent. Being an excellent dramatic reader, he received an invitation by the members of the legislature to give readings in the hall of the house of representatives at Jefferson City, which he accepted. High praises have been pronounced on his readings, and it is the opinion of those who have heard him that he would have been a star in that art, had he chosen it for a profession. He gave lectures and readings for the benefit of the southern sufferers in various portions of the state, raising a large amount, which was forwarded to them. In 1871 he was nominated by the democrats for judge of the city court, to which position he was elected by a large majority. He became very popular among the good people of Saint Louis, independent of party, on account of the fearless and impartial manner in which he meted to criminals their just punishment, but from another class he received the title of "the terrible judge," which sobriquet still clings to him. At the end of his first term he was reëlected by an overwhelming majority, which was received to a great extent from the republicans, who indorsed his conduct on the bench. Judge Cullen had not been slow to punish crime or expose fraud and corruption, either in high or low places. He had executed the law firmly against the gamblers, who, with others whose displeasure he had gained, including the mayor of the city, attempted to bring about his impeachment in 1874, but he was acquitted by the common council, by the votes of his political opponents. He remained on the bench two and a half years after this incident, until August, 1877, when he declined to hold that office longer. He then returned to the practice of the law, to which he has given his attention ever since. Although Judge Cullen was an ex-confederate, and is a democrat, in 1882 the United States circuit court appointed him to the

the judges of the county court; held the office of city attorney part of one year, and was elected circuit judge in 1880, which office he still holds.

Judge McGregor is an affable gentleman. He is keen and bright; grasps the subject-matter at issue readily, and he masters the delicate questions of the law with care and accuracy. He has the utmost confidence of all. He is admired for his legal lore, true manhood, and uprightness.

He was married at Carthage in May, 1868, to Miss Octavia Stephenson, a lady of superior excellence and wifely qualities, but his home was saddened by her demise. She was called to the land of cherubim in July, 1882, leaving two interesting daughters.

CLAUDE D. JAMISON.

ROLLA.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri. He was born at Steelville, Crawford county, and at the present writing, 1884, is thirty-three years of age. He is the son of Robert P. and Mary E. G. (Early) Jamison, and a brother of F. M. Jamison, of Crawford county. He received his education in the schools and academies of his native county. He attended the law department of Washington University at Saint Louis, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He began practice in Steelville, and removed to Rolla in 1873, where he is doing a good business.

Mr. Jamison is a rising young man, and possesses ability and force of character that will elevate him in his profession. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Maria Cormac.

CHRISTOPHER T. DAVIS.

NEVADA.

THE lawyer whose name heads this sketch is a native of Virginia, and at the present time (1884) is about thirty-nine years of age. He is the son of Christopher and Martha (Edwards) Davis. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. He spent his youthful days on the farm and at school.

In February, 1862, he entered the confederate service as a private, and served until General Lee's surrender, at Appomattox Court House, in 1865. He was in numerous battles, including Antietam, Gettysburgh, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. After the close of the war he again attended school, until 1867, when he

came west. He commenced the study of the law at Nevada, in 1870, with Hon. S. A. Wight, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and began practice at once; was city attorney several years, and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1878, which office he now holds. He was married in 1868, to Miss Mary F. Cook. They have three children.

JOHN F. WATERS.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN F. WATERS is a bright young lawyer. He was born at Monroeville, Tennessee, in 1859, the son of L. B. Waters, a prominent lawyer, who formerly practiced in Louisville, Kentucky. The mother of our subject, before marriage, was Miss Jane Armstrong. His grandfather, William Armstrong, was a circuit judge in middle Tennessee, a gentleman of great legal lore and judicial acumen.

John F. Waters entered West Point Military Academy at the age of seventeen years, where he remained four years. He then attended law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1882. He was admitted to the bar in that state the same year, and in Saint Louis in September, 1883, where he has been in practice since that time. Mr. Waters is an energetic young man of fine address, is tall and well proportioned.

EDWARD BULER.

LAMAR.

THE subject of this sketch was born September 25, 1842, near Coburg, Canada; son of Charles G. Buler. His mother's maiden name was Frances Boncher. The father of our subject removed with his family to Fayette, Iowa, in 1856, and engaged in farming. Young Buler worked on the farm and attended public schools, and finished his literary education at Fayette Academy. He entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from that institution in 1867, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He then went to Dover, Arkansas, and in July of that year began the practice of his profession at that place, where he remained about one year. He then came to Lamar, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law ever since. He first formed a partnership with Hon. C. H. Morgan, the present representative in congress from this district, and was afterward in part-

nership with E. Chiswell. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Captain R. J. Tucker, his present partner.

In 1876 Mr. Buler was elected to the Missouri state legislature. He was on the judiciary committee, and on a special committee on congressional districts. He was an industrious member, and his ability was acknowledged by his associates. Mr. Buler is well posted in every department of his profession. He is a good lawyer and an excellent citizen.

HON. JOHN C. BROWN.

SAINT LOUIS.

HON. JOHN C. BROWN possesses versatile talents to an eminent degree. As a lawyer, soldier, statesman, or as a wise and successful railroad manager, he is almost without a peer; a gentleman of unswerving integrity, tried in the highest positions within the gift of the people of his state, with a reputation as wide as this country for courage and unbiased integrity. He is no less a citizen, a neighbor and a friend, loved and prized by all who know him. Few men in this country have been so highly honored, in both civil and military life, as Hon. John C. Brown, yet he is a model citizen of the republic, great without ostentation, broad in his philosophy, yet so clear in his deductions, expressed in plain Anglo-Saxon, that all may comprehend his meaning. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Pulaski, Giles county, January 6, 1827. He is the son of Duncan and Margaret (Smith) Brown. His brother, Hon. Neill S. Brown, was governor of Tennessee before the civil war, and minister to Russia, under the administration of President Taylor.

Our subject is of Scotch ancestry. Both of his grandfathers served in the patriot army during the revolutionary struggle. He was educated in Jackson College, Columbia, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1846. He read law with his brother in Nashville, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1848, and immediately commenced practice at Pulaski, where he continued up to the breaking out of the civil war, doing an extensive business, and gaining distinction as a learned counselor and an advocate of great merit. He entered the confederate service in the spring of 1861, as captain, and was promoted successively to colonel, brigadier general and major general.

He served throughout the war, was made a prisoner at Fort Donelson, taken to Fort Warren, and was exchanged in time to join General Bragg in his cam-



Gen. Tracy
- Mother's
1881



John True
John Brown
1881



paigned into Kentucky. He was wounded at the battle of Perrysville, and was at the battle of Murfreesborough, but not having recovered from his wounds, he was made commander of the post. He was in all of the skirmishes incident to Bragg's campaign; was in the battles of Chicamauga and Missionary Ridge, and all of the engagements under Johnston, around Atlanta, then at Rough and Ready, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. He was with Hood in his campaign in Tennessee, and was wounded at Franklin, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston at the time of his surrender at Greensboro, at the close of the war. Governor Brown was made president of the constitutional convention in Tennessee, and was the first democratic governor elected after the close of the war.

He was unanimously nominated for governor in 1870, by the democrats. The resources of the state had been greatly wasted by the war, accumulating an enormous public debt, and default had been made in the payment of interest, the public credit was low, and the resources for current expenses were almost exhausted. Governor Brown took the statesmanlike ground that the public debt should be paid, and with proper effort that object could be accomplished. He was elected by a majority of forty thousand, and unanimously renominated and reelected in 1872. During his administration from 1871 to 1875, the bonded debt of the state was reduced from about forty-three millions of dollars to a little more than twenty millions of dollars. A large floating debt was paid, and the state reestablished its credit by resuming the payment of its current interest, after funding its past due obligations at par. High encomiums were pronounced on Governor Brown's able administration, throughout the state. Among the many brilliant intellects claiming a notoriety in the good old state of Tennessee, Governor Brown takes the front and highest rank.

In the spring of 1877, soon after the inauguration of President Hayes, Governor Brown was on an advisory commission with General Hawley, of Connecticut, Judge C. B. Lawrence, of Illinois, Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, now of the United States supreme court, and sent to New Orleans, to harmonize and pacify contending factions that were maintaining two distinct and separate state governments. The complete success of that commission, and its doings, are a part of the history of this country, and need not be repeated here.

It was due to the sagacity and arduous labors of Governor Brown, in behalf of the great Texas and Pacific system, that adequate legislation was obtained, and that eastern capitalists were induced to aid in the construction of the great high-

way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through Texas toward California, a route unexposed to snows and frosts, attracting the trade of California and the trans-Cordilleras to the great waters of the United States, and opening the commerce of the republic of Mexico to our enterprising merchants. He was made general solicitor for the consolidated system, which includes the Missouri Pacific system, with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Texas Pacific, New Orleans and Pacific, and International and Great Northern, and he continued in charge and superintendence of the construction of the Texas Pacific from Fort Worth to El Paso, with headquarters at Saint Louis, until the line was completed, in the winter of 1881-2.

General Brown is a very able lawyer, with broad, comprehensive views. He is lucid and logical, and an orator of great power. He is at present general solicitor of the Gould Southwest railway, and also vice president of the Texas and Pacific railroad.

He married Miss Bettis Childress, a niece of Mrs. James K. Polk. They have one son and three daughters.

HON. CHARLES LYMAN LEWIS.

KIRKSVILLE.

THE judge of the probate court of Adair county, with whose name we have headed this sketch, was born in the town of Candor, Tioga county, New York, July 26, 1839, being a son of Asahel and Abigail E. (Bishop) Lewis. Both parents were natives of Connecticut. In 1847 the family immigrated to Illinois, and settled at Newark, Kendall county, where Charles obtained a common-school education. He taught, off and on, and held a clerkship in a store, alternating between these two callings for two or three years, then read law at Ottawa, with Cook, Glover and Campbell, and was admitted to practice in 1864. He returned to Newark, and for two years was prosecuting attorney for the corporation of that village.

In 1867 Mr. Lewis moved to his present home, and in a short time had a fair practice. He was city attorney in 1877-79, and was elected to his present county office, already mentioned, in the autumn of 1882, for the term of four years. As probate judge he attends to the duties of his office with promptness and care, and so far as we can learn, is giving good satisfaction to the public. He has a good reputation for correctness in all his dealings, whether official or private. He is a

republican, and has usually taken quite an active part in politics, repeatedly canvassing the county, and speaking in most of the towns.

He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a score of years or more; is an earnest Sunday-school worker, attentive to church duties, and a man of good impulses and generous feelings.

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

WARRENSBURGH.

THE subject of this sketch is the son of Levin H. Campbell and Mary P. (Jones) Campbell, and, as were they, is a native of Maryland, his place of birth in that state being the town of Easton, Talbot county, November 7, 1860. After completing a thorough course at Easton high school, he occupied two years as teacher in one of the public schools of his native county. Following this he read law with Charles H. Gibson and Charles W. Baker, of Easton, Maryland, where, December 2, 1882, he was admitted to the Talbot county bar. He also became a member of the Johnson county bar, Missouri, being admitted in February, 1883. Since the last date Mr. Campbell has practiced law with Mr. S. P. Sparks, as partner, at Warrensburg, Missouri, and has already acquired a favorable reputation among his confreres, and the public generally. Politically Mr. Campbell is biased in favor of the democrats.

He married Miss Virginia Hollyday at Easton, Maryland, January 9, 1884.

HON. JAMES B. HARRISON.

ROLLA.

THE subject of this sketch was born July 7, 1853, at Lebanon, La Clede county, Missouri; son of B. B. Harrison and Perrellpie P. (Dodson) Harrison. His father was a prominent merchant at Lebanon. His grandfather, James Harrison, was one of the pioneers of Missouri, and was the first county judge of Pulaski county.

James B. was educated at Lebanon and Rolla School of Mines, and attended the law school at Columbia, and was graduated in 1877. He was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, and began practice at Waynesville in the spring of that year. He removed to Rolla in January, 1881, where he has been in practice since; was elected probate judge of Phelps county in April, 1882, and is the present corporation attorney for the city of Rolla.

Judge Harrison is a thorough lawyer, has a comprehensive mind, and has good judgment. He is thoroughly honest and upright, and has the universal confidence of all. He was married February 21, 1881, to Miss Addie Hill, daughter of Hon. V. B. Hill, former judge of the sixth circuit.

WESLEY C. HOBBS.

SAINT LOUIS.

WESLEY C. HOBBS is one of the younger members of the Saint Louis bar, who has gained a reputation for ability in his profession, integrity, and true manhood, second to none. He is well posted in legal principles, possesses a sound practical judgment, and is an orator of power and eloquence. His mind is subtle and analytic, and inclined to be judicial in its nature, capable of hearing both sides of a question, and drawing correct conclusions. He is remarkable for clearness, and although possessing a vivid imagination, inclined to be practical, logical and consistent. He was born February 3, 1842, in Des Moines county, Iowa; the son of Warren C. Hobbs and Susanna (Johnson) Hobbs. His forefathers were of English descent, and settled in Maryland under Lord Baltimore. Both of his great-grandfathers were active participants in the revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Joshua Hobbs, removed to Kentucky soon after the close of the war of independence, and in after years was elected to the general assembly of that state. The father of our subject is a native of the latter state, and was born in 1814. In 1835 he removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he settled. He began the study of medicine, graduating three years later. During his residence at Springfield he was intimately acquainted with President Abraham Lincoln, and Stephen A. Douglas, and always held them in high esteem. July 15, 1839, he was married to Miss Susanna Johnson, a handsome and accomplished lady, and soon after settled in Des Moines county, Iowa, where their eldest son, the subject of this sketch, was born. Soon afterward the family removed to New London, in Henry county, Iowa, where his boyhood was passed.

Young Hobbs was a regular attendant of the public school until his sixteenth year. He early displayed an excessive fondness for study, and at times pursued his task under adverse circumstances, being for a long time afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism. After closing his studies in the public schools, he entered the university at Burlington, Iowa, where he made rapid progress in his studies, and such was his desire for knowledge that he remained after his means were

exhausted, defraying his expenses by manual labor. Finding, however, that such labor required too much of his time, he returned to New London and engaged in teaching, continuing that vocation until he had accumulated money sufficient to enable him to attend the university another year, during which time he devoted his attention at intervals to the study of the law.

At the opening of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, he left school, and enlisted as a private in company K, 6th Iowa infantry. He remained with his regiment about six months, most of the time in Missouri, where he participated in Fremont's campaign against Price, marching through Missouri over the Ozark Mountains, following the retreat of Price into Arkansas. Being rendered unfit for service by the return of his old complaint, inflammatory rheumatism, he was discharged in January, 1862. He then returned home, and engaged in teaching. Three months later, upon the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men, he discontinued his school, and assisted in raising company K, 25th Iowa infantry, and was elected second lieutenant of the same. He was afterward promoted to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of his captain. He commanded his company during the three days' fight in the rear of Vicksburg, under General Sherman, in 1862, and also at the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863. At both of these battles his uniform was pierced with balls, and at the latter his regiment sustained a heavy loss of men. Among the many killed was George W. Wilson, a brother-in-law of Captain Hobbs.

Upon his return home he pursued his law studies, which had been interrupted by the war, and was admitted to the bar by the district court of Henry county, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, of which Hon. Francis Springer was presiding judge. He soon established himself in the practice of the law at Fort Madison, Iowa, and in 1870 was elected city attorney, without opposition. During the succeeding two years he filled the position of clerk of the district and circuit courts. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Hon. J. M. Casey, with whom he continued in practice until 1880, building up an extensive and prosperous business.

In 1873 Mr. Hobbs was elected president of the school board, and in the year following, county superintendent of public schools. In 1875 he was elected by a very large majority to the general assembly of Iowa, and rendered valuable and efficient services as a member of that body. In 1876 he was democratic nominee for congress. During the campaign, at the earnest request of the national democratic committee, he spent ten days in Indiana, advocating the cause of democracy, and, as testified to by the state central committee of Indiana, contributed largely to the triumph of "Blue Jeans Williams" at the October election.

Although Mr. Hobbs is a democrat, he never allows party prejudice to bias his better judgment. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows and Masonic fraternities. In 1876 he was made district deputy grand master of the former, and for three years was master of the Masonic Lodge at Fort Madison, Iowa, his former home.

Mr. Hobbs was married August 24, 1862, to Miss Sallie Estella Smith, a lady of fine native abilities and rare accomplishments. They have had two children, both daughters, now fourteen and sixteen years of age respectively. Mr. Hobbs is a gentleman of rare social qualities; is of fine personal appearance, active and energetic. He is an excellent citizen. He is a gentleman of warm and enduring friendship, and is highly prized by all who know him.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Hobbs settled in Saint Louis, and continued the practice of his profession, where he is rapidly building up an extensive business. His reputation as a political speaker makes him in great demand during important campaigns. To some of these demands he has responded, at the earnest solicitation of personal friends, but realizing, as he says, that the law is a jealous mistress, he has as a rule declined to do so.

In 1883 he formed a copartnership with Theo. H. Culver, under the firm name of Hobbs and Culver. This partnership is now subsisting, and they are doing a prosperous business.

HON. C. C. BLAND.

ROLLA.

ONE of the best judicial minds on the circuit bench is that of Hon. C. C. Bland, circuit judge of the eighteenth judicial circuit. He was born February 9, 1837, in Ohio county, Kentucky; the son of Samuel E. and Margarette (Nall) Bland. He is a brother of Hon. R. P. Bland, congressman from Missouri, who has made the name historic by means of his advocacy of the bill making the standard dollar of 412½ grains legal tender; it is familiarly known as the Bland dollar.

Judge Bland was educated at Arcadia, Missouri; read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, and commenced practice at Salem, Dent county. He removed to Rolla, and formed a partnership with his brother, Hon. R. P. Bland. He was elected judge of the eighteenth judicial circuit in 1879, which office he holds at the present time. He is an admirable judge; his mind is subtle and refined, and he sustains a reputation for candor, firmness and honesty that few ever attain. He is very popular with the bar and the people.

At the breaking out of the civil war, Judge Bland was made captain of the 32d Missouri infantry, and served two years. He took part in the battles of Chickasaw River, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, and Jackson, Brandon and Camp Hill, in Mississippi. He was also in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, and Jonesboro.

Judge Bland has been twice married; the first time in 1867, to Miss Lutidia Gotzkoutz, and the second time in May, 1872, to Miss Hattie Keene.

JAMES K. BRUGLER.

BUTLER.

JAMES K. BRUGLER was born August 16, 1837, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He was raised on a farm, and educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in 1861. He read law with Mathew Hale Jones, of Easton, and Colonel John G. Freeze, of Bloomsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1865, at that place. He began practice in Philadelphia, where he continued until 1868. He then removed to Bates county, Missouri, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, giving his entire and undivided attention to that vocation. Mr. Brugler is a well read lawyer, well posted in all of the intricacies of his profession. He has a keen, analytic mind, and a retentive memory. He is a close, logical reasoner, and makes a strong argument.

In 1862 he was married, at Bloomsburgh, to Miss Fannie Brower. They have three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Brower, is reading law in his father's office. The second son, Eddie, is studying for the Episcopalian ministry at Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minnesota.

JOSEPH DICKSON.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Ireland, October 29, 1846, and is the son of William T. Dickson. His parents migrated to America when Joseph was three years old, and settled in New York city. In 1855 they removed to Dixon, Illinois, remaining there until 1862, where our subject enjoyed the benefits of the public schools, and received a good literary education. He attended Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated from the law department of that institution in 1867, and was admitted to the bar

in Saint Louis in March of that year. He immediately began practice by himself, continuing three years, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Garrett S. VanWagoner, now judge of the criminal court of Saint Louis, which partnership continued two years, doing an extensive business. He was then associated as a partner with George M. Smith, under the firm name of Smith and Dickson. After the formation of this partnership Mr. Smith removed to Albany, New York, and Mr. Dickson practiced by himself again about two years, and then formed a partnership with Wells H. Blodgett, which partnership has continued up to the present time (1884). Mr. Blodgett is the general solicitor of the Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. Dickson is the local solicitor for the same company. He was married, June 30, 1874, to Miss E. Robertson, sister of Bishop Robertson, of the diocese of Missouri. They have two children.

HON. ROBERT F. WINGATE.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Boone county, January 24, 1822, the son of John and Emma (Benham) Wingate. His paternal grandfather was wagon master in the war of the revolution, and his maternal grandfather was a captain in that memorable struggle. They were of English descent on both sides. The father of our subject removed to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Gallatin county, Illinois, when Robert was twelve years old. He attended private schools, and finally completed his education at Mount Vernon, Illinois. He then went to Columbus, Indiana, and studied law under Hon. William Herrod, and was there admitted to the bar in 1843. He then began practice at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and was favored with a good business. He remained there until the winter of 1853-4, when he removed to Saint Louis, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. He has been a member of the state legislature several terms. December 1, 1863, Mr. Wingate introduced a resolution into the house of representatives of Missouri (and it was the first one of the kind in this country), aiming to abolish slavery throughout the United States *permanently*. It was passed, and in obedience to that resolution a copy of the same, embodying instructions to the senators and representatives from Missouri to use all honorable means to induce two-thirds of the senators and representatives in congress to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which should be in effect the same as the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to that instrument now in force.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wingate was the pioneer in this movement, as far as any legislative move was concerned. Mr. Wingate was elected attorney general of Missouri in 1864, and was judge advocate general of Missouri during the war. He was a true Union man during that struggle. His coadjutors were General F. P. Blair, S. T. Glover and other men of that class, who were instrumental in saving Missouri to the Union.

General Wingate was married to Miss Mary Ridgway, daughter of Caleb Ridgway, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her mother was a daughter of Judge Lloyd, of New Jersey. They had four children, three of whom were sons, only one of whom is now living, Earnest Wingate, M.D., a physician in active practice at The Dalles, Oregon. He is a young man of excellent attainments, and is considered a very scientific member of his profession. General Wingate is so well known that any comments from us would seem superfluous. He seems to be a gentleman of comprehensive mind, has a reputation as an orator, and is easy, social and entertaining in his intercourse with all.

THOMAS QUICK.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born near Belleville, Saint Clair county, Illinois. He is the son of Aaron Quick, and his mother's maiden name was Miss Lacy Preston. His father was formerly a school teacher and a large land owner. The Prestons are from Virginia, and one of the oldest and best families of that state. His maternal grandmother was a Rigdon, of Maryland. Mr. Quick was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. He studied law with George Trumbull, now of the Chicago bar, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He commenced practice soon after at Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois, in partnership with Hon. Joseph Gillespie, afterward circuit judge of Belleville circuit, continuing two years. He represented Monroe county in the legislature in 1851-2, and held the position of master in chancery, under the appointment of Judge Underwood, several years. He then practiced alone five years, doing an extensive business. He then removed to Belleville, and formed a partnership with Hon. William H. Underwood, formerly a circuit judge of the Belleville district. This partnership continued about eighteen months. He then formed a partnership with Hon. John Baker, now United States minister to Venezuela. They practiced together one year. Mr. Quick was appointed bank commissioner

of the state of Illinois in 1857. It was a time when many state banks were in operation, and the duties of the commissioner were quite arduous. Mr. Quick gained the reputation of being a conscientious and efficient officer, and prompt in the discharge of his duties. He held that office about eight years. In 1858 he retired to a farm at Irvington, Washington county, where he attended to no law business except to accommodate his friends. He had a class of law students, however, most of the time. He went from that place to Richview, Illinois, and in July, 1874, he removed to East Saint Louis, where he remained two years, and returned to Belleville, where he remained until February, 1881. He then removed to Saint Louis, Missouri, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Quick is a good lawyer, and devotes his time to the practice of his profession. He has quite a taste for literature and literary pursuits. He is an author of some renown. He possesses quite a genius for poetry, and has a volume nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Quick has been twice married. His first marriage occurred October 1, 1845, to Miss Evelina S. Thrift. She died in 1876. He had by her six children, four of whom are yet living. He was married a second time, February 6, 1881, to Mrs. Mary E. Miles, the widow of Stephen W. Miles, Junior. Mr. Quick is a gentleman of fine presence, and he possesses fine social qualities.

CALVIN VIRGIL BUCKLEY.

SPRINGFIELD.

THE rising young lawyer whose name heads this sketch is another of the intellectual, polished and refined gentlemen produced by the great state of Kentucky. He is a son of Marion S. Buckley, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, a merchant well known and highly respected for his intelligence. The subject of this sketch was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, January 28, 1854. In his boyhood he attended school, and clerked in his father's store. He entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1877. He attended the law department of the State University at Columbia, graduating in 1878, and was admitted to the bar the same year, and began practice right away at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and was favored with an extensive patronage in both state and federal courts, where he continued in practice until April, 1883. He then removed to Springfield, Missouri, where he again entered into a brisk practice. He has been very successful in all of his cases.

Mr. Buckley is thoroughly posted in the law, both as to statutes and adjudicated cases. He prepares his cases with great diligence and skill, and generally comes into court with authorities directly in point. He is indefatigable in research of authorities. He has an analytic mind, and is an eloquent advocate.

Mr. Buckley is an affable gentleman, bearing the impress of culture and a liberal education, and he is destined to occupy a high position at the bar.

COLONEL WILLIAM C. KELLY.

ROLLA.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Tennessee; he was born November 18, 1836, in Murray county, and is the son of Hardy Kelly. His mother before marriage was Elizabeth Shelton. His maternal grandfather was an eminent physician in Tennessee, and an author of considerable repute. He was the author of "Shelton's Domestic Medicine," a work well known and widely circulated. His father was a Methodist preacher of considerable prominence. Young Kelly was educated in the common schools principally, but he has added materially to what he learned in schools by general reading and observation. He commenced reading law at the age of eighteen years, under the directions of James P. Spring, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Missouri, and commenced practice in Green and adjoining counties in the thirteenth judicial circuit, where he continued two years. He then located at Marshfield, Webster county, where he remained until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He then joined the state guards, and was elected major of the 1st Missouri regiment, in McBride's brigade, which joined the army under General Price. He was at Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood and Lexington.

In about six months after that he was appointed by General Price to recruit a regiment in Missouri and Arkansas. He raised eight companies, and was elected lieutenant colonel. But General Hindman reorganized the army, discharging all the officers who had been elected, and filled their places by appointment. But an officer of the ability of Colonel Kelly would not remain idle; he was appointed by General Price to conscript troops for the confederate service for the sub-district of Arkansas, which position he filled up to the raid of 1864. He was then placed on the staff of General Marmaduke, and a part of the time was in command of about one hundred men, and was a scout for that general. After the war was over Judge Price of Springfield, Missouri, and Colonel Kelly formed a

partnership, and opened a law office at Batesville, Arkansas, where they practiced two years. Judge Price then went to Springfield, and Colonel Kelly came to Rolla, where he has remained in the practice of his profession up to the present time.

Colonel Kelly has been prosecuting attorney of Phelps county twelve years. He has been corporation attorney for the city of Rolla, and is the local attorney for the San Francisco Railroad Company.

Colonel Kelly is an admirable prosecuting attorney, being one of the few officers who shows no partiality in performing the duties incumbent upon him. He is a gentleman of strict integrity, and is a lawyer of ability, a fluent speaker, and his conduct of a trial is such as to challenge the admiration of all. He has been twice married, first in 1856, to Miss Margaret Duccilla Ross. She died January 20, 1881. He was married a second time, March 22, 1883, to Mrs. Mary Jane Ellis. He has six children living.

GEN. EWING Y. MITCHELL.

ROLLA.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri. He was born near Potosi, Washington county, February 18, 1831, the son of Richard Mitchell, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Boone county, afterward Howard county, Missouri. He was a merchant and a prominent politician. He held the office of sheriff several terms in Boone and Washington counties. Young Mitchell spent his early days in agricultural pursuits. He improved his spare time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1857. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the eighteenth judicial circuit in 1858, which office he held until 1861, when he was made a colonel in the confederate army. He took part in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, and in all of the battles of the raids of 1864.

In 1869 he settled in Springfield, Missouri, in the practice of the law, doing a good business until 1877. He was then appointed adjutant general of the state, by Governor Phelps, which position he filled with marked ability four years. He then came to Rolla, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law ever since that time.

General Mitchell has a comprehensive mind, and possesses excellent judgment. He is a logical reasoner, and conducts his cases well. As a citizen no man stands higher. All have the utmost confidence in him. General Mitchell has been thrice married, and the issue of these three marriages has been twelve children, six of whom are at the present writing, 1884, living.

His first wife was a Miss Fannie Thomas, a sister of Hon. John L. Thomas, judge of the twenty-sixth circuit. They were married in 1853. He was married a second time, in 1863, to Mrs. Lydia A. Cloyd. In 1867 he was married to Miss Corrine Medley.

General Mitchell's daughter, Virginia, is the wife of Hon. R. P. Bland, member of congress from Missouri, whose sketch appears in this volume.

HON. HORACE H. HARDING.

CARTHAGE.

ONE of the most accomplished and erudite members of the Missouri bar is Horace H. Harding. He was born July 31, 1833, in Morrow county, Ohio, the son of Chauncey C. Harding, one of the earliest settlers in central Ohio. His grandfather, Hon. Amos J. Harding, gave name to a large settlement in Richland county, known to this day as the Harding settlement. His mother before marriage was Miss Rachel Story, a lady of rare mental powers, who was widely known for her practical good sense and many Christian virtues. She was the daughter of Nehemiah Story, a near relative of the celebrated jurist, Joseph Story, of the United States supreme court. Nehemiah Story was a man of learning and high standing socially and politically. His grandchildren, scattered over many western states, embrace a score of lawyers, including the subject of this sketch.

Horace H. Harding was educated at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He studied law in the office of Hon. Belamy Storer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in the United States circuit court, southern district of Ohio, in 1857, and came to Missouri that year, and was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court in 1866. He was connected with the law department of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and its successor, the Saint Louis and San Francisco railway, fourteen years, and was several years general solicitor of the Missouri and Western Railway Company. His practice has been very largely in corporation law.

In 1861, having in the meantime removed to Nebraska City, Nebraska, he was adjutant general of that territory, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He assisted in the organization of two regiments, which were sent to the front, and he afterward served in the United States service as judge advocate in the department of the Platte until 1864. His health partially failing, he went to the western

territories and the Pacific coast, spending several years there, and in New York. Finally, in 1868, he again settled in Missouri. He is permanently located in Carthage, where he has resided fourteen years, having acquired a competency, and he is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens in southwest Missouri. He always speaks out plainly and unequivocally on all public questions. In politics he is a very decided republican, but he has never held or sought public office except that he was mayor of the city where he resides.

In 1880 he was nominated by the republican party as a candidate for attorney general of the state, and made an active canvass of several congressional districts, at which election five republicans were elected to congress.

As a lawyer Colonel Harding ranks high. He is very thorough in all of the departments of his profession, and as a corporation lawyer he has no peer in western Missouri. He is a close student of authorities, has a retentive memory, an analytic mind, and well balanced judgment. He is a good trial lawyer, and his arguments to both court and jury are lucid, logical and convincing. The grace and propriety of his delivery are equal to the copiousness and felicity of his diction. He is an orator of considerable distinction, and a citizen who has the utmost confidence of all who know him.

In 1857 he was married to Miss Mary Frances Webb, of Madison, Indiana. They have three children, Stella, Fannie and Paul, all of whom are living.

HON. ALEXANDER MARTIN.

SAINT LOUIS.

THIS gentleman is a native of Mississippi, and of Irish descent. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor (1855), and of the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, class of 1857, and prize essayist of the same. In 1858 he settled in Saint Louis, where he devoted himself to the practice of his profession until he was appointed to his present position of supreme court commissioner. He was professor in the Saint Louis law school for nine years, and was corresponding editor of the "American Law Register," of Philadelphia, for the state of Missouri, for twelve or thirteen years. No one of the commissioners has a better mind than his, more clear, more logical, more profound; and as a writer, he has few peers on the supreme bench. His character in all respects, legal, judicial and moral, is of the higher class.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Louise Southern, of Saint Louis, one of the

most accomplished and beautiful ladies of that city. She died in 1879, leaving one son, named Claude, who died December 17, 1883, to the inexpressible grief of his father.

Judge Martin was appointed to the office of commissioner by the supreme court of the state, in March, 1883, and spends the greater part of his time at Jefferson City. When not engaged in his duties there, he is at his residence in Saint Louis county, or with his friends in St. Louis.

HON. EDMUND O. BROWN.

CARTHAGE.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch has a fine legal mind, thoroughly trained in every department of his profession. He sees a point distinctly, and can express himself clearly. He traces principles from their source, and possesses a keenness of analysis that renders him far superior to other bright and shining lights in the profession who do not possess his refinement of thought. Delicate and intricate subjects of the law that to many others are mysteries unfathomable, are taken in by him at a glance, while his remarkable reasoning powers and strict integrity enable him to discern what the law ought to be, without reference to precedent. Yet he is indefatigable in his research of authorities, and he possesses a rare faculty of discovering leading cases directly in point, and is always able to give good and sufficient reason for the position taken by him. He can readily refer to authority in support of his theories. He is an excellent trial lawyer, and is an able advocate before courts of law and final resort.

Edmund O. Brown was born November 1, 1847, at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, New York, and is the son of Morris N. and Amanda (Slater) Brown. He was raised on a farm, afterward attended the academy at Cuba, Allegany county, New York.

In 1864 he joined the 1st New York independent battery of light artillery in the 6th army corps. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. He then accompanied General Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley, was in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek and the other battles in that campaign. He was also at the capture of Petersburg, and was engaged in the last day's battle of the war, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House.

He was mustered out at Syracuse, and then returned to his studies, completing his literary education at Norwich Academy. He read law at Cuba with Hon. M. B. Chaplain, who was twice attorney general of that state, and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1870. In July of that year he removed to Missouri, and settled in the practice of the law at Lamar, where he remained about eighteen months. He then removed to Carthage, where he has resided ever since.

January 28, 1874, he was appointed by Governor Woodson judge of the court of common pleas of Jasper county vice O. H. Pitcher, resigned. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the same office for a period of four years. He served with marked ability until 1879, when that court went out of existence by force of the new constitution of the state. Fewer of his cases have been reversed on appeal than of any other judge of his age in the state. He then resumed practice of the law, in partnership with W. H. Phelps, under the firm name of Phelps and Brown, which partnership continues up to the present time.

Judge Brown was married, in 1876, to Miss Angeline Garner, of Saint Louis, Missouri. They have one child, Lulie.

GENERAL JOHN W. NOBLE.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN WILLOCK NOBLE, one of the ablest and most successful members of the Saint Louis bar, dates his birth in Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1831. His parents were Colonel John Noble, a native of Pennsylvania, and Catharine (McDill) Noble, of Hagerstown, Maryland. They had a family of nine children, our subject being the youngest child but one. Henry C. Noble, one of the leading lawyers in Columbus, Ohio, is his brother. The younger years of John W. were spent in Columbus and Cincinnati, where he had good opportunities for mental drill and preparation for college. He attended the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, to the junior year, and completed his classical course at Yale College, New Haven, being graduated with honor in the class of 1861, just before he was twenty years old. While in college he seems to have had quite a taste for writing, and was at one period editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine." He was also prize essayist.

Mr. Noble studied law with Hon. Henry Stanbery, afterward attorney general in President Johnson's cabinet, also with his elder brother at Columbus, and after visiting various parts of the West, located in Saint Louis, and was admitted to



John A. ...



THE A. H. H. CO.

John W. Noble



the bar in the spring of 1855. The next year, having remained in Saint Louis about eighteen months, he moved to Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, then a very flourishing young city, and there he soon built up a good practice, having among his associates at the bar Hon. Samuel F. Miller, now on the bench of the United States supreme court, and Hon. George W. McCracy, now on the bench of the United States circuit court.

In August, 1861, Mr. Noble laid aside his law books, and enlisted as a private in the 3d Iowa cavalry, having previously joined the Citizens' Guards, and done some good skirmishing along the Missouri line. He was shortly afterward elected first lieutenant, company C. He was soon appointed adjutant of the regiment, and devoted his time to giving instruction in military tactics. In 1862, while the regiment was at Benton Barracks, General Sherman offered Adjutant Noble a place on his staff, but he preferred to remain with the gallant 3d cavalry, and was permitted to decline the offer.

The subject of this sketch was promoted, step by step, until in 1865 he was made colonel of the regiment, winning these several promotions by his dash and gallantry shown at Pea Ridge, Batesville, Helena, Vicksburg, Little Rock, the movements against Forrest, and the dashing cavalry raids in Alabama and Georgia, under Grierson, General Upton and General Wilson. In Scharf's "History of Saint Louis," and Ingersoll's "Iowa and the Rebellion," ample justice is done to the 3d Iowa cavalry and its brave commander, Colonel Noble.

At the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of brevet brigadier general, for his gallant services, and was mustered out in just four years from the time he had enlisted as a private at Keokuk. He settled in Saint Louis, soon built up a fair business, and in the spring of 1867, at the suggestion of Attorney General Stanbery, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Saint Louis district, which office he held until 1870. He showed great ability in interpreting and enforcing the then new enactments pertaining to internal revenue, and in conducting several important civil suits, notably that of the United States government against the Adams Express Company, which he gained, with a verdict for \$15,000. After leaving the office of district attorney, General Noble seems to have been brought at once to the front among Saint Louis lawyers. He first formed a copartnership with John A. Hunter, now chief justice of Utah, and afterward, in July, 1874, he formed a partnership with John C. Orrick, and the firm of Noble and Orrick has conducted, with marked skill and ability, scores of very important suits, involving great interests. In the case of Adolphus Meier

and Company against the Saint Louis Insurance Company, they were retained for the plaintiffs, and obtained a verdict for \$60,000. In the case of the National Bank of Commerce of New York against the National Bank of the State of Missouri, they obtained a verdict of \$434,000. General Noble so closely identified himself with his client, the Saint Louis Gas Light Company, in its contest with the city of Saint Louis, for property worth over three millions of money, that, when at last the company triumphed, it was commonly called Noble's victory.

It would be tedious to enumerate the many important lawsuits in which our subject has been engaged, and in which he has won an enviable reputation for his brilliant success. General Noble has but very few peers at the Saint Louis bar. He has been pitted repeatedly against the best of them, men who would be an honor to any bar, and has won the spurs in many a prolonged and very able contest.

He was married in February, 1864, at Northampton, Massachusetts, to Miss Libbie Halsted, daughter of Doctor H. Halsted, formerly of Rochester, New York, and they have had two children, neither now living.

JAMES R. WADDELL.

SPRINGFIELD.

JAMES RICHARD WADDELL is a son of John S. Waddell, and was born in Springfield, this state, November 22, 1842. He received a good English and classical education in the public schools. He was an apt student, and applied himself closely to his studies. He enlisted in C. B. Holland's home guards in 1861, and the next year he enlisted in the 8th cavalry, company A, for three years, Colonel W. F. Geiger being in command. He soon became first lieutenant of the company, and was in several skirmishes, and the battles of Little Rock and Bayou Meter. He resigned his commission on account of ill health, and returned home and began the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He practiced his profession in his native place until 1866, when he formed a partnership with S. L. Kneeland, and bought the "Southwest Union Press," the first democratic paper started in southwestern Missouri after the close of the war. They edited this paper for one year, when the office was destroyed by fire, being a total loss to the company.

Mr. Waddell then resumed the practice of the law. In 1871 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the western district of Missouri, which position he

resigned in 1874, when he was elected prosecuting attorney for Greene county. He held this office two years, during which time he prosecuted to conviction forty-seven persons for penitentiary offenses. In 1877 he was the leading attorney in what was known as the "Leg Murder Case." During that year he prosecuted to conviction three men, who were sentenced to be hung. He has taken an active part in the enterprise which resulted in the building of the Springfield and Western Missouri railroad.

Mr. Waddell is a democrat, casting his first vote for George B. McClellan. He is prepossessing in appearance, and by manly candor and integrity has won hosts of friends in every walk of life. He possesses a personal magnetism, which is nowhere more marked in its salutary effects than his pleadings before a jury, when great interests are at stake. It is this quality, supplemented by those other natural, and in his profession, necessary, gifts of a pleasing voice, ready flow of language, and an exceedingly sympathetic nature, that has gained for him a fast-spreading reputation as an able and successful lawyer.

COL. THOMAS T. GANTT.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMONG our Saint Louis men who have achieved eminence solely by excellence of character, without any of the modern appliances by which unworthy persons seek an undeserved and transient popularity, the subject of this sketch occupies a conspicuous place. Modest and unassuming in disposition, courteous and suave in manners, self-poised and dignified in demeanor, thoughtful of the feelings, and respectful toward the opinions of others, honorable in the highest and best sense, possessing those delicate instincts which characterize the true gentleman, he affords a fine example of a successful career, as deserved as it is conspicuous.

We learn from "The United States Biographical Dictionary" that Colonel Gantt was born July 22, 1814, in Georgetown, District of Columbia. His father, Thomas Tasker Gantt, was from Prince George county, Maryland. His mother's maiden name was Ann Stoddert. He was educated partly at Georgetown, his native place, and partly at West Point Military Academy, at which latter institution he was admitted as a cadet in 1831, remaining there two years, and was among the first five of his class at the examination in June, 1832, and also in June of the next year.

He began reading law in 1837, under Thomas G. Pratt, ex-governor of Maryland, and United States senator, at Upper Marlborough, Maryland. He was admitted to the bar of Prince George county, Maryland, and to that of the high court of chancery, and the court of appeals of Maryland, in the spring of 1838. He came to Saint Louis in May, 1839, and was soon admitted to practice in all the courts of the state, where he has since continued to practice, except from August, 1861, to July, 1862, when he was judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, on General McClellan's staff, and a further interruption as judge of the court of appeals in 1876. He was United States attorney for the district of Missouri, from July, 1845, to May, 1849. Mr. Gantt was city counselor for the city of Saint Louis two years, from June, 1853, and for another year, beginning June, 1856. He was also a member of the state convention, called by the general assembly of Missouri in 1861. This convention was called to pass an ordinance of secession. It consisted, however, of a two-thirds majority of unconditional Union men. Its first session was held in March, 1861, and then resolved not to secede.

The next session was held in July and August, same year. During this sitting the convention deposed, unconditionally, and for open misconduct, the governor, lieutenant governor, and the legislative officers, also, conditionally, all state officers who neglected, within a given time, to give in their adhesion to the government set up by the convention, which was entirely in the interests of the Union cause. Another session was held in October, 1861, when measures were taken for additional efforts for the Union. The convention met again in June, 1862, convened for the purpose of abolishing slavery in Missouri, but failed to pass any ordinance to that effect. In June, 1863, it met again, and passed an ordinance for the abolition of slavery in seven years thereafter, and then adjourned *sine die*. Another convention, elected under the military government in November, 1864, met, and January 11, 1865, passed the ordinance for immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in the state. Judge Gantt was not a member of this last convention. He was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the state, which body began its session May 5, and ended August 2, 1865. He was chairman of the committee on the bill of rights, and a member of the committee on the legislative department. He was also the author of Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Article IX, of that constitution which separated Saint Louis from the county, and made it a free city. It was the first attempt of that nature in American jurisprudence, and its success so far has proved the wisdom of the departure.

In political sentiment Mr. Gantt is a democrat. He is a conscientious, independent and profound lawyer, and, under all circumstances, faithful alike to his profession and his clients. As a citizen he is public-spirited, and lends a helping hand to whatever tends to promote the public welfare. As an orator and a lawyer he has few peers. He is clothed with becoming dignity, though courteous and kind, painstaking and laborious in the interests of those who intrust their business with him. Faithful, upright and honorable, he is a counselor whose services are sought by the better class of clients.

MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM WARNER is a self-made man. By native force and energy of character he has won his way to the position of eminence he now occupies among the professional men of the country. He stands among the growing minds that have been instrumental in developing the great industries of the country that place America at the close of the century proudly eminent among the nations of the earth. There are few men in the state of Missouri who have greater reason to be proud of their success in life than Major William Warner. He was born in La Fayette county, Wisconsin, June 11, 1842. When only about six years old he was thrown upon his own resources to shift for a livelihood. He worked at anything he could get to do until ten years of age. He then entered as a clerk in a country store, where he remained until fifteen years old. He saved enough money from his small salary to pay his expenses for two years at a college, where his indomitable energy and industry soon placed him first among his classmates. After leaving college he taught school two years, and read law at the same time. In the spring of 1862 he entered the army as first lieutenant, and was appointed adjutant of the 33d Wisconsin volunteers. He was made captain in 1863, and in 1864 promoted assistant adjutant general. In 1865 he was promoted to the rank of major. "He did active service in the western army during the entire war, and was on staff duty most of the time, prompt to obey all orders, and undaunted in action. He was no carpet knight, but a soldier in heart as well as uniform."

Major Warner settled in Kansas City in 1865, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. He was elected city attorney in the spring of 1867, and a year later he was made circuit attorney. He held this position two years, and then resigned. Major Warner was elected mayor of Kansas City in

1871, by a majority of about four hundred votes. This was a high compliment paid to his worth as a citizen, as he was the only successful candidate on the republican ticket. He has been offered the position again and again, but declined, his large professional practice preventing him from accepting any more civic honors. Says one writer, "Major Warner to-day is one of the most popular men of this young metropolis, and the most influential member of the republican party."* As a stump speaker he has few superiors in the West, his piercing eye, powerful voice, and well toned sentences holding the masses in subdued control. His speeches are strong in argument, rich in humor, and withering in sarcasm. He is a politician of the progressive school, ever ready to sink the partisan in the citizen, whenever the prosperity of his adopted home demands it. In 1875-6 he supported a democrat for the office of mayor, and elected him in spite of strong and bitter opposition.

"To him, as one of the committee appointed to prepare a new charter, is due much of the present financial prosperity of Kansas City, his care and legal foresight helping to frame the law that now gives to this growing city the best government in the West."

In 1882 he was appointed United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri. As a lawyer he has ever been noted for his care and skill and faithfulness to his clients. Possessing fine abilities as a public speaker, his clear voice, distinct articulation, well chosen language and earnest sincerity, render him a popular and successful advocate. As a citizen he is loyal and true, and has been especially faithful to the interests of the community in which he lived.

As a man Major Warner possesses most admirable qualities. Warm and sympathetic in his friendships, courteous, affable, social and genial, he possesses that plain style, and matter-of-fact direction of purpose, and that modest and unobtrusive manner to be expected in one, who, like him, has an utter contempt for all shams and mere pretense. His aim in life has been to unfold his noble manhood, and to make the highest use of his powers for the benefit of his fellow men.

His personal appearance is striking, the quick eye and rapid movement at once showing that great energy and resolution for which he has become distinguished. He is of medium height, dark complexion, and heavily built, his look and action denoting a man of superior mental and physical power. In 1866 he espoused a lady of many graces and accomplishments, Mrs. Sophia A. Bromley, by whom he has had six children.

* See "The United States Biographical Dictionary of Missouri, 1878." We are indebted to the same source for other data in this sketch.

It has been said that "the worth of a state in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it," and Mr. Warner's many and sincere friends attest the sterling value of the man, and his professional success is a warranty of his value as a lawyer.

CHARLES A. CLARK.

RICH HILL.

THE pioneer attorney of this famous little city is the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He was born November 15, 1844, in Summit county, Ohio, and was raised on a farm. His father, Carlos A. Clark, is a prominent physician, who removed to Davis county, Iowa, when Charles was but nine years of age. His mother's maiden name was Miss Matilda Dilly.

Charles received his education in the college at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He read law with H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1869, and immediately commenced the practice of the law at Windsor, Henry county, Missouri, remaining there nearly three years. He then went to Cherokee county, Kansas, where he practiced law about three years. In the spring of 1880 he removed to Rich Hill, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law since that time, being the first attorney located there. He was also the first notary public, first city clerk, first city collector of that city, and was the first agent of the Rich Hill town company. He carried one end of the chain to lay off the first lot surveyed by that company.

Mr. Clark is a good lawyer, a courteous gentleman, and an esteemed citizen. He was married in May, 1877, to Miss Fanny E. Hedges, an estimable lady of Wilson county, Kansas. They have one child.

THEODORE H. CULVER.

SAINT LOUIS.

THEODORE H. CULVER was born at Constable, Franklin county, New York, April 11, 1844. His father, Justus P. Culver, was a man remarkable for enterprise, and what is so aptly termed business push. A farmer and manufacturer at one and the same time, success crowned his efforts in each direction to such a degree that he was regarded by all as an unusual example of industry, keen business sense, and the resulting prosperity. His son, the subject of this sketch, inherits these characteristics in a large measure, and during his boyhood strengthened them by contact with him, while he acquired physical strength and

habits of industry in daily toil upon his father's farm and in the factory. His early school days were spent at Franklin Academy. From this institution of learning, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Culver enlisted in company F, 16th New York cavalry, June 9, 1863, and, with the hundreds of thousands of the flower of our youth, went to the front while the great civil war was shaking our institutions to their foundations. He saw much hard and laborious service, and soon became familiar with the music of bursting shells and the whistle of minie balls. The vicissitudes and dangers of the battle field were soon after, however, regarded by Mr. Culver as child's play in comparison with the horrors of life in Andersonville prison, for which they were one unfortunate day exchanged. For four long, weary months, whose memory even now seems like a nightmare to him, he endured what the pen has probably never fully portrayed. His naturally strong constitution, however, carried him through, and at the close of the war he was mustered out of service, and returned to his studies. Having prepared himself at Franklin Academy for college, he entered the university at Burlington, Vermont, where, with great vigor, he prosecuted the usual course of college studies.

In 1872 he graduated from the Albany Law School. July 20 of the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Adams, a lady of culture, refinement, and strong natural ability. In the autumn of the same year the newly married pair came to Saint Louis to build for themselves a home, a business, and a future. Mr. Culver found himself a stranger in a great city, with good theoretical knowledge of law, but without any experience at the bar. With the pluck that has always characterized him, he at once opened an office and displayed his modest shingle. The struggle for a foothold developed his strength as a lawyer; his punctuality, industry and integrity brought him clients, and his success at the bar retained them, until to-day, eleven years after coming to Saint Louis, he has a lucrative practice, and stands very high in the esteem of the courts and of his professional brethren. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Colonel W. C. Hobbs, which yet subsists, and is, of course, prosperous.

To show how the steady, even course and the great ability of Mr. Culver have been recognized, it is a pleasure to record that but a few months ago, entirely unsolicited and unexpected by him, he was appointed by the administration of the city government to the position of assistant city counselor, which office he now holds. When it is remembered that there were a large number of applicants for this appointment, the fact that it was voluntarily tendered to Mr. Culver bears strong testimony to his qualification and fitness for so important a place.

As an advocate Mr. Culver is strong, both with court and jury. In presenting legal positions to a court he is concise in statement, logical in argument, and earnest in his manner. He is fluent of speech, and in presenting his case to the jury has a plain, common-sense, persuasive style, which, when the theme admits of it, rises into eloquence, and obtains verdicts.

In politics he is republican, but while tenacious of his principles, he has that liberality which allows to every man the right to think for himself on all subjects, and finds many of his warmest friends in other political parties.

Mr. Culver has two children, a daughter of nine and a little son of four years. He has a strong constitution, delights in bodily exercise, and is always cheerful, hopeful, and good-humored. He is one of those young men to whom the future is beckoning and saying, Come up higher.

HON. DANIEL T. JEWETT.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the best known lawyers at the Saint Louis bar. He has for many years been a practitioner in all of the courts, and is one of that kind of men who is not easily forgotten. He is learned in his profession, understanding all of its technicalities, and he knows well how to take advantage of them. It does not seem that he has taken for a model either Cicero or Demosthenes, but he has a rapid, vehement, earnest emphasis, and deals in logic and facts, in a style peculiar to himself. He takes bold positions, and supports them with all of the ardor known to a sanguine temperament.

Mr. Jewett's early days were spent in his native town, Pittston, in the state of Maine, a small village situated on the easterly bank of the Kennebec River, opposite the sprightly little city of Gardiner. We are not informed how he spent the days of his boyhood, but it does not require a marvelous stretch of the imagination to place him either at the village school, suffering chastisement from the ferule of the ancient Yankee pedagogue, or to find him drawing alewives with a seine, from the waters of that grand old stream.

He embarked in divers enterprises, and was engaged in several different kinds of employment, and rumor has it that he was quite a traveler in his younger days. We find him at one time a student in Waterville College (now Colby University, Waterville, Maine), but for some reason he did not finish his course at that institution, but later he entered Columbia College, Washington, District of Columbia,

and he was graduated from that institution during the administration of President Jackson. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Maine, and was at one time associated in practice with Hon. Samuel H. Blake, of Bangor, a scholarly gentleman, well known at the bar of that state. He first made his appearance in the Saint Louis courts in 1857, and for a greater portion of the time since then has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Missouri legislature two years, in 1867-8, and was appointed United States senator, by the governor, in 1870, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Jewett is the son of Daniel and Betsey (Tarbox) Jewett, and a brother of Hon. A. G. Jewett, a lawyer of considerable celebrity, of Belfast, Maine. He was married in 1848, to a daughter of Mr. John Wilson, of Belfast, Maine. They have two children.

DANIEL K. HALL.

HARRISONVILLE.

DANIEL KERNS HALL was for several years one of the foremost men at the Cass county bar, and is one of the most successful lawyers. He retired from active practice four years ago, and is now attending to his land interest, having several farms in Cass county. Mr. Hall was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, September 5, 1833; son of Daniel and Sabra (Knox) Hall, both natives of Maine. To a common-school education, our subject added two terms at an academy in Danville, Illinois. He had a little experience in teaching, in Vermillion county, Indiana; read law at Monmouth, Illinois, with John T. Morgan and General A. E. Payne; was admitted to the bar at Ottawa by the supreme court of Illinois in 1860, and was in practice at Taylorville when civil war broke out. In July, 1861, he went into the army as first lieutenant of company G, 41st Illinois infantry, and in 1862 was promoted to the rank of captain. He was wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863, being shot in the left thigh, having the sciatic nerve nearly severed, and he has never ceased to suffer from that wound. He was held a prisoner five days; was laid up for nine or ten months, and then promoted to assistant commissary of subsistence, which position he held until the rebellion collapsed, being in the service in all over four years.

On leaving the army, Captain Hall spent a few months in brushing up his legal knowledge, and in December, 1865, commenced practice at Harrisonville. He was in partnership with Hon. Noah M. Givan, now judge of the seventh judicial circuit, until that gentleman went on the bench, in the autumn of 1877.

Since 1880 Captain Hall has given his attention exclusively to his farming interests and private business. He has a very tenacious memory, and what he once learns, whether in law or any other branch of knowledge, he retains. He is well posted in the common law, has a good judgment, and while in practice he made an excellent counselor. He made a specialty of real-estate law.

Mr. Hall is a member of the chapter and commandery in Masonry, and of the Baptist Church. He was married in March, 1867, to Miss Lucy J. Hawley, of Ripley county, Indiana, and they have buried one daughter, and have five children living.

HON. DAVID MCGAUGHEY.

BUTLER.

ONE of the oldest lawyers and leading men in Bates county, is David McGaughey, a member of this bar since 1865, and for five years the judge of the twenty-second judicial circuit. He was born near Mount Carmel, Franklin county, Indiana, August 26, 1826. His father, Robert McGaughey, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, David McGaughey, for whom he was named, was of Scotch-Irish blood, being born in the West of Ireland. He left that country on account of political trouble, came to this land, whose freedom was yet to be secured, and was an aid to General Washington.

The mother of our subject was Mary Clark, who was born at Indian Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, and whose parents were natives of New Jersey. Robert McGaughey was a farmer, and reared his children in habits of industry, and gave them also a fair education. David entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1845, and remained there three years, subsequently devoting his time to teaching in different parts of the South and West.

In 1854 he commenced the study of law in the office of Governor Wallace, at Indianapolis, and in the summer of the next year he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in locating land warrants for eastern parties, and in surveying.

In 1858 Mr. McGaughey moved to Andrew county, this state, located at Hackberry Ridge, where he taught school two or three terms, then went to Albany, the judicial town of Gentry county, and opened a law office, and in 1860 he was elected county superintendent of schools.

For some time during the civil war our subject resided at Falls City, Nebraska, and while there he was prosecuting attorney for the county of Richardson, and was appointed superintendent of schools by the county court.

The war being ended, in August, 1865, Mr. McGaughey returned to this state, settled at Butler, Bates county, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession, until he went on the bench, on the organization of the twenty-second judicial circuit in 1869. He left a good record as a jurist, as he has also done as a lawyer.

Judge McGaughey served for several years as county superintendent of schools, and was at one period president of the board of directors of Butler Academy. He has long taken great interest in the cause of education, and indeed in every good cause. He has been a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors for nearly forty years, and has often lectured on temperance in this state and Iowa.

He is a member of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, and was for years an elder in that Christian body. The goodness of his nature and the high tone of his character are known far and wide, and his life is a lesson to the young.

Judge McGaughey was married in October, 1875, to Miss Dorcas Tuttle, of Bates county, and they have three children.

HON. FRANK P. BLAIR.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE following address was delivered by Colonel Thomas T. Gantt before a special meeting of the Blair Monument Association, held at the Lindell Hotel, October 18, 1881:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BLAIR MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,— We have been now for more than two years organized for the purpose of erecting a monument to Frank Blair. We have no cause to congratulate ourselves upon the progress we have made. All that has been done in the way of raising money was accomplished in the first six months of our existence, and all the contributions made may be said to have been unsolicited. It is to a certain degree gratifying that so much has been spontaneously paid in, but we ought to take blame to ourselves that the whole city has not been thoroughly canvassed. During the last six months I have conversed with many, to whom I spoke with some animadversion of the slackness of our people to do honor to one who so eminently deserved well of the republic; but I have met with the retort that the association itself has been sitting with folded arms, and doing literally nothing to secure the coöperation of hundreds who recognize the services, acknowledge the virtues, and are willing to do homage to the memory of Francis P. Blair, but who need to be approached, and, in some measure, solicited before they will take definite



Frank P. King



Frank P. Blair

HON FRANK P BLAIR



action toward a memorial of one of the principal benefactors and ornaments of the state and city.

To me, who knew Frank Blair from his arrival here in the spring of 1842 until his death in July, 1875; who was in the enjoyment of familiar friendship with him during the whole of that period; who was a witness of his career as youth and man during a most momentous portion of our history, and who marked the course of the man from his first entrance into public life down to his death, it seems strange and unaccountable that there should be any slackness on the part of the people of Missouri to honor themselves by doing honor to Francis P. Blair, and to put on record an enduring testimonial of his public services, and of their sense of the deep debt they owe to him.

Frank Blair had graduated in the spring of 1842, when he came to Saint Louis to prepare himself, in the office of his elder brother, for the practice of the law. He was young, ardent, full of talent, full of spirit, and he soon became the center of an admiring circle of young friends. While devoting himself mainly to the study of jurisprudence, he gave more attention than was bestowed by most young men to the political questions which then agitated our country. In politics he was thoroughly Bentonian, and that phrase means that he was invincibly opposed to the heresies of paper money; to secession, or as it was then called, nullification; to all schemes for plundering the treasury by subsidies and land grants, and to all the plans more or less covertly entertained of creating a southern confederacy, and educating a sentiment which would look with tolerance or complacency on the disruption of the Union. That such schemes of disruption were entertained at that early day is undeniable. The Jackson resolutions passed by our legislature in 1849, in favor of which many unthinking men voted in ignorance of their mischievous scope, were the later product of intrigues which had been set on foot many years before, and which were supposed in that year to have reached a triumphant culmination.

Not for a moment was Frank Blair the dupe of the pretension that this and similar measures were simply self-protective on the part of the slave states. From the first he was an advocate of the annexation of Texas, and he was a soldier in the war which that annexation involved. But he was resolute in the determination not to make slave territory out of that portion of New Mexico which was ceded to us by the treaty of peace in 1848. He saw all the consequences of the pretensions of the South to a right to carry its peculiar institutions into lands as yet uncursed by negro slavery; to make their acquisition as United States territory the condition of their being devoted to a system which

had blighted the fairest portion of our own country, and checked the advance of civilization in those regions of it most favored by soil and climate. Against this hideous consummation he set himself like flint. So immense is the difference in our condition caused by the last thirty years, so total is the change in our sentiments in that time, that it requires some effort of memory to do justice to the men who were mainly instrumental in bringing about that change. It seems a slight thing now that in 1849, in 1850, in 1852, and during all the years from that date to 1861, Frank Blair was an avowed, intrepid, unflinching opponent of every man and every measure that even squinted at disunion. At this day we are of one mind. No man not fit for bedlam in the whole broad country, if he could by a word, by the lifting of a finger, bring back negro slavery, or dissolve the Union which makes us free, prosperous, and happy, would dream of framing the wish or lifting the finger.

We can hardly transport ourselves in imagination back to the time when myriads were ready to die for the maintenance of the one and the accomplishment of the other of these objects, and when the man who ventured to tell his fellow-citizens in a slave state, that by supporting the measures and following the lead of the nullifiers they were preparing for themselves incalculable evil, encountered personal dangers from which all but a very few shrank. It certainly is true, however, that no mere time-serving politician, and no man of any principles, unless he was at the same time endowed with rare courage, and a prevision which pierced through the mists of present party strife and discerned the coming on of time, was to be found in the band who, led by Francis P. Blair, and sympathizing with him, stood forth as the champions and advocates, through good report and evil report, of the imperishable Union of these states; who proclaimed themselves, as did Washington, Jefferson and Madison, the reluctant tolerators of negro slavery where it was already established, but the determined enemies of its extension; and who warned all men against the insidious designs by which it was sought to plunge the whole country into civil war, and to commit the fairest part of it to barbarism.

I wish with all my heart that I could boast of having been one of the band who, from 1856 to 1860, stood beside Frank Blair in the maintenance of these political tenets, but I am not able to make this claim. I was in those years a Douglas democrat, but not one of those advanced thinkers who discerned clearly the nature of the coming struggle. There are in this body some who had that honor. Some of them are high in your councils. They are, by the memory of what they did and dared when all seemed dark and uncertain to others, entitled

to a distinction of the proudest kind. Of course I mention no names ; but those survivors who stood nearest to Frank Blair in that trying crisis will testify that, without his leadership and clarion voice, the banner they upbore would in all likelihood have trailed in the dust, and that to him it is preëminently due that Missouri, when the hour chosen by the secessionists had struck, was not in the same unprepared, disorganized condition that prevailed in Virginia.

I must be permitted to pause a moment here. I will not detain you by the enumeration of the events which marked that time of revolution ; but I say what all who remember that period will admit, that it was owing to Frank Blair above any other man, and above all other men, that in 1861 Missouri was stanch to the Union and irreconcilably opposed to all schemes for its dissolution. Nor is this all. In that dread hour, example was contagious. If Missouri had faltered, Kentucky would most probably have joined the ranks of the disunionists ; and each of these two great and powerful states, having a larger white population than Virginia, would have been as Virginia was, a member of the southern confederacy. Let no one dream that it mattered little how Missouri and Kentucky spoke as states, seeing that all those in either state who had secession proclivities, and the courage of their opinions, found themselves sooner or later in the confederate ranks. It did matter. In the month of February, 1861, Virginia elected a convention which was pledged to the Union cause by a tremendous popular majority, a majority as great, numerically, as that which spoke in the same month in Missouri. But when Fort Sumter was taken, when "the smell of blood" went up, these Union men lost their heads. They were carried away by violence, and yielded to a current which they found to be irresistible. There are times when a leader of men is of incalculable value ; when

"One blast upon his bugle horn
Is worth ten thousand men!"

I am not speaking the language of extravagance when I declare my belief that if such a man as Frank Blair had lived in Virginia from 1845 to 1860 her convention would never have been able to drag that proud state in the wake of South Carolina ; and if Virginia had stood as stood Missouri, in 1861, the civil war, in all human likelihood, would have been stifled in its birth. We must not lose sight of another fact, which is that the Union men throughout the whole South were far more faithful to their agreement to abide the decision of the state, speaking in its organic capacity, than were the secessionists. When the ordinance of secession was adopted in Virginia the foremost Unionists, even the stout Jubal Early, abandoned their former position and became the best soldiers

of the confederacy. They acquiesced perhaps too tamely in a result which certainly was not reached without some most questionable arts, by cajolery, combined with intimidation and appeal to popular violence; and, except for the steadiness with which they endeavored to make good with their fortunes and their lives what within their hearts they condemned as a political heresy, they might be suspected of something like timidity. But they manfully supported the act of their erring mother, and presented an unbroken front to the federal armies. So it would have been in Missouri and Kentucky, if these states had, as organic bodies, declared for secession. They did declare for the Union; and, although the secessionists in each state, not imitating the candor and manliness of the Virginia Unionists, refused to abide by what the states in convention resolved, and though to the utmost of their power they sought to undo and set at naught the decision by which they had previously declared their willingness to abide, they were unable to transfer to the wrong scale the majority of the people and the prestige of the state governments. If Missouri and Kentucky could have been reduced to the condition of Virginia, instead of that one heroic state being compelled almost alone to uphold the cause of disunion, there would have been a phalanx of three such states opposed to the national authority, and instead of Missouri and Kentucky being counted on the Union side, they would have been arrayed against it. Whoever remembers how equal the chances of battle more than once appeared, can well understand what fearful odds would have been cast against us by the transfer of two such states from our side to that of the enemy; and that there was no such transfer, was, as I verily believe, more owing to Francis P. Blair than to any other man, living or dead.

I must hasten to a close. I will not chronicle the deeds of the gallant soldier, the heroic commander of the 17th army corps. I will not pause to commemorate the dauntless courage, which, on the bloody field of Resaca, after the gallant McPherson had fallen, repelled the fiery onset of Hood. I come to the time when, the war being over, and the last armed soldier in opposition to the rightful authority of the constitution having surrendered, Frank Blair returned to Missouri to find that the conditions, and pledges, upon which the soldiers of the Union had compelled this surrender, were shamefully violated. He found that the war which was ended in the field by the surrender of Lee and Johnston, was still continued at home by some gentlemen who had never heard the whistle of a hostile bullet. He found that a large number of Missourians were disfranchised by an unconstitutional act of usurpation and oppression. The men thus disfranchised were at that time no friends of Frank Blair. They had never

sympathized with, but had always opposed him before the war. Many were fresh from fields where their duty had been to aim at his life. The party, in whose name these oppressions were practiced upon his political enemies, was one to the birth of which Frank Blair had eminently contributed, and whose triumphant position was largely due to his exertions. There was no reward in the gift of that party, to which he might not reasonably have aspired. It was in a dominant position throughout the whole restored Union. It required courage of a different kind from that which had so often braved death in the field (may I not say courage of a far rarer and more exalted type?) to buckler the cause of those who so lately were his enemies, and to resign all hope of favor from the party which he had raised to ascendancy. But to refrain from this magnanimous resolution would have required Frank Blair to break his pledges and forfeit his honor; and this was simply impossible for that high-hearted man. Without a moment's hesitation he became the champion of his down-trodden fellow-citizens, and stood defiantly between them and their oppressors. These words may seem to some like a figure of rhetoric. Those who remember 1865, and all the dreary term of ostracism and misrule from that date until the end of 1870, will know better. It was Frank Blair who, more than any other man, by his far-seeing statesmanship prevented Missouri from being joined in 1861 to the southern confederacy. By the same act he preserved Kentucky, and dealt the severest blow to the disunionists. It was the same Frank Blair, who, as much as any other man, vindicated in the field the rightful authority of the federal government; and it was he more than any other man, who, when the sword was sheathed in 1865, upheld the imprescriptible rights of American freemen, and exhibited on that conspicuous scene the generosity which won the hearts of the brave men against whom he had so lately stood a foe, but who, when they cast down their arms, found him their best friend. This heroic, magnanimous, clear-sighted, large-hearted man has passed away from earth, and some of us have desired to erect some suitable memorial of his merits, and our gratitude.

What is the significance of a monument erected by survivors to any one? The act can only spring from a wish to do honor to his memory. "Whom doth the king delight to honor?" has been well said to be the question which most of all, concerns the honor of the king. We have nothing to do with kings, but the people are in this land the fountain of authority and honor, as monarchs are in some other countries; and it becomes the people to see to it, that as honor is not lavished on those who deserve it not, so it shall not be withheld from those to whom it is due as a debt of the highest obligation.

The purpose of a monument is twofold ; it commemorates the virtues of the dead, and holds them up as an example to the living. To all who can admire the devotion, by Frank Blair, of his life, his health, and his fortune to the service of the public, his ardent patriotism, his foresight, his patience and his courtesy, joined, however, with its essential companion, his dauntless courage, down to 1861 ; the valor with which he maintained in the field the opinion he had advocated in the council chamber ; and to crown all, the self-sacrificing generosity with which he made good, at whatever loss to himself, the principles to support which he drew his sword, to all these, it is believed, the appeal may be confidently made to contribute to do honor to one who has so many titles to our respect and admiration. Those who have no sympathy with magnanimity like his ; who can see nothing deserving applause or imitation in his career ; who can deliberately say that they esteem him a fool for having preferred the public good to his own, and for having come out of twenty years of public service rich in honor, but in estate an impoverished man, will, it is hoped, withhold all aid to his monument ; will refuse to add one stone to his cairn.

HON. HENRY C. DANIEL.

HARRISONVILLE.

HENRY CLAY DANIEL is a Kentuckian by birth, a son of A. B. and Matilda (Greenwade) Daniel, and dates his birth in Trigg county, July 16, 1843. His father was born in Virginia, his mother in Kentucky. They had a family of eight children, of whom Henry C. was the third child. The family came to Missouri in 1858, and settled in Audrain county.

Our subject was educated at the state university at Columbia, and is a graduate of that excellent institution, class of 1865. He read law at Mexico, with Hon. Charles H. Hardin, since governor of the state ; was admitted to the bar in 1868, after three years' hard study, and in the same year he held there the office of city attorney.

In 1869 Mr. Daniel settled in Harrisonville, and soon afterward became a partner of James S. Wooldridge, and the firm of Wooldridge and Daniel still continues.

In January, 1875, Mr. Daniel was appointed by Governor Hardin judge of the probate and criminal court, and was subsequently elected to the same office without opposition. We learn from the county history, recently published, that

he held the office only a few months after being elected, on account of "the rearrangement of the judicial law in 1877." He held the office of prosecuting attorney four years, being elected on the democratic ticket in 1878, and made an acceptable and energetic prosecutor. He has been an alderman of the city for three terms, and is a man of a liberal share of public spirit. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Daniel was married, October 29, 1868, to Miss Lizzie G. Brown, daughter of Colonel R. A. Brown, of Cass county, and they have seven children.

JOHN M. GLOVER.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN M. GLOVER was born June 23, 1852, at Saint Louis, Missouri, and is the son of the late Hon. S. T. Glover, a lawyer, well known throughout the West as an able practitioner and a gentleman of strict integrity, possessing the entire confidence and the highest respect of the members of the legal profession and the community where he moves. The mother of our subject was Miss Mildred A. Buckner, of Knox county, Missouri. John M. Glover was educated at Washington University, and he advanced so rapidly that he completed the first year the course required by the rules of the college for two years, and at the end of the second year he had thoroughly mastered the full college course. But on leaving college it was discovered that his health was seriously impaired; he consequently went to Colorado, and after roughing it there, herding cattle, and experiencing the privations and hardships of frontier life about seven months, and completely restoring his health, returned to Saint Louis, and after a year's study he commenced practice of the law. He formed a partnership with Judge C. S. Hayden, in January, 1882, which continued one year, when Judge Hayden made arrangements to go to Boston, and this partnership was dissolved. He has since that time been in practice by himself. He ran for the democratic nomination for congress, in Hon. Thomas Allen's old district, but was beaten by a small majority, by Hon. J. O. Broadhead, the present incumbent.

Mr. Glover was the youngest counsel in the celebrated Frank James trial, at Gallatin, Missouri, in the fall of 1883. James was on trial for the murder of McMillan, a stone mason, who was shot on the rear platform of the car, at Winston, in 1881. Mr. Glover took a prominent part in that trial, and his opening speech for the defense was an exceedingly creditable effort. Without ostentation or

attempt at display, he laid the foundation for the masterly defense made in that case, resulting in the clearing of the noted bandit, by a verdict of not guilty, by the jury. Mr. Glover spoke in a clear, distinct voice, two hours and forty minutes, claiming the attention of the jury and audience throughout his logical discourse. Mr. Glover is a thorough lawyer, and a gentleman of learning and refinement. He is now preparing a digest of the law on all subjects, at a large expense, and requiring a large amount of labor, when he will be able on the completion of his enterprise to find a carefully prepared brief on any subject at a moment's warning.

HON. JOHN D. POPE.

SAINT LOUIS.

ONE of the most substantial members of the Saint Louis bar is John D. Pope, a native of Georgia. He was born near the city of Atlanta, February 17, 1838, the son of Micajah and Harriett (Bruce) Pope, and is of Scotch and English descent. He was graduated from the University of Georgia at Athens, in that state, with the first honors of his class. He read law with Judge McCutchen, of Georgia; was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Dalton, Georgia, where he practiced about one year immediately preceding the breaking out of the civil war. After its termination he settled in Atlanta, and formed a law partnership with ex-Governor Brown, who is now United States senator from that state, continuing until 1868, doing an extensive business, and gaining a fine reputation as a skilled lawyer and able advocate. He was then elected judge of the Atlanta circuit, which position he filled with marked ability, and to the utmost satisfaction of all, about three years, when he resigned. On the appointment of Mr. Akerman to President Grant's cabinet, the office of United States attorney was made vacant, and Judge Pope was appointed to fill that position, although not a republican in politics. He held that office until 1872, and resigned for the reason that the United States attorney was expected to enforce the Ku-klux law as it was called. But Judge Pope, not approving the way it was expected he should enforce that law, resigned. He came to Saint Louis in 1873.

Judge Pope is an able lawyer, possessing a logical mind, subtle and refined. He is thoroughly posted in all of the intricacies of his profession, has a well balanced judgment, and is an excellent advocate.

He is a gentleman of fine presence, has a high, broad forehead, with broad

base to the brain, indicating self-reliance and mental vigor; his eyes are black, full and expressive, and his features are of a classic mold; he is of medium height and well proportioned. Although dignified he is courteous and easy in his manners, and is an excellent citizen.

Judge Pope was married in 1865, to Miss Grace Sims, daughter of Professor Sims, of Alabama, and a granddaughter of Professor Andrews, author of the Latin dictionary. They have three children.

FERDINAND M. JAMISON.

CUBA.

THE subject of this sketch is a young man of much promise. He is a native of Steelville, Crawford county, Missouri. His birth occurred December 10, 1855. He is the son of Robert P. Jamison, who emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri with his parents at an early age. The mother of Ferdinand, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Early. She was raised in Virginia.

Ferdinand was educated at Steelville Academy. He read law with N. G. Clark, of Steelville, and later with Judge Bland, of Rolla, and was admitted to the bar at that place in February, 1876. He commenced practice that year at Cuba, Missouri, in company with N. G. Clark. This partnership continued until 1878, when Mr. Jamison was elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, which office he has filled with marked ability, and to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Jamison is a rising young man. He is a well read lawyer, and an eloquent advocate. He was married in June, 1875, to Miss Adda Hardesty, of Cuba. They have two children.

JAMES C. BYERS.

PACIFIC CITY.

ONE of the most companionable members of the Missouri bar is James C. Byers. He is a native of Ohio, and, like Garfield, is self-made, original and interesting. He was born August 16, 1851, in Kent, in the county of Portage. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother having died when he was an infant. The same year his father went to California, where he was assassinated in 1862, so our subject is uninformed as to his ancestry. He was cared for by his relatives in Williams county, whence he removed soon after the death of his mother, until seventeen years of age. He had the benefit of the public schools

in Ohio, and was subject to the influences always surrounding a boy left to the tender mercies of the world by the death of his parents. He joined a circus, and was a performer in the ring about four years. He came to Missouri in 1873, working at divers occupations of manual labor, and improving his leisure time in studying law. He read law for a time with Colonel John P. Coleman, and afterward studied by himself. He passed examination, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1877. He immediately began practice at Pacific City, and has been favored with a good share of patronage in Franklin and adjoining counties, and in the city of Saint Louis since that time. Mr. Byers is an easy, fluent speaker, and is well posted in his profession. He has a fund of wit, and is good at repartee, and he enlivens his discourses with anecdotes and illustrations that possess a peculiar aptness. He is a hale fellow well met, and has hosts of friends.

JOHN W. NORTH.

NEOSHO.

THE subject of this sketch is preëminently a self-made man, possessing by nature extraordinary force of character, and a comprehensive and well balanced mind. By force of his own efforts he has arrived at distinction, and commands the admiration of his fellow citizens. He is a native of England, and was born March 2, 1839, in South Lincolnshire, a county that produced the great founder and originator of Methodism, John Wesley, Isaac Newton and many other eminent men. He is the son of Reuben North, a well known reformer and pioneer in the temperance cause. In the days when that cause was unpopular he was beaten by a mob and nearly killed, on account of his devotion to principle. The paternal grandfather of our subject was commissioned captain, and served in the regular British army.

In the boyhood days of our subject he was brought up to manual labor in summer, and school in winter. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Webster, was called to her heavenly home when John was a small boy. He immigrated with his father to America when but twelve years of age, settling in Albion, Orleans county, New York, where they resided three years, and then removed to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, remaining there three years. The next three years we find him teaching school in Upper Canada, and later in Wisconsin and Missouri he taught school about a year.

In 1870 he began the study of the law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar,

and at once entered into a good business at Neosho, where he still resides. He was city attorney at one time of Granby, Neosho county.

In 1878 Mr. North took an active part in politics, and made numerous able speeches in the greenback cause in the different cities and towns of this state. He accompanied General Weaver, and spoke with him from the same platform when that gentleman canvassed this state.

Mr. North is a logician of great power. His style of reasoning is peculiar and original, possessing great cogency. He has been pronounced one of the ablest greenback orators in the United States. He is an intimate friend of General Weaver, and at his request spoke in Iowa at the principal cities in that state, awakening great enthusiasm for his champion, receiving high compliments for his efforts from General Weaver and his friends. His syllogistic argument published in pamphlet form and circulated all over the United States has never been answered. Mr. North is a well read lawyer, dignified in his appearance, and courteous toward all. He is an eloquent advocate, candid and honest. He has a great influence with both court and jury.

He was married, in October, 1860, to Miss Martha Leach. Their union has been blessed with six children, but they have been called to mourn the loss of three of them; Charles W., Frederick and William Henry are still living.

ROBERT E. COLLINS.

SAINT LOUIS.

ROBERT E. COLLINS was born January 7, 1851, at Florence, Pike county, Illinois, son of Monroe R. and Esther (Baker) Collins. He removed in infancy with his parents to Saint Louis, where he has remained ever since. He received his education at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1872. He commenced reading law with B. A. Hill and at the Saint Louis law school, and was admitted to practice in 1874 in the state and federal courts. He formed a partnership with J. L. Carlisle, under the firm name of Collins and Carlisle, which continued two years. He then formed a partnership with B. A. Hill, which continued about three and a half years; he then practiced by himself about eighteen months, and then formed a partnership with D. A. Jamison, under the firm name of Collins and Jamison, which lasted about one year, at the end of which time Mr. George W. Cline withdrew from practice, and M. C. Day removed to New York; the firms of Cline,

Jamison and Day, and Collins and Jamison, were consolidated under the firm name of Jamison, Collins and Jamison, which has continued up to the present time, doing an extensive and profitable business.

Mr. Collins is a thorough lawyer, well read in his profession; an able advocate, and a polished refined gentleman. He married Miss Ida K. Bishop, of Baltimore, Maryland. They have two children, Essie C. and Ida K.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.

THOMAS HART BENTON was a famous American statesman. He was born near Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He attended a grammar school for a short time, and then entered the university at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. After leaving this institution, he commenced the study of law in William and Mary's College, Virginia, under St. George Tucker. After his father's death, in 1790, his mother removed to Tennessee, and settled on a tract of land belonging to her late husband's estate. Thomas had no taste for agricultural pursuits, but was fond of books, and he devoted most of his time to reading. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, at Nashville, Tennessee, and commenced the practice of his profession, and soon rose to eminence. He was elected to the legislature, but served only one term, during which time he secured the passage of a law reforming the judicial system, and one giving to slaves the benefit of a trial by jury. In 1812 he commanded a regiment under Jackson. In 1815 he edited a newspaper at Saint Louis. He was elected a senator of the United States from the new state in 1820, in which capacity he acted with the democrats, and supported the policy of President Jackson. He at once took front rank in the national councils, and rapidly rose to distinction, and was soon an acknowledged leader in a body which contained some of the foremost men of the nation. He was reelected to the senate in 1832. He sat until 1851, when he retired for a time to private life. In 1852 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, and opposed the Missouri compromise. After his defeat for governor, in 1854, he resumed his literary labors, and completed his "Thirty Years' View," a comprehensive narrative of the times from his entry to the close of his official life. At the age of seventy-six he began the laborious task of condensing the debates of congress, from the foundation of the government to the close of the compromise debates, in 1850, in which he had taken a prominent part, concluding the work upon his death-bed, dictating in whispers when so low



Thomas W.

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DON THOMAS H. BLUNDON

[illegible]



Engraved by J. C. Butler

Thomas H. Benton.



as to be unable to speak aloud. Previous to this he had written a review of the decision of the supreme court in the Dred Scott case, which attracted universal attention.

The "United States Biographical Dictionary of Missouri," from which we have taken most of these facts, says:

"Colonel Benton was a man of positive character, strong intellect, capable of great labor, ambitious, and exerted all his energies to accomplish the success which he ultimately achieved. He had the faculty of appreciating men, and was thereby enabled to exercise a controlling influence in the councils of both nation and state, and for years his power in Missouri was almost unlimited. During the later years of his life he was actuated by a desire to rise above mere partisanship, and seek only the general welfare. His unfaltering devotion to the Union will ever be remembered and gratefully acknowledged by the friends of liberty and progress. In official intercourse Colonel Benton was austere and reserved, but in the home circle pleasant and companionable."

He died in Washington, District of Columbia, April 10, 1858.

HON. RICHARD P. BLAND.

LEBANON.

RICHARD P. BLAND, who ranks among Missouri's illustrious men, has risen from comparative obscurity by his own unaided efforts. Unassuming in manners, and unostentatious, he is at the same time a thorough lawyer, a clear-headed statesman, and in every department where called to labor, works with a will, and as one conscious of his own power. His action in congress during the recent discussions relative to the remonetization of silver, and his introduction and advocacy of the bill making the dollar of our fathers, weighing 412½ grains, legal tender throughout the United States, have gained for him a national reputation; and by means of it, the friends of the measure claim that the resumption of specie payment, at an early day, was greatly facilitated.

He is a native of Kentucky, and a son of Samuel E. and Margaretta (Nall) Bland. He received a fair English education, and afterward turned his attention to the study of law, and later engaged in the practice of his profession in connection with his brother, Hon. C. C. Bland, present circuit judge of the eighteenth judicial circuit of Missouri.

In 1869 he settled in Lebanon, his present home, and in the following year

was elected to the house of representatives, and still continues an honored and influential member of that body. His wife, Mrs. Virginia (Mitchell) Bland, is a daughter of General E. Y. Mitchell, of Rolla, Missouri, and a lady of fine accomplishments, beloved by all who know her. They have four children.

THOMAS J. SMITH.

BUTLER.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH hails from Edmondson county, Kentucky, where he was born March 24, 1849. His parents, Perry G., and Jemima D. (Gardner) Smith, were also natives of Kentucky. Thomas was educated in the common schools of his native state, and at Urania College, Glasgow, where he spent three years, but was not graduated. He taught school three terms, while pursuing his studies; read law at Brownville; was admitted to the bar in 1873, and that year was elected deputy circuit clerk of Edmundson county, with residence at Brownville, the county seat. Subsequently he held the office of county attorney and master commissioner of the circuit court.

In December, 1879, Mr. Smith left Kentucky, and settled at his present home, practicing one year in company with Charles Forbes. Afterward he was alone awhile, and since January, 1882, he has been of the firm of Lashbrooke and Smith, his partner being mentioned on other pages of this volume. Mr. Smith was city attorney and city clerk for two years, commencing in April, 1881.

Mr. Smith is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Baptist Church, and a man of excellent habits and gentlemanly demeanor. His wife was Mary Allin, daughter of Doctor Henry C. Allin, of Mackville, Kentucky, their marriage being dated January 24, 1882. They have one daughter.

HON. ROBERT J. HAIRE.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch is an able lawyer. He was born January 25, 1851, at Jackson, Michigan; the son of Joshua and Mary J. (Gregory) Haire. His father was an able lawyer, and at one time one of the judges of the supreme court of Michigan. Robert J. was educated at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and was graduated from both the literary and law departments of that institution in 1872. He was then admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Jackson,

where he soon attained wide celebrity as an advocate and wise counselor. He was elected to the state senate in 1874; was placed upon important committees, and was considered one of the most intelligent and industrious members of that body. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held four years, performing the duties thereof with marked ability, and to the entire satisfaction of all. In 1880 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and immediately entered into a brisk practice. One of the most notable cases in which he was engaged was that of Charles Jefferson, indicted for murder in the first degree. The question of the right to summons colored men to sit on juries arose in this case, and, owing to the efforts of Mr. Haire, that privilege was accorded to them. In a little less than two years Mr. Haire tried nine different murder cases, all during his sojourn at Kansas City.

He removed to Saint Louis in the fall of 1883, where he has engaged in the active practice of his profession. He is thoroughly posted in all of the subtleties of his profession, is a strong logical reasoner, with a copious flow of language, and is happy in his methods before both court and jury.

GEORGE D. CLARK.

STEELVILLE.

GEORGE D. CLARK was born in Duquoin, Illinois, February 12, 1845, the son of Jonathan G. and Jane (Bowlin) Clark. His father was a native of New London, Connecticut; he removed to Illinois at an early day, and soon became prominent; being a man of excellent natural ability and scholarly attainments, he was honored with numerous offices of trust, and was judge of the county court of Perry county several times. He was a Master Mason and a democrat. He stood high in the community where he lived, and had the unqualified confidence of all who knew him; he died in 1864. His mother is still living in Connecticut, and at the time of writing (1884) is over one hundred years old. The maternal grandmother of our subject came from South Carolina; she died at the age of ninety-six years. George D. Clark attended school at Duquoin and Lebanon Academy until seventeen years of age, when he joined company D, 6th regiment, Illinois cavalry, and served three years and four months. He was mustered out of service December 10, 1864. He was in the siege of Fort Hudson, the battle of Franklin and in the famous raid of sixteen days and nights' duration, from La Grange, Tennessee, in the rear of Vicksburg.

After leaving the service he read law two years and six months with G. W. Wall, of Duquoin. He then engaged in the business of selling tombstones, and afterward went into that business on his own account, in which he continued about ten years. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar at Rolla, Missouri, by Judge Perry, and immediately commenced practice at Steelville, where he has been doing a good business since that time.

Mr. Clark is a good lawyer; he has an analytic mind, and is a good counselor; he is a fluent speaker and is highly respected in the community where he moves.

He married Miss Cornelia Foster, December 25, at East Bloomfield, New York. They have four children.

ABNER L. THOMAS.

CARTHAGE.

THE subject of this sketch is a lawyer of rare legal learning and acumen. He was born October 7, 1844, in Grant county, Wisconsin, the son of Thomas Thomas, and Elizabeth (Tanner) Thomas. His father, a native of Wales, removed to Grant county in 1828, and, in common with the early settlers of that county, was engaged in the Black Hawk war. He was a farmer, highly respected for his intelligence, integrity and benevolence.

Abner spent his early days on the farm and at school, and finished his literary education at the state university at Madison, Wisconsin. He read law with Hon. E. W. Keyes, at that place, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, and the next year thereafter he removed to Carthage, Missouri, and immediately began practice, and was soon favored with a plenty of business, which has continued to the present time. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Brown circuit attorney for the thirteenth judicial district, and served until 1874, when the system of electing county attorneys went into force. Mr. Thomas was the democratic candidate for that office in Jasper county, then having a republican majority of over eight hundred, but Mr. Thomas was elected by a majority over his opponent of over three hundred votes.

He was married, in 1875, to Miss Laura Franklin, of Carthage, an estimable and accomplished lady.

Mr. Thomas is well read in his profession, and is an orator of distinction. In his discourses he is lucid, logical and energetic, and when occasion requires is figurative, and often enlivens his speeches with anecdote and illustrations. In

representative imagery he is particularly happy. Personification, metaphor, simile and antithesis succeed each other in rich and varied profusion. His manner and action are energetic without verging on extravagance.

He is an affable, obliging gentleman, and of fine presence, being of medium height, well built, with a square, high, broad forehead, indicating a preponderance of reasoning powers, with keen grey eyes and clearly cut features.

HON. HENRY C. BROCKMEYER.

SAINT LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent Germans in Missouri. He was born August 12, 1828, near Minden (Prussia), Germany. His parents were Frederick William and Sophia Brockmeyer; his father was a business man, and his mother a lineal descendent of one of the most distinguished families in the kingdom. He received a thorough education in the public schools in Germany, and at the age of sixteen immigrated to America. He landed in New York with only twenty-five cents in his pocket, and unable to speak a word of English. But he soon found employment, with an opportunity to learn the currier's and tanner's trade, but at reduced wages. He soon learned to read, write and speak the English language. Soon as he saved money enough to take him west he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he obtained employment at \$1.50 per day. After saving \$200 he went to Dayton, Ohio, but not finding employment he went to Cincinnati, with no better success; there he embarked on board of a steamer and landed in Saint Louis, in August, 1848. He worked for Mr. Howe two months, when, in company with an old classmate, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, thence to central Mississippi, obtaining work at his trade at Columbus. While at work at Columbus he invented several improvements in the business of tanning and currying, for which he received liberal compensation.

He then went to Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, and went into business for himself, carrying on a tanning and currying establishment, together with a manufactory of boots and shoes. Having a thirst for knowledge, Mr. Brockmeyer determined to fit himself for one of the learned professions. In the fall of 1850 he entered the preparatory department of Georgetown College, Kentucky, where he remained two years. He then went to Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, and took an elective course, having for one of his classmates Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. He remained there about two years. In 1854 he resolved to

return to Germany, and went to New York for that purpose, but changed his mind and came to Saint Louis. He took his books, a dog and a gun, and a few articles of furniture, and moved into a cabin in the woods in Warren county, Missouri, where he devoted himself to study three years, at the end of which time he returned again to Saint Louis, and obtained employment as a molder in the foundry of Giles F. Tully, and in the foundry of Bridge, Beach and Company, on piece work at \$15 per week, still continuing his studies during his spare moments.

Several literary men of Saint Louis organized a class for the study of German philosophy, and Mr. Brockmeyer was made their teacher, and in recognition of his eminent ability his class presented him with a case of valuable books. He then returned to his seclusion again in Warren county, purchased a cabin, and again was alone with his books. In the fall of 1858 he was dangerously ill with bilious fever. Accidentally a neighbor discovered his condition, and communicated at once with William T. Haines, who immediately proceeded to the cabin and brought the patient to Saint Louis, where with proper care and treatment he recovered. His class resumed their studies in German philosophy, and Mr. Brockmeyer in the meantime made a literal translation of the "Logic" of Hegel, in three volumes, completing the vast work in one year. His publishers failed, and the manuscripts are still in the hands of the author. When the war of 1861 broke out Mr. Brockmeyer raised a company and was commissioned captain of militia, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and a petition was signed by every officer in the regiment to have him appointed colonel, but the mind of the governor had been biased by false reports, the muster roll was declined, the petition neglected, and in two days afterward he was arrested and locked up in Gratiot street military prison, but he was soon released on proper representation by his friends. The people of Warren county vindicated him in six weeks from that time, by an overwhelming majority electing him to the lower house of the Missouri legislature. He was in the legislature in the sessions of 1861-2 and 1863-4. He removed to Saint Louis in 1864. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1866 was a member of the city council, but was legislated out in the spring of 1867. He was elected to the state senate from the thirty-fourth district, and took a prominent part in the important measures of the sessions of 1871-2 and 1873-4. During the latter session he defeated what was known as Hurd's revenue bill, and was tendered a banquet on his return, but declined on the ground that he had simply done his duty.

He was two years chairman of the committee on ways and means, and as such devised a measure for the better protection of the credit of the state. For two

years he was chairman of the judiciary committee in the senate. At the close of the term he declined a reelection. He was elected to the constitutional convention in 1874. In this body, which gave the state its present constitution, he was made chairman of the committee on legislative department, and the report of this committee was adopted by the convention without material amendment, which gives to their work its distinctive character among the constitutions of the different states. It was submitted to the people and ratified by a vote of seven to one.

In 1876 he was nominated by the democratic convention for the position of lieutenant governor, and was elected without a canvass. He has acted with the democratic party in politics, and was a union democrat during the war, sustaining Lincoln during his first administration, and advocated his reelection in 1864. In 1865 he opposed enfranchisement, but being defeated in this, he labored assiduously until every citizen of the state was restored to full citizenship. In this labor he stood by the side of his friend, General F. P. Blair.

He was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, of Saint Louis. She died in 1864, leaving two children. In 1867 he married his second wife, Miss Julia Keinlan, of Saint Louis.

Mr. Brockmeyer is considered a philosopher and a literary genius. He is considered profound on constitutional questions, and his ideas of government have been pronounced superb. He is socially a kind, congenial gentleman, and a worthy citizen highly prized by all who know him.

SAMUEL B. LASHBROOKE.

BUTLER.

SAMUEL B. LASHBROOKE is descended from an old Virginia family, his great-grandfather, William Lashbrooke, coming from England in 1735, and settling in Fauquier county forty years before the revolutionary war began. There John Lashbrooke, grandfather of Samuel, was born, and became an officer of the continental army, moving to Mason county, Kentucky, a few years after the war had closed, and settling on a farm. The wife of this revolutionary patriot was a Lee, of Virginia parentage, and a sister of General Henry Lee, of Kentucky.

The subject of this sketch was born in Mason county, Kentucky, April 21, 1848, being a son of Peter and Frances B. (Morton) Lashbrooke. His father was in the second war with England, and was a farmer and speculator, dying in his

ninetieth year. He was a prominent man in his county, being a member of the constitutional convention in 1849, and of the legislature three terms. His wife was of English lineage, and a relative of the Mortons, of Virginia.

Samuel received an academic education at Lewisburgh, in his native county, and in the summer of 1864 enlisted in the 11th Kentucky confederate cavalry, under Colonel Dick Morgan, and was subsequently detailed to General Breckenridge's escort, and participated in the battles of Bull's Gap, Morristown, Strawberry Plains, etc., in the Knoxville campaign. At Kingsport, December 13, 1864, he was taken prisoner, and kept at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, until June, 1865.

Mr. Lashbrooke, then seventeen years old, was not satisfied with his education, and soon went to Washington-Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, and there studied until the summer of 1868. In the autumn of that year he commenced the study of his profession, with Judge Elijah C. Phister, of Maysville, and finished with Judge Emory Whittaker, of Maysville, being admitted to the bar in 1870. He immediately opened an office at Mount Olivet, Robertson county, and two years afterward left his native state, and after traveling over Kansas and Missouri, selected Butler, Bates county, as the center of his legal labors, which now extend over his judicial circuit, and into adjoining circuits. In 1877 he became a partner of Charles C. Bassett, and the firm of Bassett and Lashbrooke continued until 1881. The present firm of Lashbrooke and Smith was formed in January, 1882. Their business is good, ramifying into the federal as well as state courts. Mr. Lashbrooke is a well read, sound lawyer, a safe counselor, and, without being eloquent, can make a clear, logical argument. He excels as an office lawyer. His standing, moral as well as legal, is high.

Mr. Lashbrooke takes great interest in politics, often attending judicial congressional, state and other conventions of his, the democratic, party, and is an energetic and efficient worker in a campaign.

Mr. Lashbrooke was married, October 1, 1879, to Miss Sallie Pennabaker, of Clinton, a native of Versailles, Morgan county, this state, and she died after a lingering illness, the disease being consumption, November 29, 1883. She had one child, a son, who preceded her to the grave, thus completely desolating the home of Mr. Lashbrooke. His wife was a member of the Episcopal Church, an active Christian and a lady of many accomplishments, mental and moral, and, while in health, the charm of the social circle. Before her death she spent one or two years in traveling in Texas and Louisiana, and was on her way home from the Sulphur Springs, Virginia, with her ever attentive husband, when they

stopped at Clinton, that she might get a little rest, and there she died. Her remains were brought to Butler, and a large number of sorrowing friends followed the remains to the cemetery, where they were laid to rest by the side of two dear sisters and her babe.

"The memory of the just
Smells sweet and blossoms in the dust."

Mr. Lashbrooke was one of the company which founded Rich Hill, and outside manager, secretary and director of the company till the greater part was sold out. He is also the father of Adrian, laying out both towns in 1880.

WALTER A. MARTIN.

MOBERLY.

WALTER AUSTIN MARTIN, senior member of the firm of Martin and Hardin, is a native of Randolph county, in which he still lives, and was born March 26, 1837. His father, Noah Martin, a farmer, was from Christian county, Kentucky, and his mother, Judith Peoples (Oliver) Martin, was from Fayette county, same state. The maternal grandfather of Walter was Doctor Oliver, who was a nephew of Governor Boggs, and at one period a member of the Missouri legislature. Doctor Oliver had two brothers who were also physicians, one of them, Professor Harvey Oliver, who occupied the chair of anatomy in the first medical college started in Cincinnati.

The elementary education of our subject was obtained principally at the fire-side, he being quite studiously inclined; he is a bachelor of arts of Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, six miles from Moberly. He farmed, and taught school winters, until he was crippled by an accident in 1855, his leg being taken off in 1858. He read law with Reed and Denny, of Randolph county; was licensed by Hon. George H. Burkhart, now judge of the second judicial circuit, and in 1863 commenced practice at Renick, this county. In 1870 he was county superintendent of schools. In 1882 he opened an office at Moberly, and the next year moved his family to this place, where he has made a success in his profession. It extends into the federal as well as the several state courts, and his reputation stands well in all respects.

He has a practical sound judgment; is well posted in his profession, standing in this respect among the very best attorneys in the county; is a safe counselor, and a very earnest, lucid and strong advocate, having great influence with a jury. No man can be truer to his clients than Mr. Martin.

In 1880, at the solicitation of some of his democratic friends, Mr. Martin consented to run against Judge Burkhartt for judge of the second judicial circuit, and was beaten. The judge has been on the bench twenty-one years, is a brother democrat, and a very hard man to oust.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a man of irreproachable character. He is president of the board of trustees of the church.

His wife was Sarah Elizabeth Thompson, a native of Kentucky, and they were married in April, 1861. They have buried three children, and have one son living. Mrs. Martin, when in health, is quite active in church and benevolent work.

WASHINGTON F. GEIGER.

SPRINGFIELD.

JUDGE GEIGER was born in June, 1836, in Columbiana county, Ohio. His grandfather served in the revolutionary war, and his father, Henry Geiger, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch received an English and classical education in Urbana, Ohio. He began the study of law in 1853, teaching school at the same time. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 in Springfield, Ohio; practiced in Urbana one year, and removed to Steelville, Crawford county, Missouri, in 1859, where he practiced his profession until 1861. He then organized a company of infantry, and was captain of company C, Phelps' regiment, United States volunteers. As soon as the organization was complete he was commissioned major, and at the hard-fought battle of Pea Ridge he was in command of his regiment, showing great bravery and efficiency as an officer. In 1862 he organized, without any expense to the government, the 8th Missouri regiment of cavalry, United States volunteers, and was made its colonel, and was with it in the battles of Prairie Grove and Bayou Metre. He then commanded the brigade at the taking of Little Rock, at Claredon, Brownsville and Prairie Long.

After this he had command of the 2d brigade cavalry division, seventh army corps, until the war closed, and was looked upon as the best cavalry officer in the division. He entered the army without any military training or experience. He was young, and without influential personal or political friends to press his claims to preferment, and his success was due entirely to his own merits. Among those who knew him he was accorded the place of leadership without question.

Throughout the war he exhibited in a marked degree the qualities of a skillful commander. He never blundered, and in the rough cavalry service, in which he principally participated, he performed many brilliant exploits, and was never defeated in any engagement. His men had unbounded confidence in his courage and ability, and his command was recognized as one of the most effective in the Southwest. He retired from the army at the close of the war, having given four years of honorable service to his country, and leaving behind him a record without a stain, which he may justly feel proud of.

Colonel Geiger located at Springfield, Missouri, immediately after the close of the war, and resumed the practice of his profession. He at once took front rank among the lawyers of the Southwest, and attended the courts of several counties. In 1868 he was made prosecuting attorney for the fourteenth judicial circuit, and discharged the duties of that position with great credit and success. He was first elected judge of the twenty-first judicial circuit in 1869. He has been reelected twice since, and fills that office admirably well up to the present time (1884).

As a practitioner Judge Geiger was regarded as one of the safest and most skillful in the management of his causes, but his greatest success as a lawyer has been upon the bench. Here his clear judgment, acute discrimination and legal knowledge have been especially marked, and have added greatly to his reputation. He separates the material from the immaterial with unusual readiness, and through the most intricate complications his mind goes straight to the vital points of a case, and detects, with a certainty that seldom errs, the right and the wrong involved. Added to his legal attainments he possesses broad common sense and integrity above suspicion. He is singularly impartial, and every lawyer who practices before him feels that whatever his relations may be to the man, he appears before Judge Geiger without prejudice. Few judges have a greater hold upon the confidence of the bar or a more general and deserved popularity. Although a determined and even bitter effort was made by politicians to force a strict party vote in the judicial election of 1874, Judge Geiger received the support of a large number of the ablest and best democratic lawyers in the circuit. Politically Judge Geiger is a consistent and earnest republican, and previous to his election as judge he was an active and zealous partisan. Since then he has not participated actively in campaign work, but his advice and counsel have been freely sought and given, and his sagacious and prudent counsels have been largely instrumental in shaping the action of the party and in contributing to its success in southwest Missouri.

Judge Geiger is light-complexioned, possesses a vigorous physical constitution

and an active, nervous temperament, and has qualities that bring to him many warm friends. He was brought up in the Lutheran faith, and has a deep reverence for the sacred teachings of the Bible, firmly believing in the truth and divine origin of the Christian religion. Most of this sketch was taken from the "United States Biographical Dictionary of Missouri."

HON. SEMPRONIUS H. BOYD.

SPRINGFIELD.

ONE of the best known and most talented gentlemen in the legal profession in southwest Missouri is S. H. Boyd. He was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, May 28, 1828, and is the son of Marcus and Eliza (Hamilton) Boyd. He removed to Missouri with his parents in 1840, his father taking high political rank in Greene county; was in the legislature several sessions; was appointed receiver of the land office at Springfield, and colonel of the militia during the civil war. He died in 1866. The son was educated in the sciences and classics at Springfield, after which he made a trip to Texas with a train loaded with bacon, which he sold, together with wagons and cattle, and returned with the proceeds. He was offered a good price for the negroes, which he refused. He then took a position as clerk in the store of D. Johnson and Company. Though but nineteen years of age, in 1847 he was placed in charge of a branch store of that firm, located at Forsyth, Missouri. He crossed the great plains in 1849, arriving in California in August of that year, mining in the placers of the Yuba, Feather and Moquelnes Rivers, and taught school at Volcano, Amador county, and returned to Springfield in 1855, by way of Nicaragua and New Orleans. He then studied law under Judge Price.

He was elected mayor of Springfield in 1856, and was the first clerk of the probate and common-pleas court of Greene county, and was twice city attorney. He was major of General Phelps' home guards in 1861, and then colonel of a regiment of United States infantry, and was in several engagements; was elected to congress over General Phelps, the opposing candidate, and took his seat in December, 1863; was active in reorganizing the postal service in southwest Missouri; was a member of the committee on postoffices and postroads, and chairman of the committee of revolutionary claims and pensions. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the fourteenth judicial district, but resigned that office to enable him to aid in the completion of the Southwestern Pacific railroad. In 1868 he was

again elected to congress as the regular republican nominee, running largely ahead of his ticket. He took an independent stand in congress, and for supporting rebel enfranchisement, and supporting B. Gratz Brown, he was ostracised by his party, arose above a mere partisan, and followed his conscience's dictates, as guided by wisdom and political sagacity. He was the Missouri member of the republican national executive committee from 1864 to 1868. He founded the Springfield wagon factory in 1872, and resumed the practice of the law in 1874.

We cannot do better than to copy a paragraph or two from a sketch of him which we find in the "United States Biographical Dictionary," published in 1878: "Since 1861 Colonel Boyd has been an active participant in state and national politics, and he has done much to shape the legislation of the past sixteen years, at home and in Washington. By birth, education and temperament he is an outspoken southerner; by interest and association he is a progressive northerner. He says that the South and West have been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough, and would like to see the national legislature balked until they are more favorably dealt with."

"Colonel Boyd is a warm-hearted, generous man; impulsive in his feelings, and naturally takes radical ground, no matter which side of a question he advocates. With the interest of the city and country in which he resides he is thoroughly identified; a progressive, live man, whose record is his best eulogy, and whose successes are the best comments upon his ability."

HON. JOHN S. PHELPS.

SPRINGFIELD.

AMONG the men in Missouri who have been called from private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office is John S. Phelps, ex-governor of the state. He was born in the town of Simsbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, December 22, 1814. His father, Elisha Phelps, was a lawyer, like our subject, high up in his profession. John S. was raised in Simsbury, and attended the public schools of his native town. He entered Trinity College, at Hartford, and was graduated in 1832. He selected for his profession the law, and studied under his father, and was admitted to the bar three years later, December 22, 1835. He practiced law nearly two years in Hartford, where he was admitted. He emigrated to Missouri in 1837, and located at Springfield, where he has resided since that time. He, from the start, had a paying practice, and though but twenty-three years of age, his store of legal knowledge enabled

him to cope successfully with the older members of the bar. He was elected to represent Greene county in the Missouri legislature in 1840, and he has been almost continuously in public life ever since. In 1844 he was elected to congress on the general ticket, and for eighteen consecutive years he represented his district in that body, his career as a congressman closing in 1863. The history of his congressional life shows the high esteem in which he was held. In the thirtieth congress, from 1847 to 1849, he was a member of the committee on post-offices and postroads, and when occupying that position was a strenuous advocate for the reduction of postage to three cents, and aided much in passing a bill to that effect. From 1851 to 1863 he was a member of the committee on ways and means, and a part of the time its chairman. This committee at that time performed the duties now devolving on the committee on ways and means, and the committee on appropriations. In all discussions on finance he advocated economy, without parsimony. Such was the estimate placed upon his ability and sound judgment that he was placed, at the close of each congressional session during his service, upon conference committees to settle the disagreement votes of the two houses on the appropriation bills, not unfrequently the disagreements involving millions of dollars, and it is a fact worthy of record that he never agreed to a report that was not adopted.

During the excitement that the measures occasioned he was a member of the committee on the Pacific railroad, and contributed largely, by his voice, vote and influence, to the success of that enterprise. At the called session of congress in July, 1861, he was appointed by the speaker a member of the committee on ways and means, though he had not then arrived at the capitol, and did not reach it till near the close of the session. He was also chosen one of the committee of thirty-two, in 1860, to devise some plan to adjust the difficulties between the North and South, and did all in his power to bring about reconciliation. Before the close of his public career as a congressman, in 1861 he raised a regiment of Union soldiers, known as the Phelps regiment, which served for six months with distinction. It was engaged in the memorable battle of Pea Ridge, being commanded by Colonel Phelps in person, in which it acted gallantly, and suffered severely. In July, 1862, Colonel Phelps was appointed, without solicitation on his part, military governor of the state of Arkansas.

Returning to Springfield, in 1864, Colonel Phelps resumed the practice of the law. He was appointed, by President Johnson, one of the commissioners to adjudicate on the war claims of the state of Indiana against the government of the United States, but he declined to accept the appointment.

In 1868 our subject was the first choice of the democratic party for the office of governor of Missouri, but he was defeated. In July, 1876, he was again nominated for governor by the democrats, and was elected by a larger majority than any preceding governor of the state. During the gubernatorial career of Governor Phelps he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good.

Governor Phelps, as a lawyer, is strongest on constitutional questions, or those involving great results. He has the power of grasping the main issues in a case, and concentrating his whole power upon them. His clear distinctions of right and wrong, and his deep sympathy for the injured or suffering, make him especially powerful with both courts and juries in pleading causes where he believes his client is being oppressed or his liberty unjustly assailed. A question involving dollars and cents fails to arouse him like one involving human rights.

THOMAS BOND HAUGHAWOUT.

CARTHAGE.

THE subject of this sketch was born October 14, 1845, in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, the son of Joshua D. and Amelia (Steese) Haughawout. Joshua D. Haughawout is a Methodist minister of considerable prominence, and a brother of Rev. John Wolsey Haughawout, of the Philadelphia conference. The paternal grandmother of our subject was a Lincoln, and a relative of President Abraham Lincoln.

Young Haughawout was raised on a farm, and attended school until eighteen years of age. In 1863 he entered the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, and served two years and two months. He took part in the fight at Egypt Station, Mississippi, and was with General Grierson in his raid from Memphis to Vicksburg. He was mustered out of service November 17, 1865, at Austin, Texas, and was nearly a month getting home. He then worked a year on his father's farm, and was married that year to Miss Caroline A. Durand, an estimable lady. In 1868 he removed to Jasper county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and divers other pursuits five years. He moved to Carthage in 1873, and engaged in the grocery business, reading law in his leisure hours for about one year. In 1875 he began practice, and entered at once into a successful business. He was elected city attorney for Carthage in 1877, and in 1880 was elected prosecuting attorney

for Jasper county; was reelected in 1882, and still holds that office, filling the position with marked ability.

Mr. Haughawout is an able lawyer, possessing a strong legal mind, subtle and acute. He is an adroit manager in a lawsuit, tries his cases with much skill, and is an advocate of power and eloquence. He is a republican in politics, and has taken an active part in **every campaign** in southwest Missouri since 1876. He has given much time to political work, and is a powerful and popular campaign speaker.

WILLIAM J. TERRELL.

HARRISONVILLE.

WILLIAM JONES TERRELL is one of the leading lawyers in the seventh judicial circuit, and owes his present position at the bar to the careful improvement of his mind in his younger years, his studious habits, which know little of relaxation yet, and his indomitable energy, pluck and perseverance. He is of New England stock, the Terrells being among the settlers of the Western Reserve, Ohio, where he was born, in Trumbull county, November 11, 1834. His father, Sherman Terrell, was born in Danbury, Connecticut, and went to Ohio when quite young. He married Olive Jones, a native of Trumbull county. The great-grandfather of Sherman Terrell was of English parentage, and reported to have been at the storming of Quebec, under General Wolf, in the autumn of 1759.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Kingsville Academy, Ashtabula county, adjoining Trumbull, leaving that institution at the close of 1859. In 1861 he attended the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and the next year enlisted at a three months' call for troops, and served his time out. He then engaged in school teaching, thus obtaining the means for the further prosecution of his studies, again entering the University of Michigan in 1864, this time in the law department. He was there graduated in 1865, and at the April term of the supreme court of that state, held at Detroit, he was admitted to the bar.

In June of that year Mr. Terrell came to this state, and in September settled in Harrisonville, the shire town of Cass county. Business came to him slowly at first, and that circumstance gave him more time to utilize his law books in the way of study. He pored over them when not otherwise engaged. At length clients began to multiply; in a few years he built up a handsome practice, and for the last ten years or more he has stood among the foremost men at the county



Wm. J. Yerrell

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

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ADMINISTRATIVE

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H. C. Cooper Jr. & Co.

Wm. J. Genell

Original from University of Michigan



bar. He has a very active mind, of a logical turn, and a forcible, energetic nature; prepares his cases with great care; is an animated speaker, without attempting to be eloquent, and his candor and plain reasoning before a jury have a fine effect; hence his success. He has the largest library of any one lawyer in the county, and makes the very best use of it. One or two firms in that city have also large and choice libraries.

Mr. Terrell was appointed county superintendent of schools in 1865; was elected to the same office in 1866, and immediately succeeding served two terms as prosecuting attorney of the county. His politics are republican, and he is a leading man in his party in Cass county. He was a delegate in 1880 to the Chicago convention which nominated Garfield and Arthur.

During the four years that Mr. Terrell was prosecuting attorney he made a vigorous and able prosecutor, and gained popularity with all classes, except wrong-doers.

He is high up in Freemasonry, and not long ago held the office of grand commander of the grand commandery of the Knights Templar of the state. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the State Bar Association. Mr. Terrell was married, December 29, 1864, to Miss Julia A. Quigley, daughter of Captain Robert Quigley, of Chautauqua county, New York, and they have two adopted daughters, named Daisy and Faye. Mr. and Mrs. Terrell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and prominent in Harrisonville social and religious circles.

COL. JEREMIAH C. CRAVENS.

SPRINGFIELD.

ONE of the ablest lawyers in Missouri is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is thoroughly conversant with the law, and perhaps no man in the profession keeps more abreast of the authorities as adjudicated by the highest tribunals. His wonderful, retentive memory, his systematic methods of study and business enable him to draw from his vast stores of useful knowledge, at will, authority to support his positions in every case. He possesses the power of keen analysis to a high degree, and he grasps the pivotal points of a question with great ease, and there is a certain refinement in his methods of thought that enables him to handle delicate questions with great skill and exactness. He always conducts all of his professional business in accordance with the highest standard of professional ethics. He is an excellent trial lawyer, possess-

ing so much of candor and true manhood that his arguments have great weight with both court and jury. He is a cogent, logical reasoner, and often illustrates his discourses with similes, metaphor and antithesis, which follow each other in rich and varied profusion.

Jeremiah C. Cravens is the son of Doctor John Cravens, an eminent physician of Rockingham county, Virginia, who removed to Saline county, Missouri, before the birth of our subject, which event occurred February 18, 1838. He entered Missouri State University, Columbia, and was graduated therefrom in 1860. His father inclined to give him a medical education, but the taste of the young man led him to choose the profession of the law. At the breaking out of the civil war his sympathies were with the southern people, and from a conscientious regard for what he believed to be the true interpretation of the compact under which the Union was formed, he cast his lot with the confederacy. He at once entered the military service as a private, but was soon promoted to the position of aid de camp on the staff of General Slack, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. That general was slain at the battle of Pea Ridge in March, 1862, Colonel Cravens being at his side at the head of the division, when he fell with his death wound. The command of the division then fell on Colonel Rosser, and young Cravens rendered him valuable service as aid during the battle, and he received hearty commendations for his gallant conduct in the colonel's official report of the engagement. He was with the army at Corinth, and after its evacuation in June, 1862, he returned to the western department with Colonel John T. Hughes on recruiting service, after which they accompanied a small force into Missouri, from which a nucleus was formed constituting the force which fought the battles of Independence and Lone Jack in Jackson county. In the latter battle Colonel Cravens commanded a company of recruits, who fought gallantly. He was assigned to duty as captain in the 6th regiment of Missouri cavalry, serving the remainder of the time under Generals Marmaduke and Shelby, participating in all the more important engagements fought west of the Mississippi, filling the position of major and lieutenant colonel.

After he was mustered out of service he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Batesville, Arkansas. In 1866 affairs were in an unsettled condition in that state, growing out of the reconstruction acts, so called, and he returned to his native state, and settled in Springfield in 1868, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He has been attorney for the city, and a member of the city council, and has been for several years a member of the board of curators of the state university.

In religion he is an old-school Presbyterian, and in politics a democrat, having been raised a whig.

Colonel Cravens is a gentleman of fine presence, of medium height, and well proportioned. His head is well shaped, showing equipoise and balance. His forehead is high and broad, with penetrating black eyes, and features of a classic mold. He is easy and graceful in his manner, and kind in his intercourse with mankind.

He was married, August 11, 1864, at Batesville, Arkansas, to Miss Annie D. Smith, an estimable and accomplished lady, the only daughter of Colonel Robert Smith, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Arkansas, who was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution for that state in 1837.

HON. SHEPARD BARCLAY.

SAINT LOUIS.

SHEPARD BARCLAY, one of the judges of the circuit court of Saint Louis, is an unusually ripe scholar for a man of his age. He was born in Saint Louis, November 3, 1847, and is a descendant of an old Saint Louis family. His grandfather, Elihu H. Shepard, came to Saint Louis in 1818, and during a long lifetime maintained a leading place among its citizens, having been a candidate for mayor, a captain in the Mexican war, among the founders of the historical society, and one of the original promoters of the present public-school system, of which the Shepard school still stands in evidence.

Mr. Barclay's earliest years were spent in the care of his grandfather, after which his education was continued in the public and high schools of this city and the Saint Louis University, where he was graduated in 1867, and at the University of Virginia (Charlottesville), of which he was a graduate of the law department in the class of 1869. He then attended two sessions at the University of Berlin, giving attention to the study of civil law. While in Europe he acquired a knowledge of the German and French languages.

Returning to Saint Louis, Mr. Barclay began practice June 1, 1872, and for nearly a year, while his professional business was small, he was engaged as editorial contributor upon the local daily press.

From 1873 to the autumn of 1882 he was a member of the firm of Marshall and Barclay, his partner being William C. Marshall, and they had the management of many important cases before the courts. It is the opinion of a gentleman who has

known our subject since he opened an office in Saint Louis, that in preparing an argument for any court, and in practice before the appellate courts in particular, Mr. Barclay had few equals at the Saint Louis bar. He never tires of delving, and never despairs of reaching the bottom of a subject, however profound. These characteristics were especially noticeable in the recent cases reported in 75th Missouri Reports, pages 319, 340, 485, and 71st Missouri Reports, 631.

In November, 1882, our subject was elected one of the five judges of the circuit court of Saint Louis by the largest majority given any candidate for that office within the past ten years, and he is now the youngest member of that bench. He wears the ermine with the modesty that becomes a sensible man recently elevated to the bench in a great city. His patience, conscientiousness, honesty and fearlessness are promising traits.

WILLIAM H. PHELPS.

CARTHAGE.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the ablest lawyers in southwestern Missouri, well read in his profession, possessing a remarkable memory of adjudicated cases, and a faculty of discovering false analysis, with a mind subtle and refined. He handles nice points of law with great ease and skill. He is fertile in his resources, prompt in action, and energetic in the execution of his plans, which are always carefully prepared. He has a legal mind of high order, original in its methods, powerful in its grasp, comprehensive, and thorough. He has a wide reputation for perseverance, learning in the law, and adroit management. He is a formidable opponent, yet he always conducts all of his cases in accordance with the highest standard of professional ethics.

William H. Phelps is a native of the Empire State, and was born October 16, 1845, at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county; the son of Cyrus Phelps. His mother's maiden name was Charlotte Howe. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfathers on both sides were soldiers in our country's war for independence.

Young Phelps had the benefit of the public schools, which he attended in the winters of his boyhood, while he worked on his father's farm during the remainder of the year. He took a scientific and classical course at the Olean Academy, and then read law with Hon. M. B. Champlain, at Cuba, Allegany county, New York. Mr. Champlain was twice attorney general of that state. Young Phelps

then attended Albany, New York, Law School, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1866. He came to Carthage in the spring of 1867, where he has been in the active practice of the law ever since, doing an extensive business, where he has gained a rich reputation as a wise counselor, and an advocate of great power. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the state legislature. He was placed on the judiciary committee, the committee on criminal jurisprudence, and was made chairman of the committee on local bills. As a legislator he soon advanced to the front rank. His wisdom as a lawmaker was acknowledged by his associates, and no important measures were passed without his concurrence, and his advice was sought and followed on all matters of intricacy. He served his constituency with a zeal becoming the able, conscientious gentleman that he is considered by all who know him.

He was married February 8, 1868, to Miss Lois J. Wilson, of Summit county, Ohio. They have three children, Maud H., Florence P., and William H.

HON. JAMES G. BLAIR.

MONTICELLO.

ONE of the foremost men of the bar in the fourth judicial circuit is Hon. James G. Blair. He lost both parents without a certain remembrance of ever having seen either, and was early apprenticed to a farmer, and acquired considerable knowledge in the art of farming, in his early life, which has been of great advantage to him, as he has been engaged in farming of late years, as well as the practice of law.

He does not know whether he was born in the state of Indiana or Kentucky. The first he remembers of himself he was in Harrison county, Kentucky.

He came to Missouri in April, 1842. His father, James G. Blair, Sr., was the son of Joseph Blair, who emigrated from Ireland to the state of Pennsylvania, and there died. He was of Scotch descent, his wing of the Blair family having emigrated from Scotland to Ireland during the religious persecutions in Scotland. He left a widow, Hannah, and the following named children: William, Samuel, Pressley, Richard, James G. and Joseph H., Sarah, Elizabeth and Rachel. William died near Danville, in the state of Illinois, leaving children and descendants. Samuel died in Ohio, leaving children and descendants. Pressley and Richard died in Lewis county, Missouri, leaving children and descendants. Joseph H. moved to Lewis county, Missouri, from Kentucky; lived in Missouri many years;

returned to Kentucky, and died in Covington, of that state, in 1861, leaving a widow, Matilda, but no children or descendants. He was a licensed lawyer, and held the offices of clerk of the circuit and county court of Lewis county, Missouri, for many years.

James G., Sr., married the second time, and died in Lebanon, Indiana, where he was living, leaving a widow and one child, by his last marriage, and four by his first: Josephus, Leander, Amanda and James G. Emily, the daughter by his second marriage, married Israel M. Rodman. Her husband is dead. She is now living in Dwight, Illinois. Sarah married Hugh Newell, of Harrison county, Kentucky, and there died, leaving several children. Elizabeth married William Asbury, and died in Lewis county, Missouri, leaving several children. Rachel married Pleasant Ireland, and moved from Kentucky to Ohio, and from there to the northwestern part of Illinois or Iowa; her whereabouts has been lost.

Mr. Blair's mother, Cynthia, was the daughter of Josephus Perrin, Sr., deceased, of Harrison county, Kentucky, a son of Josephus Perrin, who moved from Charlotte county, Virginia, to Lincoln county, Kentucky, and settled on Dick's River, near Crab Orchard, and there died. Josephus Perrin, last named, was a son of William Perrin, who emigrated from England to Charlotte county, Virginia, in an early day, and died there. He had four sons: William, George, John and Josephus. William and George, in about 1783, moved from Virginia to Edgefield District, South Carolina, and there died, leaving children and numerous descendants. Josephus, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and his brother John, about the same time moved from Virginia to Lincoln county, Kentucky. Josephus Perrin, the grandfather of Mr. Blair, had a brother named Achilles, commonly called Archer and Archie, who moved from the old homestead on Dick's River, near Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Kentucky, to Platte county, Missouri, in April, 1852, and died in that county in October, 1868, at the age of ninety years, leaving three children, A. L. and William F., now residing in said county of Platte, and Mrs America Forbes, now residing in Montana Territory, and many other descendants, surviving him. His grandfather Perrin left the following children: George H., M.D., now of Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, who is childless; Josephus, now living near Eastwood, Jefferson county, in Kentucky; Meeky, who married Hezekiah Swinford, and both died in Harrison county, Kentucky, leaving children; Catharine, who married William Martin, and both of whom died in Harrison county, Kentucky, leaving children; Edna, who married Solomon C. Perrin, and died in said Harrison county, leaving children. Her husband married again, and died in or

In 1866 the whites and blacks, alike, stood disfranchised in Missouri, and Mr. Blair, desiring the enfranchisement of the whites, and believing that they could not be enfranchised without enfranchising the blacks, determined to espouse the enfranchisement of the blacks, and was the first republican in northeast Missouri to make a public effort for their enfranchisement, and then campaigned northeast Missouri for the amendment to the constitution of Missouri enfranchising them. It was voted down. A party in Missouri known as conservative, made repeated efforts at enfranchising the whites, but signally failed in every effort. Mr. Blair, finally, December 29, 1869, made a public speech at Canton, in his county, espousing the cause of, and favoring the enfranchisement of the whites, calling on the legislature, then about to meet, to submit an amendment to the constitution of Missouri for that purpose. He was the first republican in northeast Missouri to advocate the enfranchisement of the blacks as a means to enfranchise the whites, and we now find him the first republican in his part of the state, and probably in Missouri, publicly advocating the enfranchisement of the whites. The legislature, at its session first part of 1870, submitted an amendment enfranchising both whites and blacks. Mr. Blair in the spring of 1870 campaigned northeast Missouri in favor of the amendment, calling upon republicans to rally to it, and adopt it, and thereby restore peace and friendship to the people of the state.

In July of the same year the republican party met in convention, and refused to recommend the adoption of the amendment, which caused a split in the party on that question, one part opposing and the other favoring the enfranchisement of the whites; those opposing were known as "radical republicans," and those favoring were known as "liberal republicans," thus forming a radical republican party and a liberal republican party. Mr. Blair took sides with the liberals, was nominated and elected to congress upon the liberal republican ticket in 1870, by the aid of conservative voters, afterward known as democrats.

From 1861 to 1872 those opposing the republican party in Missouri were known as conservatives. There was no democratic party in Missouri during that period.

Mr. Blair was in congress from March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1873. He made an acceptable member to those who elected him, made a number of able speeches, remarkable alike for the sagacity of the speaker as well as the comprehensiveness of his views upon the subjects discussed. He opposed what was generally known as the Kuklux bill, intended to intimidate and oppress the South, as he believed.

He pronounced it unconstitutional, and made a labored argument to support his views. The United States supreme court has sustained him in every position he took upon it. He made a speech against Senator Sumner's celebrated civil-rights bill. He challenged its constitutionality also, and was the only member of congress who contended that separate schools for white and black children, separate cars on railroads, separate tables on boats and at hotels for whites and blacks, would be no violation of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, in regard to the rights and privileges of the negro race. The bill was defeated at the session of congress of which Mr. Blair was a member, but was reintroduced at the next ensuing session, and passed with all of the objectionable features that Mr. Blair opposed.

The United States supreme court and other United States courts have since sustained Mr. Blair's position upon that also, and pronounced the law unconstitutional. Mr. Blair also made a speech in congress in favor of full and complete amnesty to all who had been disfranchised by congress during the late war, including Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee and Robert Toombs. This was very unpalatable to hard-shelled republicans. Mr. Blair introduced a bill into congress legalizing the polygamous marriages of the Mormons. Whilst he was opposed to polygamy, he, to avoid bastardizing the offspring of such marriages, favored legalizing polygamous marriages theretofore contracted. His speech upon that bill was thought by many to be the best and ablest effort of Mr. Blair during his congressional career. He made other speeches, but upon topics common to all, and hence we forbear noticing them. We refer to these matters because they were all new and intricate; involving some of the most abstruse and important subjects of that period, and to show the far reaching as well as far seeing and comprehensive mind of the subject of this article, and to show what a self-made man, with an independent-thinking brain, though of limited education, with energy and perseverance may accomplish. While some would differ from the speaker upon these subjects, none would call in question the ability and masterly manner in which he treated them. Should any one desire to see these speeches of the log-school-house and backwoods orator, lawyer and statesman, they are referred to "Congressional Globe and Appendix," part 2, of first session of 1871-2, page 206; Appendix to "Congressional Globe," second session of 1871-2, page 142; "Congressional Globe," part 2, of second session of 1871-2, page 1096.

In 1872 a national liberal republican party was organized, the Missouri lib-

erals forming the nucleus, the object of which was the relief of the southern people from the military rule and despotism then over them, and full amnesty. It met at Cincinnati, June 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley, editor of the New York "Tribune," for president, upon a platform of principles, the first two planks of which read as follows:

First, We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second, We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these states, including emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution.

In July of the same year the democratic party held its national convention in Baltimore, Maryland, and ratified and adopted the liberal republican platform, adopted at Cincinnati, including the first and second planks above set out, without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Blair says that the democratic party thus accepting the emancipation and enfranchisement of the negro, and pledging itself to oppose the reopening of all questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, removed all differences between himself and that party. The democratic party still stands upon those two planks of that platform, and Mr. Blair still stands with it.

The boast of the subject of this article is that he fights for principle, and cares nothing for party, only as it reflects principle, and carrying out this line of his thought, he is now battling manfully in northeast Missouri for prohibition, and against committing the democratic party against prohibition, and thereby committing it in favor of the wicked, infamous and murderous alcoholic traffic of the state of Missouri and of the United States. His position is for the party to have nothing to do with it *pro or con*. That it is a living growing question, and is a most dangerous undertaking for the party to try to uphold, shield or protect that monster iniquity and sum of all villainies. That as certain as slavery carried the party to defeat and ruin, just so certain will the liquor traffic carry it to defeat if the party tries to uphold, shield or protect it, affirmatively or negatively, from the slumbering indignation and condemnation of an outraged people. Slavery fell, and the democratic party fell with it. Sooner or later the whisky traffic must fall, and the party that panders to, shields or protects it must go down

with it. Says Mr. Blair, it outrages the moral sense of every Christian and moral man, and the blighting, withering curse of Almighty God rests upon it.

Mr. Blair, like Jacob of old, married his cousin, Arabella P. Blair, daughter of Richard Blair, when young. They have had eight children born unto them, four boys and four girls. One daughter, Amanda, died in infancy. Lizzie married John P. Bourn, son of Hudson Bourn, of Lewis county, Missouri. She moved to Kansas and died. Laura married Joel B. Kerfoot, son of George Kerfoot, of Lewis county, Missouri, moved to Kansas, and is now living near Sterling, in Rice county, that state. Fannie married Burke C. Miller, of Lexington, Kentucky. She is now living in Kahoka, Clarke county, Missouri. Richard G. is single, and practicing law in Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri. Hugh N. is single, and is living near Butte City, Montana Territory. George P. is single, and living in Jasper county, Missouri, temporarily. Charles E. is single, and living at home with his parents.

Mr. Blair has, for many years, been a devoted, orderly member of the Christian Church. He adheres closely to the tenets of that church. He has no respect, much less sympathy for the doctrine of evolution. Entertains but little more respect for the so-called doctrine of universal salvation. Thinks if God intended to save all mankind from the beginning, the death of Christ was useless and unmeaning. Thinks from a philosophic standpoint, and from his observation of mankind, if there is no hell there ought to be one. The idea that the obedient and disobedient are alike to go to Heaven, and alike to be rewarded, is repulsive to his mind. He never wants to meet unrepentant murderers, thieves and liars in Heaven. Hell, or some other out-of-the-way place is their proper place of abode.

The advocates of the latter-day holiness and sanctification share the same fate at the hands of Mr. Blair. He says sin exists and abides in the flesh of man, in his appetites, desires and passions. A man who would seriously contend that God, in conversion or after conversion, by the operation of his spirit or otherwise, so changes a man or woman as to remove all liability or temptation to sin, is but ignorantly assuming that God, by miraculous power, destroys the passions and appetites of the flesh, in conversion or after, and is a religious fanatic and a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. As long as the flesh remains in its natural or normal condition, the elements and causes of sin will lie concealed or imbedded in it. These elements or causes of sin are not destroyed in conversion, or sanctification, hence, a man's appetites and passions live in his flesh as long as he lives, and as a consequence, as long as man lives, whether converted and sanctified or

not, he is subject to temptation, and liable to sin. The man who, whether converted, sanctified, or not, wishes to escape sin, must avoid temptation.

Mr. Blair's wife and several children belong to the same church that he does.

Mr. Blair had two brothers, Josephus and Leander, whom he left in Harrison county, Kentucky. Leander is dead, leaving children, and Josephus is still residing in that county, and has children. He has a half sister, Emily, who married I. M. Rodman, in Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana. Her husband died several years ago. His sister Emily has several children, and among the number a daughter named Laura Blair Rodman, who over that name sports her time occasionally in the "Saturday Night," a newspaper in the East. She is the author of several interesting serials published in that paper in the last few years, and continues to write for it. She is a fertile thinker, fluent and thrilling writer. It makes the hair on one's head stand on end, to read after her. Mr. Blair says that he does not indulge in that kind of literature to much extent, but to gratify his niece, has read some of her productions; but as he does not wish to die bald-headed he does not propose to read any more of them. She, we are informed, is a self-made and self-reliant young lady.

Mr. Blair has the reputation of being an honest and truthful man. Says he has ever endeavored to follow his honest convictions, but during the war he incurred the displeasure of nearly all his old Southern friends. They thought that he, having been raised in the South, should have stood with them in that great and bloody conflict, and have never fully forgiven him for voting for the new constitution, and for the part he took with the republican party. He says he favored them, however, during the war, all he could, visited them in prisons, and out of prisons, and secured, and aided in securing the release of many of them from military custody and surveillance, and hopes that they all will yet possess a more generous spirit, and be as ready to forgive the past as he has been. He says he looks at no man through the late war, and wishes that all others were equally as magnanimous.

It is said "a bean grows up with its father on its back," but Mr. Blair did not even grow up on the back of his father. In early youth he had no one to lean upon but himself. When he began the practice of law, he virtually knew nothing save the elementary principles of law, but he has been an intent reader and laborious student. All he knows in history, politics, religion and the sciences he has acquired since he began the study and practice of law. With all the labor and study in his profession and out of it, not a grey hair is visible on his head.

We now conclude the history of this remarkable son of nature, who by indomitable energy, unceasing perseverance and sterling worth, has written his name high up on the pinnacle of fame. It is the energetic, self-reliant lads that make the steady-moving business men of our country. Mr. Blair is no exception to the rule.

JOHN W. DRYDEN.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN WINCHELL DRYDEN was born in Palmyra, Missouri, January 19, 1843. For his parentage, pedigree, etc., see sketch of his father, Judge J. D. S. Dryden, on preceding pages. The son was educated at Saint Paul's College in his native town, and seemed to have a natural liking for his father's profession. He read law partly by himself and partly with Lackland and Martin, of Saint Louis, and was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court in 1867, and in the state courts in 1868. He was a member of the firm of Dryden, Lindley and Dryden until Mr. Lindley went on the bench of the circuit court in 1871, since which time the firm name has been Dryden and Dryden. The junior member of the firm is well read in his profession, diligent in his studies as well as in his professional labors, is sound and solid, and stands high in the estimation of the fraternity. In integrity of purpose and purity of motive he is second to no member of the Saint Louis bar.

Mr. Dryden has carefully abstained from holding civil or political offices, and seems to let nothing distract his mind or attention from his chosen profession. He votes the democratic ticket, and there, usually, with him duty to party ends.

HON. JOHN C. ORRICK.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN CROMWELL ORRICK, of the firm of Noble and Orrick, was born in Saint Charles, this state, October 25, 1840, his parents being John and Urilla (Stonetraker) Orrick. He received his preparatory education at Avondale Academy, and is a graduate of Saint Charles College, class of 1859. In August of the same year he entered Harvard Law School, and was graduated in 1861. Civil war having broken out, he helped form a military organization, and held the

rank of captain under General Lewis Merrill for two years, and was frequently in the field. In 1862 he became counselor for the Saint Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company, holding that position for nine years; and early in the same year he was appointed circuit attorney for the nineteenth judicial district. Two years later he was elected to the same office for four years, but resigned in 1866 to take a seat in the legislature, to which he had been elected. He was reelected to this office in 1868, and chosen speaker. The history of Speaker Orrick's brilliant career in the legislature may be found in the Missouri volume of the "United States Biographical Dictionary," published in 1878, to which the reader is referred. In this brief sketch it is mainly as a lawyer that we wish to speak of him. As a legislator he was a prominent actor in securing the removal of political restrictions from disfranchised citizens, and in his course and success in that matter he no doubt takes great pride.

From 1863 to 1866 Mr. Orrick was in partnership with W. W. Edwards, and from the latter date to 1874 his partner was Benjamin Emmons. In January, 1874, he became partner of General John W. Noble, whose sketch and portrait appear in this work. The firm of Noble and Orrick stands among the foremost in this city.

The wife of Mr. Orrick was Miss Penelope Allen, daughter of Beverly and Penelope Allen, of Saint Louis, their marriage being dated June 16, 1869.

HON. J. GABRIEL WOERNER.

SAINT LOUIS.

J. GABRIEL WOERNER, lawyer, judge of the probate court, and *litterateur*, is a well educated man, speaking and writing the German and English languages with equal fluency, and with marked elegance of diction. He is a native of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Ulmer) Woerner, and was born April 28, 1826. When he was seven years old the family came to this country, remaining in Philadelphia four years, and then pushing westward to Saint Louis (1837), where the father followed the trade of a house carpenter until his death in 1849.

Gabriel was educated in the public schools of Saint Louis, acquiring a good knowledge of the English and German languages; went to Springfield, this state, in 1841, and after serving nearly three years in a country store, returned to Saint Louis in 1844. Here he learned the printer's trade, and accounts it, no doubt,

The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, which has been published since 1900. It is a weekly publication, and is one of the most important and influential of the medical journals. It is published by the American Medical Association, which is a national organization of physicians. The *Journal* is a peer-reviewed journal, and it is one of the most highly respected of the medical journals. It is a journal of the American Medical Association, which is a national organization of physicians. The *Journal* is a peer-reviewed journal, and it is one of the most highly respected of the medical journals. It is a journal of the American Medical Association, which is a national organization of physicians.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1987).

[illegible]

It is not clear how the authors of the study intended to use the results. However, the authors do not appear to have considered the possibility that the results could be used to justify the use of the same or similar policies in other contexts.



J. G. Maerner.



the best part of his education. At this period he became thoroughly imbued with politics, and a disciple of Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

In 1848 he returned to his native land, to aid in its struggle for freedom; but not agreeing with the object of the revolutionists, returned to Saint Louis near the close of 1849. In 1850 he purchased the "German Tribune," a whig paper, and made it independent at first, then a Benton democratic paper, selling out in 1852.

Mr. Woerner now read law in the office of Hon. C. C. Simmons, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and was in steady practice in this city until he was called to the bench in 1870. During this period of fifteen years he was kept almost constantly in some civil or political office, and for two years prior to being admitted to practice he was clerk of the recorder's court. In 1856 he was clerk of the board of aldermen; in 1857 and 1858 he was elected city attorney, and has since been a state senator two terms, a member of the city council two terms, manager of the house of refuge, etc. In 1864 he was defeated for the office of mayor.

In the autumn of 1870 our subject was elected judge of the probate court of Saint Louis, and has since ably filled that office, having been elected three successive times with ever increasing numbers, which in 1882 attained the unprecedented majority of over twenty-one thousand. He has the probate business at his finger's end; is prompt, accurate and reliable in all business transactions, and one of the most popular officials of Saint Louis city. His legal opinions are regarded as of high value, especially upon probate law.

Judge Woerner is a prominent literary, as well as a profound legal, student, and for more than thirty years has been a contributor to the newspaper and periodical press. While in Europe, in 1848-49, he wrote for American newspapers; printed a serial in the "German Tribune" in 1850-51, called "Die Sklavin," which was published in book form, and had a rapid sale; in 1870 he wrote a drama of the same name, but different in content, which was performed more than a score of times in the German theaters of Saint Louis, and was also acted in the leading cities of the West.

Judge Woerner has the reputation of being a man of refined taste, and a keen literary critic, his writings of this class being searching and incisive, as well as discriminating, attracting marked attention. He was one of the founders of the philosophical society of Saint Louis, and has in many instances been one of the foremost citizens in encouraging enterprises of all kinds designed to improve the intellectual wealth of the people.

He was married in 1852 to Miss Emelie Plass, a native of Germany, and she is the mother of five children, four of whom are yet living. The judge gives all his children an excellent education, and a fine outfit generally for the active duties of life.

JOHN H. MORRIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

JOHN HENRY MORRIS, of the firm of Burgess and Morris, is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Harris) Morris, and was born in Henderson, Kentucky, June 1, 1833. Both parents were natives of South Carolina. They left Kentucky when John was four years old, and settled on a farm in Vincennes, Indiana, where he had a good opportunity to develop his muscle by tilling the soil, and slight opportunities for developing his mind in a log school-house. He is largely self-educated.

In 1860 Mr. Morris went to Leavenworth, Kansas; worked in a barber's shop and by and by commenced reading law during his leisure time. In October, 1864, he raised a company of one hundred and fifteen men in two or three hours, and assisted in repelling Sterling Price from that part of the country.

He was admitted to the bar in 1871 at Leavenworth, where he practiced until 1874, and then went to Texas and engaged in teaching school. Three or four years later he resumed his legal studies; came to Saint Louis; was reëxamined, and here admitted to the bar in April, 1880. The firm of Burgess and Morris was formed in July, 1883, and has a general practice among the colored people in the civil and criminal courts.

Like most of the voters of his nationality, Mr. Morris trains in the republican ranks.

He was married in 1872 to Miss Maggie A. Dutton, a teacher in the public schools of Leavenworth, and a native of Saint Louis. They have four children.

HON. THOMAS J. C. FAGG.

SAINT LOUIS.

THOMAS JAMES CLARK FAGG was a prominent figure at the bar or on the bench in Pike county for more than thirty years, and he was also a leading spirit among the Union men during the late civil war. He has held a variety of public offices, civil and military, and in all has shown himself every inch a man. He is a Virginian by birth, the light first dawning upon him in Albemarle

county, July 15, 1822. His father, John Fagg, was a farmer in that state, and when Burgoyne's army was sent as prisoners to Virginia, it occupied part of that farm. John Fagg married Elizabeth W. Oglesby, a relative of ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, and in 1836 moved his family to this state, and settled in Pike county.

Thomas finished his education at Illinois College, Jacksonville, the death of his brother causing him to leave before completing the full course. He commenced reading law at that place with Murray McConnell and James A. McDougal, the latter becoming afterward United States senator from California, and finishing with Hon. Gilchrist Porter, then of Bowling Green, now of Hannibal, being admitted to practice at Troy, Lincoln county, in April, 1845.

Mr. Fagg opened an office at Bowling Green, and for some years was in company with Hon. J. O. Broadhead, and afterward alone. In 1856 he moved to Louisiana, in the same county, where he lived for more than a quarter of a century, and was in some public office much the larger part of the time. Before leaving Bowling Green he had become greatly interested in politics, being a Benton democrat. As such, in August, 1850, he was a candidate for the legislature, and was defeated. In November of the same year he was elected judge of probate, and established that court and system in Pike county. He was reëlected in 1854. At a special election in 1855, to fill a vacancy to the legislature, he was elected on the American ticket from Pike county.

In 1856 Mr. Fagg was on the state ticket as a candidate for commissioner of the board of public works, and the ticket was defeated. About that time he was appointed to the vacant office of judge of the court of common pleas, Louisiana being the seat where the court was held. In 1858 Judge Fagg was again sent to the legislature, and in 1860 was the candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by Hon. Sample Orr.

Though born and partly reared in a slave state, the judge was opposed to the spread of the system, and when civil war began he was an out-and-out Union man. In July, 1861, he was appointed brigade inspector, and in July and August of that year mustered in many state troops. He was elected colonel of the 5th regiment of Missouri home guards, and served in the field in northeastern Missouri until February, 1862. In that month he was appointed judge of the third judicial circuit, which was composed of the counties of Pike, Warren, Montgomery and Lincoln, and in 1864 was elected to the same office for the full term of six years; but in September, 1866, he was appointed by Governor Fletcher to a seat on the bench of the supreme court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of

Judge Lovelace, which high position he held until the close of 1868. "Judge Fagg," writes an old associate of his at the Pike county bar, "was always considered a good lawyer and an able advocate. On the bench he was cool, impartial and just, and left his judicial seat with irreproachable character."

On leaving the bench, Judge Fagg returned to the practice of his profession at Louisiana, and was in company with Colonel Dyer, and later with others, until he removed to Saint Louis in August, 1882. In 1872 he was the republican candidate for congress in the ninth district, and in 1878 in the thirteenth, both strongly democratic districts, and was defeated.

Judge Fagg still does a little practice, and pays considerable attention to the Farmers and Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association, of which he is president.

Judge Fagg was married, November 11, 1847, to Miss Medora Block, of Ashley, Pike county, Missouri, and they have five children living, three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John M., is in Montana territory; Elias B. is an attorney at law in Louisiana, and Thomas J. C., Jr., is in a bank at the same place.

HON. JOHN W. HENRY.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JOHN W. HENRY is an associate justice of the supreme court, and an able man, alike as a lawyer and jurist. He began to rise almost as soon as he began to practice, and he kept on rising until he reached his present exalted position. He was born in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, January 29, 1825. His father was Jesse Henry, a native of the same state, and a prominent citizen there, who removed to this state in 1845. He settled at Independence, Jackson county, where he died in 1852. His wife was Nancy Porter, who was also a native of Kentucky.

Our subject began the study of law in 1843; the next year he was graduated from Transylvania Law School, at Lexington, and after practicing a short time at Cynthiana, came with his parents to this state, opening a law office at Booneville. In 1847 he moved to Fayette, Howard county, to act as attorney for the branch of the State Bank of Missouri at that place. There he became a partner of the late Robert T. Prewitt, and took his first rising steps as an attorney in that part of the state. In 1854 Governor Sterling Price appointed him state superintendent of public schools. From 1857 to 1863 he resided at Independence, returning to Fayette in the latter year. Two years later he removed to Macon City,

the seat of justice of Macon county, where he lived until after his elevation to the supreme bench of the state. In 1872 his democratic constituents elected him judge of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Macon, Adair, Schuyler and Putnam; and he did so well on the circuit bench that he was reelected in 1875, receiving both times more than his party's votes. His shining qualities as a jurist were seen outside his judicial circuit, and in 1876 he was elected a member of the supreme court.

Judge Henry was married August 29, 1849, to Miss Maria R. Williams, of Howard county, and they have three sons and a daughter living, and have buried one or two children.

The judge is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a man of solid moral, as well as mental qualities. His sterling worth, as well as his high legal attainments are known throughout the commonwealth of Missouri.

HON. ELIJAH H. NORTON.

PLATTE CITY.

ELIJAH HISE NORTON, one of the judges of the supreme court of Missouri, is a son of William and Mary (Hise) Norton, and his birth is dated November 21, 1821, in Logan county, Kentucky. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and for years was an iron and salt merchant at Russellville, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was educated at Centre College, Danville, and Transylvania University at Lexington, and was graduated at the law department of the latter institution in 1842. In the same year he moved to Missouri, settled at Platte City, became soon afterward a partner of Solomon P. McCurdy, and was not long in gaining a highly respectable position among the legal fraternity of his judicial circuit.

In 1850 Mr. Norton was married to Malinda, daughter of John Wilson, of Platte county, the result of this union being seven children now living.

In 1852 he was elected judge of the circuit, composed of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison, Nodaway and Gentry counties; was reelected without opposition in 1857, and was holding that office when elected to congress in 1860. Early in the following year civil war began, and Judge Norton was a delegate from his senatorial district to the convention, called to consider what action Missouri should take in regard to the federal union, and he strongly opposed the ordinance of secession.

In 1868 Judge Norton was a candidate for the supreme bench of the state, on the democratic ticket, and that entire ticket was defeated. In 1875 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in that body was chairman of the committee on representation and representative districts.

In 1876 our subject was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court, by Governor Hardin, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Henry M. Vories, and in 1878 he was elected by the people to the same high position, which he is still honoring. It would be difficult to raise to the supreme bench of a state like Missouri a man better qualified than Judge Norton to discharge the duties of such a place. He is thoroughly conversant with the history of the state, with the wants of the people in both city and country; and as a citizen he is not without the sympathies in accord with the tasks and burdens of the people in every station in life. He is a man of quick, clear mind; his knowledge of law is extensive, and his style of expounding it is plain, forcible and engaging. He is a man of earnest convictions, and distinguished for the promptness with which he acts in the discharge of his duties. Judge Norton is a member of the Baptist Church.

MORTIMER D. HOLLISTER.

KIRKSVILLE.

MORTIMER D. HOLLISTER, of the firm of Hollister and McCall, is a native of Tompkins county, New York, dating his birth July 4, 1843. His parents were Hugh and Maria (Cady) Hollister. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the early settlers in Tompkins county, and the family belong to a long line of industrious farmers, the father of Mortimer Hollister being of that class. Both parents were born in the Empire State.

In 1847 the family came west, and settled on a farm in De Kalb county, Illinois. In 1859 they removed to Knox county, same state, and our subject was educated at Lombard University, Galesburgh, taking a partial course. He taught school a few terms; read law at Knoxville, Illinois; was admitted to the bar in Edina, Knox county, Missouri, in July, 1873, and there practiced for three years in partnership with his brother, W. C. Hollister, holding, meantime, the office of county superintendent of schools.

In the spring of 1876 Mr. Hollister removed to Monticello, Lewis county, still in partnership with his brother. He has good literary as well as legal attainments, and devotes himself very assiduously to improving his own mind as well as attending to the interests of his clients.

In December, 1881, Mr. Hollister came to Kirksville, where he is in partnership with John F. McCall, and considering the shortness of the time they have been here, they have secured a well remunerating clientage.

Mr. Hollister is a republican, but not active as a politician. His professional business has the priority over all other duties, except to his family. He was married in September, 1876, to Miss Ella West, of Monticello, and they have two sons.

HON. DANIEL S. TWITCHELL.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch is preëminently a self-made man, whose life history illustrates in a marked degree what may be accomplished by native force of character. Beginning his life in the humblest obscurity, left an orphan at a tender age, pinched by poverty, and compelled to buffet with the most humiliating adversity, he has, by the power of his own manliness, risen proudly above every obstacle, and now, in the prime of his manhood, stands a fair type of American energy and enterprise. His life is marked by proud success, the result of his own effort. He was born in Scio, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and was the youngest son of Jonas and Sarah W. Twitchell.

Daniel worked on a farm at twelve dollars per month. He carefully took care of his little earnings until he had laid by sixty-five dollars. He then went to Oberlin, Ohio, and entered college, working nights at odd times, earning money to defray expenses. He made such progress, and was so well informed that he began teaching, meeting with good success. He read law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, entering the law department of the college, and graduated with high honors. He opened an office in the town of Ann Arbor, and practiced law there five years.

During this time he was elected to the offices of city recorder, and circuit court commissioner, and also prosecuting attorney. At the opening of the war of the rebellion he received a captain's commission. He raised a company of men and promptly reported his readiness to the governor. But on account of the illness of his wife he resigned his commission as captain, and did service in the provost marshal's department at Jackson, Michigan, until the war closed. He removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in the spring of 1865, where he still resides.

In politics he is a republican. He is a Freemason, and wears the sword and waving plume of a Red Cross Knight, and is also a member in good standing of the gallant order of Knights of Pythias. He was elected city attorney and coun-

selor in 1869, and in 1872 he was the nominee of the republican party for congress, and two years later, 1874, he received the nomination for attorney general, and in 1876 he was the congressional nominee for the Kansas City district. Notwithstanding the district was hopelessly democratic, he led the forlorn hope through these battles, maintaining the dignity and organization of his party with that valor and energy which marked his strong arm and steady brain in the days of his college career.

Mr. Twitchell is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers at the Kansas City bar, ranking high by reason of his brilliant legal talents and his unswerving integrity. As a man he has the unbounded respect of the community, and his social qualities are highly appreciated.

CHARLES CLAFLIN ALLEN.

SAINT LOUIS.

AMONG the younger members of the Saint Louis bar, Charles Claflin Allen stands prominently forth as one who, by birth, education and such success as he has already achieved, gives just grounds for believing that he will eventually attain a high position in his profession, and that he will prove a valuable citizen. He was born in Saint Louis, July 25, 1855, his parents being John Arthur Allen, a native of New Hampshire, and Jane Elizabeth (White) Allen, a native of North Carolina.

Mr. Allen's preparation for the work of his profession was thorough. After spending several years at Washington University, in Saint Louis, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1875. He then took the full course at the Saint Louis Law School, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in 1877, and entered at once upon the practice of the law. From the first business came to him, and his progress has been steady and permanent, the fitting sequence to energies intelligently directed and to the fidelity with which he has identified his interests with those of his clients. Although not a specialist, his attention has been given more particularly to mercantile and corporation law.

Mr. Allen has decided political convictions, and, while not a partisan in the narrower sense of that word, he is a pronounced republican. At the age of twenty-five he received his party's nomination to the legislature in a democratic district, and was elected by a handsome majority. During the regular session of the state assembly that followed he labored without political partiality on the work in

hand, looking only to the best interests of the people at large. His principal service was as a member of the committees on labor and on banks and corporations.

During the extra session of 1882 he was a member of the congressional redistricting committee, and with a characteristic speech presented the minority report, which was a protest against gerrymandering, and which proposed a plan of redistricting the state that conserved the interests of both parties. It was but natural that, with his feelings of patriotism, Mr. Allen should have entered with hearty accord, as he has done, into the work of civil service reform. He is a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Missouri, and for the last two years has been its secretary.

HON. JOHN F. PHILIPS.

KANSAS CITY.

ONE of the prominent and well known lawyers and soldiers of Missouri is John F. Philips, a native of Boone county, this state. He was born December 31, 1834. His father settled in that county in 1817. John F. was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the district school winters until seventeen years of age. He then entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri. Afterward he attended Center College, Kentucky, and graduated from that institution in 1855. He read law under the direction of General John B. Clark, at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. After having been admitted to the bar in 1857 he opened an office at Georgetown, at that time the county seat of Pettis county. He was not long in building up a first-class business in his profession. We learn from "The United States Biographical Dictionary of Missouri, 1878," that before the war Mr. Philips was a whig, and in 1860 he was a candidate for alternate, or assistant presidential elector, on the Bell and Everett ticket. During the canvass he made his first political speech, which was followed by many others, and he attracted much attention as a brilliant, eloquent and forcible orator. In 1861, after a spirited struggle, he was elected by a large majority to the state convention, which was held to consider the relations of the state of Missouri to the federal Union. Mr. Philips was one of the youngest members of that distinguished body of men, which held sessions during two years. He was influential and zealous in opposition to secession and rebellion, and made many eloquent and convincing speeches in support of his patriotic opinions. He believed that secession was a remedy for no evil; that it was a greater evil than

any which it was expected to cure, and that in the Union, and under the constitution was the place to stand for all rights.

In 1861-2 Mr. Philips raised a regiment of Union cavalry, and was appointed colonel. This command did fine service and good fighting in Arkansas and Missouri, and was often complimented in orders by commanding generals. For gallant service against General Price in 1864, Colonel Philips was placed in command of the central district of Missouri, by General Rosecranz. He was also appointed brigadier general by Governor Hall, but, as he was not a radical in politics, the state senate refused to confirm him. He commanded his regiment through the war, except when he was placed in higher command.

At the close of the war Colonel Philips returned to Sedalia, and resumed the practice of the law. He was a candidate on the democratic ticket for congress in 1868, but he was not elected. The campaign was one that will long be remembered, as it aroused great enthusiasm and admiration for him among the people. The same year he was a delegate to the national democratic convention that nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice president.

Six years later, 1874, Colonel Philips was again a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket. He made an active canvass, and was elected by a handsome majority. He is one of the commissioners appointed by the supreme court of the state in the summer of 1883, to assist in the onerous labors of that court.

From his first entry into congress he commanded much influence and respect by his industry, talents and eloquence. His first speech was in opposition to Mr. Blaine's proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution, in regard to church and state, and attracted much attention as a logical argument and an eloquent appeal. His eulogy on the late Speaker Kerr was a very finished, elegant and touching tribute to the memory of its distinguished subject. He served on the committee on the Pacific railroads, and on claims. He was also a member of the committee sent to South Carolina to investigate presidential election affairs, and chairman of the sub-committee. Never has he been reluctant to sacrifice either personal ease or professional profit, in behalf of the public welfare. Politically a decided democrat, to that party he has constantly dedicated his great talent. With a trenchant pen, and a clarion voice, has he battled for the right as he understood it. Accomplished in literature, learned in jurisprudence, proficient in political philosophy, familiar with economic science, acute and alert of mind, and a master of brilliant and lucid expression, John F. Philips, whether as a lawyer or politician, advocate or orator, has been useful to his country, and an ornament to his state.

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